



US00RE42870E

(19) **United States**
(12) **Reissued Patent**
Seibel et al.

(10) **Patent Number:** **US RE42,870 E**
(45) **Date of Reissued Patent:** **Oct. 25, 2011**

(54) **TEXT MINING SYSTEM FOR WEB-BASED BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE APPLIED TO WEB SITE SERVER LOGS**

(75) Inventors: **John C. Seibel**, Austin, TX (US); **Yu Feng**, Bayside, NY (US); **Robert L. Foster**, Austin, TX (US)

(73) Assignee: **Dafineais Protocol Data B.V., LLC**, Dover, DE (US)

(*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/325,881**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 1, 2008**

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **7,330,850**
Issued: **Feb. 12, 2008**
Appl. No.: **09/971,334**
Filed: **Oct. 4, 2001**

U.S. Applications:

(60) Provisional application No. 60/238,094, filed on Oct. 4, 2000.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 7/00 (2006.01)
G06F 17/30 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **707/769; 707/776; 707/805**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **707/600-831; 705/10, 14, 35; 709/203, 204**

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,914,586 A	4/1990	Swinehart et al.
5,619,648 A	4/1997	Canale et al.
5,630,121 A	5/1997	Braden-Harder et al.
5,649,114 A	7/1997	Deaton et al.
5,659,469 A	8/1997	Deaton et al.
5,742,816 A	4/1998	Barr et al.
5,787,422 A	7/1998	Tukey et al.
5,809,481 A	9/1998	Baron et al.
5,897,622 A	4/1999	Blinn et al.
5,924,068 A	7/1999	Richard et al.
5,924,105 A	7/1999	Punch, III et al.
5,931,907 A	8/1999	Davies et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 1118952 7/2001

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Raymond Kosala, et al., "Web Mining Research: A Survey," 2000, ACM—SIGKDD Explorations, vol. 2, 1-15.

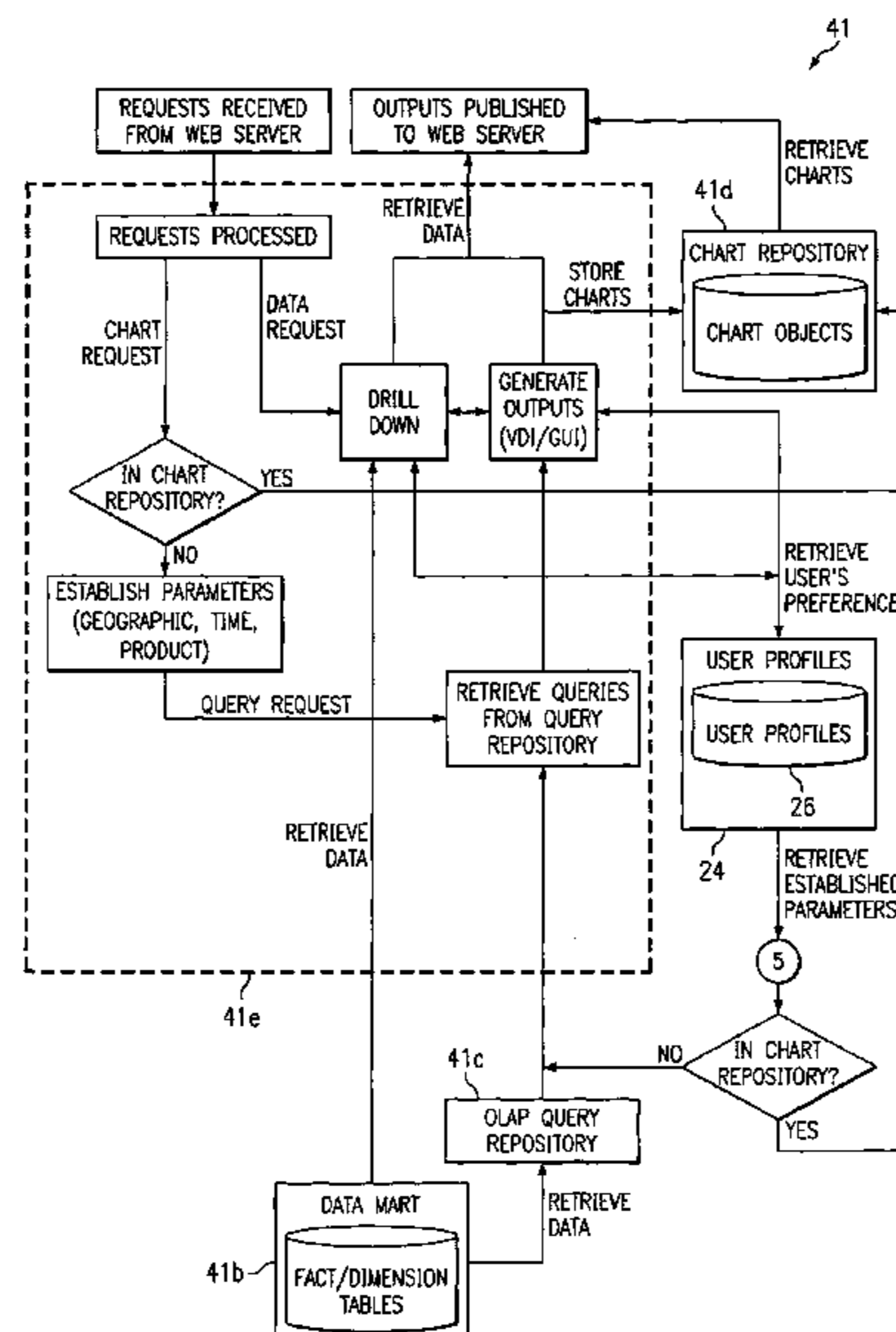
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Jean B Fleurantin

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A text mining system for collecting business intelligence about a client, as well as for identifying prospective customers of the client, for use in a lead generation system accessible by the client via the Internet. The text mining system has various components, including a data acquisition process that extracts textual data from Internet web sites, including their logs, content, processes, and transactions. The system compares log data to content and process data, and relates the results of the comparison to transaction data. This permits the system to provide aggregate cluster data representing statistics useful for customer lead generation.

15 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



US RE42,870 E

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS							
5,948,061	A	9/1999	Merriman et al.	6,574,619	B1	6/2003	Reddy et al.
5,974,398	A	10/1999	Hanson et al.	6,578,009	B1	6/2003	Shinozaki
5,986,690	A	11/1999	Hendricks	6,581,054	B1	6/2003	Bogrett
5,987,247	A	11/1999	Lau	6,598,054	B2	7/2003	Schuetze et al.
5,999,927	A	12/1999	Tukey et al.	6,606,644	B1	8/2003	Ford et al.
6,006,242	A	12/1999	Poole et al.	6,609,124	B2	8/2003	Chow et al.
6,026,433	A	2/2000	D'Arlach et al.	6,611,839	B1	8/2003	Nwabueze
6,029,141	A	2/2000	Bezos et al.	6,615,184	B1	9/2003	Hicks
6,029,164	A	2/2000	Birrell et al.	6,621,505	B1	9/2003	Beauchamp et al.
6,029,174	A	2/2000	Sprenger et al.	6,625,598	B1	9/2003	Kraffert
6,029,195	A	2/2000	Herz	6,651,048	B1	11/2003	Agrawal et al.
6,034,970	A	3/2000	Levac et al.	6,651,055	B1	11/2003	Kilmer et al.
6,055,510	A	4/2000	Henrick et al.	6,651,065	B2	11/2003	Brown et al.
6,058,375	A	5/2000	Park	6,662,192	B1	12/2003	Rebane
6,058,398	A	5/2000	Lee	6,665,658	B1	12/2003	DaCosta et al.
6,058,418	A	5/2000	Kobata	6,668,259	B1	12/2003	Ventura et al.
6,078,891	A	6/2000	Riordan et al.	6,677,963	B1	1/2004	Mani et al.
6,105,055	A	8/2000	Pizano et al.	6,684,207	B1	1/2004	Greenfield et al.
6,119,101	A	9/2000	Peckover	6,684,218	B1	1/2004	Santos et al.
6,134,548	A	10/2000	Gottzman et al.	6,691,105	B1	2/2004	Viridy
6,145,003	A	11/2000	Sanu et al.	6,700,575	B1	3/2004	Bovarnick et al.
6,148,289	A	11/2000	Viridy	6,700,590	B1	3/2004	DeMesa et al.
6,151,582	A	11/2000	Huang et al.	6,714,979	B1	3/2004	Brandt et al.
6,151,601	A	11/2000	Papierniak et al.	6,721,689	B2	4/2004	Markle et al.
6,154,766	A	11/2000	Yost et al.	6,732,161	B1	5/2004	Hess et al.
6,170,011	B1	1/2001	Macleod Beck et al.	6,757,689	B2	6/2004	Battas et al.
6,199,081	B1	3/2001	Meyerzon et al.	6,763,353	B2	7/2004	Li et al.
6,202,210	B1	3/2001	Ludtke	6,769,009	B1	7/2004	Reisman
6,205,432	B1	3/2001	Gabbard et al.	6,769,010	B1	7/2004	Knapp et al.
6,212,178	B1	4/2001	Beck et al.	6,772,196	B1	8/2004	Kirsch et al.
6,226,623	B1	5/2001	Schein et al.	6,795,830	B1	9/2004	Banerjee et al.
6,233,575	B1	5/2001	Agrawal et al.	6,799,221	B1	9/2004	Kenner et al.
6,236,975	B1	5/2001	Boe et al.	6,804,704	B1	10/2004	Bates et al.
6,240,411	B1	5/2001	Thearling	6,845,370	B2	1/2005	Burkey et al.
6,249,764	B1	6/2001	Kamae et al.	6,868,389	B1	3/2005	Wilkins et al.
6,256,623	B1	7/2001	Jones	6,868,392	B1	3/2005	Ogasawara
6,262,987	B1	7/2001	Mogul	6,868,395	B1	3/2005	Szlam et al.
6,263,334	B1	7/2001	Fayyad et al.	6,920,502	B2	7/2005	Araujo et al.
6,282,548	B1	8/2001	Burner et al.	7,003,517	B1	2/2006	Seibel et al.
6,289,342	B1	9/2001	Lawrence et al.	7,031,968	B2	4/2006	Kremer et al.
6,297,819	B1	10/2001	Furst	7,039,606	B2	5/2006	Hoffman et al.
6,332,154	B2	12/2001	Beck et al.	7,082,427	B1	7/2006	Seibel et al.
6,338,066	B1	1/2002	Martin et al.	7,096,220	B1	8/2006	Seibel et al.
6,345,288	B1	2/2002	Reed et al.	7,120,629	B1	10/2006	Seibel et al.
6,363,377	B1	3/2002	Kravets et al.	7,315,861	B2	1/2008	Seibel et al.
6,377,993	B1	4/2002	Brandt et al.	2001/0020242	A1	9/2001	Gupta et al.
6,381,599	B1	4/2002	Jones et al.	2001/0032092	A1	10/2001	Calver
6,393,465	B2	5/2002	Leeds	2001/0034663	A1	10/2001	Teveler et al.
6,401,091	B1	6/2002	Butler et al.	2001/0042002	A1	11/2001	Koopersmith
6,401,118	B1	6/2002	Thomas	2001/0042037	A1	11/2001	Kam et al.
6,405,197	B2	6/2002	Gilmour	2001/0042104	A1	11/2001	Donoho et al.
6,430,545	B1	8/2002	Honarvar et al.	2001/0044676	A1	11/2001	Macleod Beck et al.
6,430,624	B1	8/2002	Jamtgaard et al.	2001/0052003	A1	12/2001	Seki et al.
6,434,544	B1	8/2002	Bakalash et al.	2001/0054004	A1	12/2001	Powers
6,434,548	B1	8/2002	Emens et al.	2001/0056366	A1	12/2001	Naismith
6,438,539	B1	8/2002	Korolev et al.	2002/0016735	A1	2/2002	Runge et al.
6,438,543	B1	8/2002	Kazi et al.	2002/0032603	A1	3/2002	Yeiser
6,460,038	B1	10/2002	Khan et al.	2002/0032725	A1	3/2002	Araujo et al.
6,460,069	B1	10/2002	Berlin et al.	2002/0035501	A1	3/2002	Handel et al.
6,473,756	B1	10/2002	Ballard	2002/0035568	A1	3/2002	Benthin et al.
6,477,536	B1	11/2002	Pasumansky et al.	2002/0038299	A1	3/2002	Zernik et al.
6,480,842	B1	11/2002	Agassi et al.	2002/0046138	A1	4/2002	Fitzpatrick et al.
6,480,885	B1	11/2002	Olivier	2002/0049622	A1	4/2002	Lettich et al.
6,490,582	B1	12/2002	Fayyad et al.	2002/0072982	A1	6/2002	Barton et al.
6,490,620	B1	12/2002	Ditmer et al.	2002/0073058	A1	6/2002	Kremer et al.
6,493,703	B1	12/2002	Knight et al.	2002/0083067	A1	6/2002	Tamayo et al.
6,510,432	B1	1/2003	Doyle	2002/0087387	A1	7/2002	Calver et al.
6,516,337	B1	2/2003	Tripp et al.	2002/0107701	A1	8/2002	Batty et al.
6,519,571	B1	2/2003	Guheen et al.	2002/0116362	A1	8/2002	Li et al.
6,523,021	B1	2/2003	Monberg et al.	2002/0116484	A1	8/2002	Podracky
6,529,909	B1	3/2003	Bowman-Amuah	2002/0123957	A1	9/2002	Notarius et al.
6,546,416	B1	4/2003	Kirsch	2002/0143870	A1	10/2002	Rau
6,555,738	B2	4/2003	Hughes et al.	2002/0161685	A1	10/2002	Dwinnell
6,557,008	B1	4/2003	Temple, III et al.	2002/0178166	A1	11/2002	Hsia
6,564,209	B1	5/2003	Dempski et al.	2003/0009430	A1	1/2003	Burkey et al.
6,567,797	B1	5/2003	Schuetze et al.	2003/0028896	A1	2/2003	Swart et al.
6,567,803	B1	5/2003	Ramasamy et al.	2003/0040845	A1	2/2003	Spool et al.
6,571,234	B1	5/2003	Knight et al.	2003/0065805	A1	4/2003	Barnes, Jr.
				2003/0083922	A1	5/2003	Reed

2003/0120502	A1	6/2003	Robb et al.
2003/0139975	A1	7/2003	Perkowski
2003/0225736	A1	12/2003	Bakalash et al.
2004/0002887	A1	1/2004	Fliess et al.
2005/0021611	A1	1/2005	Knapp et al.
2005/0044280	A1	2/2005	Reisman
2005/0137946	A1	6/2005	Schaub et al.
2006/0013134	A1	1/2006	Neuse
2006/0015424	A1	1/2006	Esposito, II et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	1 162 558	12/2001
EP	1 162 558 A1	12/2001
EP	1555626	7/2005
EP	1555626 A2	7/2005
WO	95/30201	11/1995
WO	98/21679	5/1998
WO	98/49641	11/1998
WO	9901826	1/1999
WO	99/66446	12/1999
WO	00/23929	4/2000
WO	01/22692	3/2001
WO	0177935	10/2001
WO	02/01393	1/2002
WO	03/104990	12/2003
WO	2005/111783	11/2005
WO	2006/016350	2/2006
WO	2006/020051	2/2006

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Grobelnik, et al., "Text mining as integration of several related research areas: report on KDD's workshop on text mining 2000," Dec. 2000, ACM—SIGKDD Explorations, vol. 2, issue 2, pp. 99-102.

Joshen Dorre, et al., "Text Mining: finding Nuggets in Mountains of textual Data," ACM, 1999, 398-401.

Paul Dean, "Browsable OLAP Apps on SQL Server Analysis Services," Intelligent Enterprise Magazine, product review, May 7, 2001, 5 pages.

Journyx and IBM team to deliver enterprise project and time tracking software, article, Apr. 5, 1999, 3 pages.

Optio Software, Inc., News: Optio Software and Syntax.net Reseller Partnership Offers a Robust Solution to Provider and Deliver Customized Documents to Support E-Business and Extend the Reach of the Global Enterprise, 2 pages, Dec. 20, 1999.

Andreas Geyer-Schultz et al., "A Customer Purchase Incidence Model Applied to Recommender Services" WEBKDD 2001 Mining Log data across all customer touch points, third international workshop, p. 1-11, Aug. 26, 2001.

Beantree, "Enterprise Business Application Architecture," Enterprise Business Components, Whitepaper, Sep. 1999, 5 pages.

Lee, et al., "An enterprise intelligence system integrating WWW intranet resource," IEEE Xplore Release 1.8, pp. 28-35 with abstract, 1999.

Mathur, Srita, "Creating Unique Customer Experiences: The New Business Model of Cross-Enterprise Integration," IEEE Xplore Release 1.8, pp. 76-81 with abstract, 2000.

Warlick, David, "Searching the Internet: Part III," Raw Materials for the Mind: Teaching & Learning in Information & Technology Rich Schools, ISBN 0-9667432-0-2, Mar. 18, 1999, 4 pages.

Key Building Blocks for Knowledge Management Solutions, "IBM Intelligent Miner for Text," 2 pages, 1999.

Wood, David, "Metadata Searches of Unstructured Textual Content," Tucana: Plugged in Software White Paper, 4 pages, Sep. 26, 2002.

Adomavicius, et al., "Using Data Mining Methods to Build Customer Profiles," IEEE 2001, Computer, pp. 74-82.

Delen, et al., "An Integrated Toolkit for Enterprise Modeling and Analysis," Proceedings of the 1999 Winter Simulation Conference, pp. 289-297, 1999.

Griffin, et al., "Enterprise Customer Relationship Management," DM review, 15 pages, Dec. 1999.

Parkhomenko, et al., "Personalization Using Hybrid Data Mining Approaches in E-business Applications," American Association for Artificial Intelligence, 5 pages, 2002.

Weiss, Gary M., "Data Mining in Telecommunications", Department of Computer and Information Science, Fordham University, 13 pages, no. date.

Watson, Ian, "A Case Based Reasoning Application for Engineering Sales Support Using Introspective Reasoning," 2000 American Association for Artificial Intelligence, 6 pages, 2000.

Elprin, Nick et al., "An Analysis of Database-Driven Mail Servers," LISA XVII, pp. 15-22, Oct. 26-31, 2003.

80-20 Software, "End Email and File Chaos," 80-20 Retriever Enterprise Edition, 4 pages, 2003.

An Insuma GmbH White Paper, "OASIS Distributed Search Engine," pp. 1-11, no. date.

Schwartz, Michael F. et al., "Applying an Information Gathering Architecture to Netfind: A White Pages Tool for a Changing and Growing Internet," IEEE/A CM Transactions on Networking (TON), vol. 2, Issue 5, Oct. 1994, pp. 426-439.

Gravano, Luis et al., "GIOSS: text-source discovery over the Internet," ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS), vol. 24, Issue 2, Jun. 1999, pp. 229-264.

Mouri, T. et al., "Extracting new topic contents from hidden Web sites", International Conference on Information Technology: Coding and Computing 2004, pp. 314-319.

Murtagh, Fionn, "Distributed Information Search and Retrieval for Astronomical Resource Discovery and Data Mining," Library and Information Services in Astronomy III, ASP Conference Series, vol. 153, 1998, pp. 51-60.

Pervasive Solution Sheet "Harvesting Unstructured Data", 5 pages, 2003.

T. Puschmann and R. Alt, "Enterprise Application Integration—the Case of the Robert Bosch Group," 34th Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Science; Jan. 2001, pp. 1-10.

S. Fong and S. Chan; "Mining online users' access records for web business intelligence", IEEE International Conference on Data Mining, Dec. 2002, pp. 759-762.

M. Kitayama, R. Matsubara and Y. Izui; "Application of data mining to customer profile analysis in the power electric industry," IEEE Power Engineering Society Winter Meeting, vol. 1, Jan. 2002, pp. 632-634.

P. Markellou, I Mousourouli, S. Sirmakessis and A. Tsakalidis, "Personalized E-commerce Recommendations," IEEE Conference on e-Business Engineering, Oct. 2005, pp. 245-252.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 11/415,017 issued Feb. 1, 2007, 14 pages.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 09/862,832 issued Jan. 21, 2005, 10 pages.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 issued Feb. 23, 2004, 10 pages.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 issued Aug. 4, 2004, 13 pages.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 issued Nov. 30, 2004, 16 pages.

Official Action in U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 issued Aug. 1, 2005, 18 pages.

Letter of Express Abandonment in U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 dated Feb. 9, 2006, 1 page.

Preliminary Amendment in U.S. Appl. No. 12/651,451 dated Jan. 1, 2010, 4 pages.

Supplemental Preliminary Amendment in U.S. Appl. No. 12/651,451 dated May 25, 2010, 14 pages.

Preliminary Amendment in U.S. Appl. No. 12/325,909 dated Sep. 25, 2009, 6 pages.

Supplemental Preliminary Amendment in U.S. Appl. No. 12/325,909 dated Nov. 30, 2009, 15 pages.

Supplemental Preliminary Amendment in U.S. Appl. No. 12/325,909 dated May 26, 2010, 13 pages.

U.S. Appl. No. 60/200,338.*

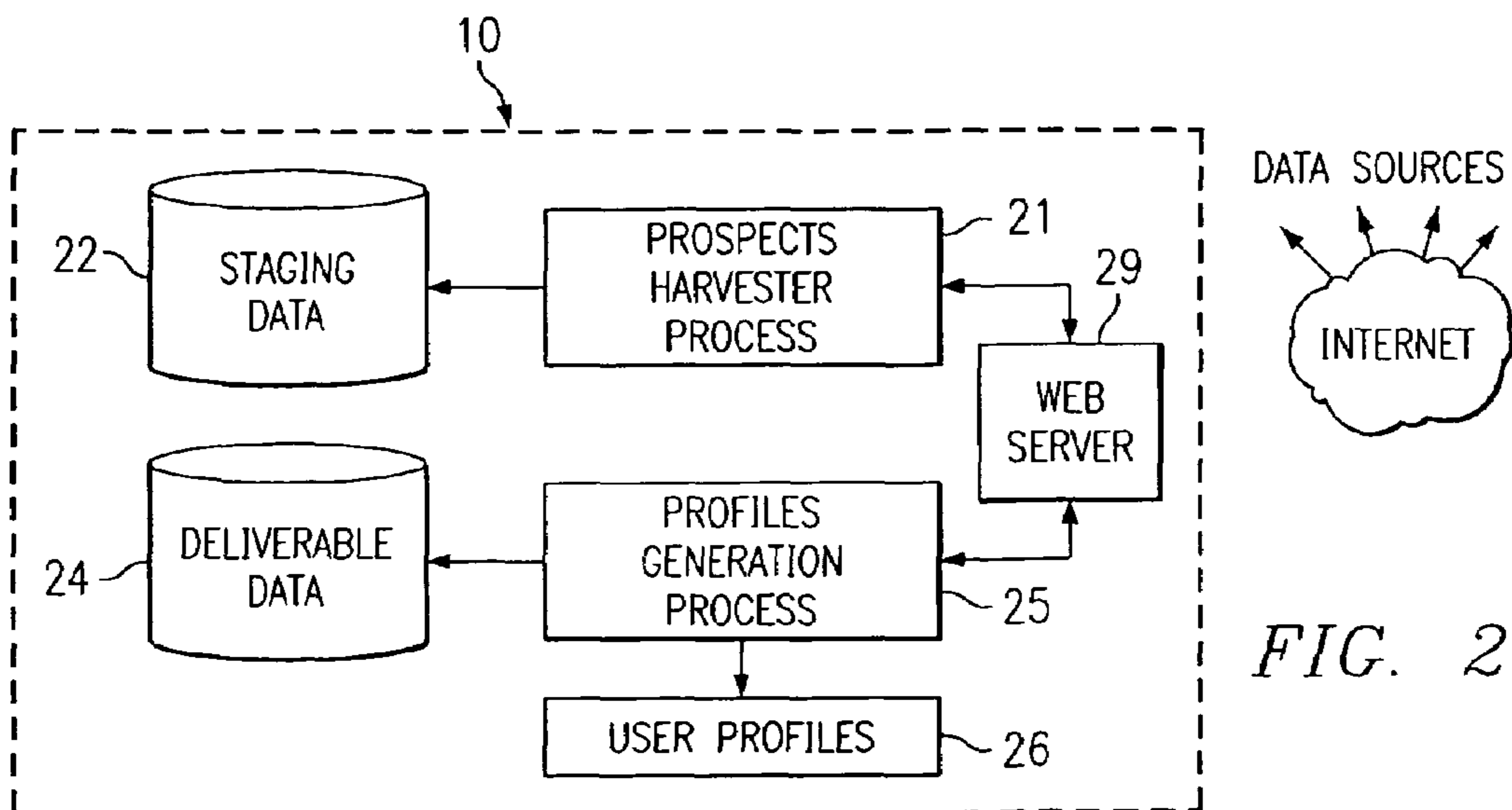
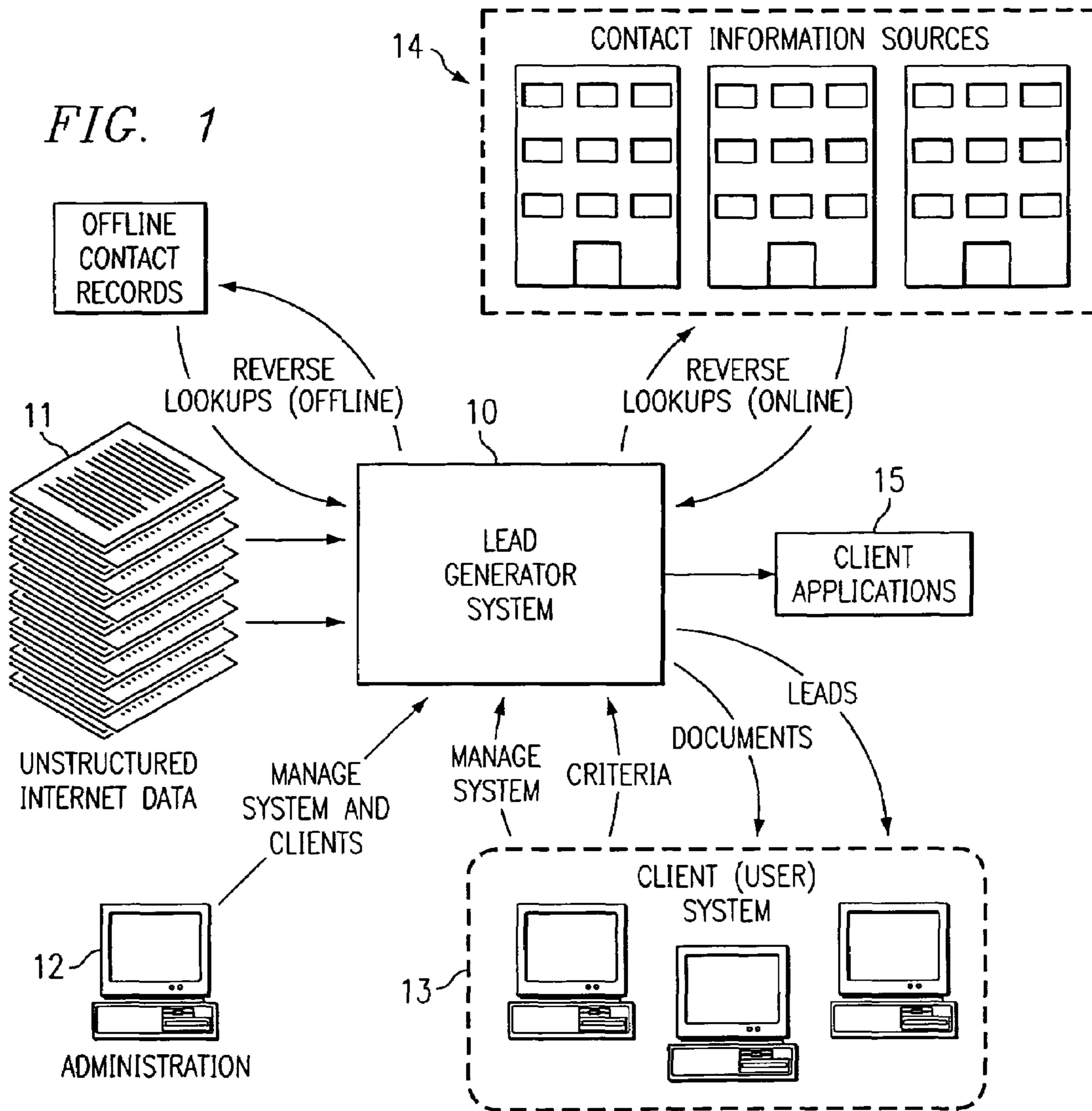
Raymond Kosala et al., Web Mining Research: A Survey, 2000, ACM—SIGKDD Explorations, vol. 2, 1-15.*

Text mining as integration of several related research areas: report on KDD's workshop on text mining, 2000, ACM—SIGKDD Explorations, vol. 2, 1-99102.*

Joshen Dorre et al., Text Mining: finding Nuggets in Mountains of textual Data, ACM, 1999, 398-401.*

- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/862,832 entitled "Web-Based Customer Lead Generator System" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 21, 2001.
- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/862,814 entitled "Web-Based Customer Prospects Harvester System" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 21, 2001.
- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,802 entitled "Database Server System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 24, 2001.
- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,804 entitled "Data Mining System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 24, 2001.
- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,735 entitled "Text Mining System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 24, 2001.
- Pending U.S. Appl. No. 09/865,805 entitled "Text Indexing System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" filed by Seibel, et al., filed May 24, 2001.
- Paul Dean, "Browsable OLAP Apps on SQL Server Analysis Services," *Intelligent Enterprise Magazine*, product review, 5 pages, May 7, 2001.
- Journyx and IBM team to deliver enterprise project and time tracking software, article, 3 pages, Apr. 5, 1999.
- Andreas Geyer-Schultz et al., "A customer purchase incidence model applied to recommender services" *WEBKDD 2001 Mining Log data across all customer touch points*, third international workshop, p. 1-11, Aug. 26, 2001.
- Beantree, "Enterprise Business Application Architecture" *Enterprise Business Components Whitepaper*, 5 pages, Sep. 1999.
- Lee et al., "An enterprise intelligence system integrating WWW intranet resource" *IEEE Xplore Release 1.8*, pp. 28-35 with abstract, 1999.
- Mathur, Srita, "Creating Unique Customer Experiences: The New Business Model of Cross-Enterprise Integration" *IEEE Xplore Release 1.8*, pp. 76-81 with abstract, 2000.
- Warlick, David, "Searching the Internet: Part III", *Raw Materials for the Mind: Teaching & Learning in Information & Technology Rich Schools*, ISBN 0-9667432-0-2, Mar. 18, 1999.
- Pervasive Solution Sheet "Harvesting Unstructured Data", 5 pages, 2003.
- Key Building Blocks for Knowledge Management Solutions, "IBM Intelligent Miner for Text" 2 pages, 1999.
- Wood, David, "Metadata Searches of Unstructured Textual Content," *Tucana Plugged in Software white Paper*, 4 pages, Sep. 26, 2002.
- Adomavicius et al., "Using Data Mining Methods to Build Customer Profiles", *IEEE 2001 computer*, pp. 74-82, 2001.
- Delen et al., "An Integrated Toolkit for Enterprise Modeling and Analysis", *Proceedings of the 1999 winter Simulation Conference*, pp. 289-297, 1999.
- Griffin et al., "Enterprise Customer Relationship Management", *DM review*, 15 pages, Dec. 1999.
- Parkhomenko et al., "Personalization Using Hybrid Data Mining Approaches in E-Business Applications", *Amer. assoc. for Artificial Intelligence*, 7 pages, 2002.
- Weiss, Gary M., "Data Mining in Telecommunications", 13 pages, no date.
- Watson, Ian, "A Case Based Reasoning Application for Engineering Sales Support Using Introspective Reasoning," *2000 American Association for Artificial Intelligence*, 6 pages, 2000.
- Elprin, Nick et al., *An Analysis of Database-Driven Mail Servers*, *LISA XVII*, pp. 15-22, 2003.
- 80-20 Software, "End Email and File Chaos," *80-20 Retriever Enterprise Edition*, 4 pages, 2003.
- An Insuma GmbH White Paper, "OASIS Distributed Search Engine," pp. 1-11, no date.
- Schwartz, Michael F. et al., "Applying an information gathering architecture to Netfind: a white pages tool for a changing and growing internet", *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)*, vol. 2, Issue 5, Oct. 1994, pp. 426-439.
- Gravano, Luis et al., "GIOSS: text-source discovery over the Internet", *ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)*, vol. 24, Issue 2, Jun. 1999, pp. 229-264.
- Mouri, T. et al., "Extracting new topic contents from hidden web sites", *International Conference on Information Technology: Coding and Computing 2004*, pp. 314-319.
- Murtagh, Fionn, "Distributed Information Search and Retrieval for Astronomical Resource Discovery and Data Mining", *Library and Information Services in Astronomy III, ASP Conference Series*, vol. 153, 1998, pp. 51-60.

* cited by examiner



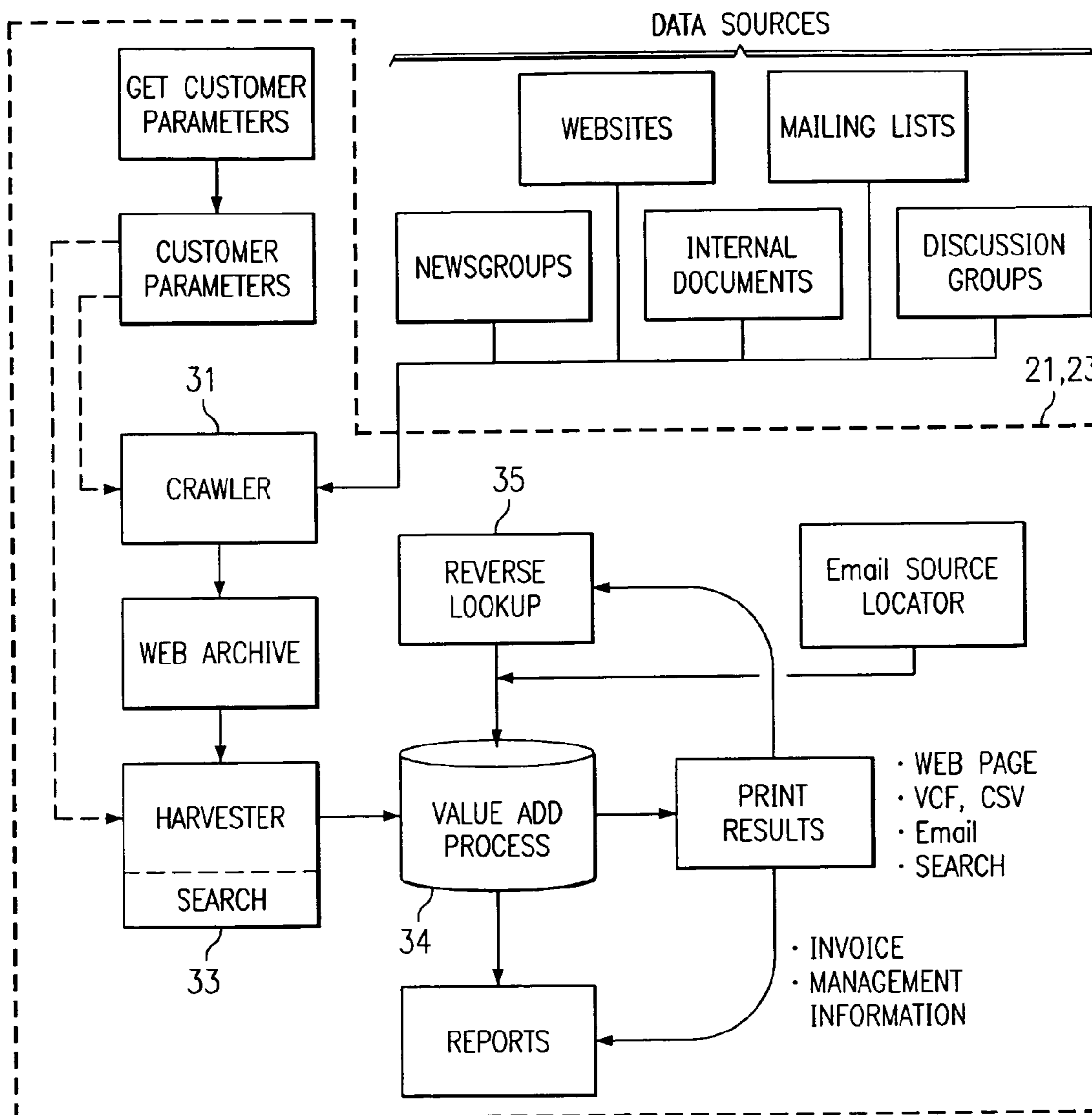


FIG. 3

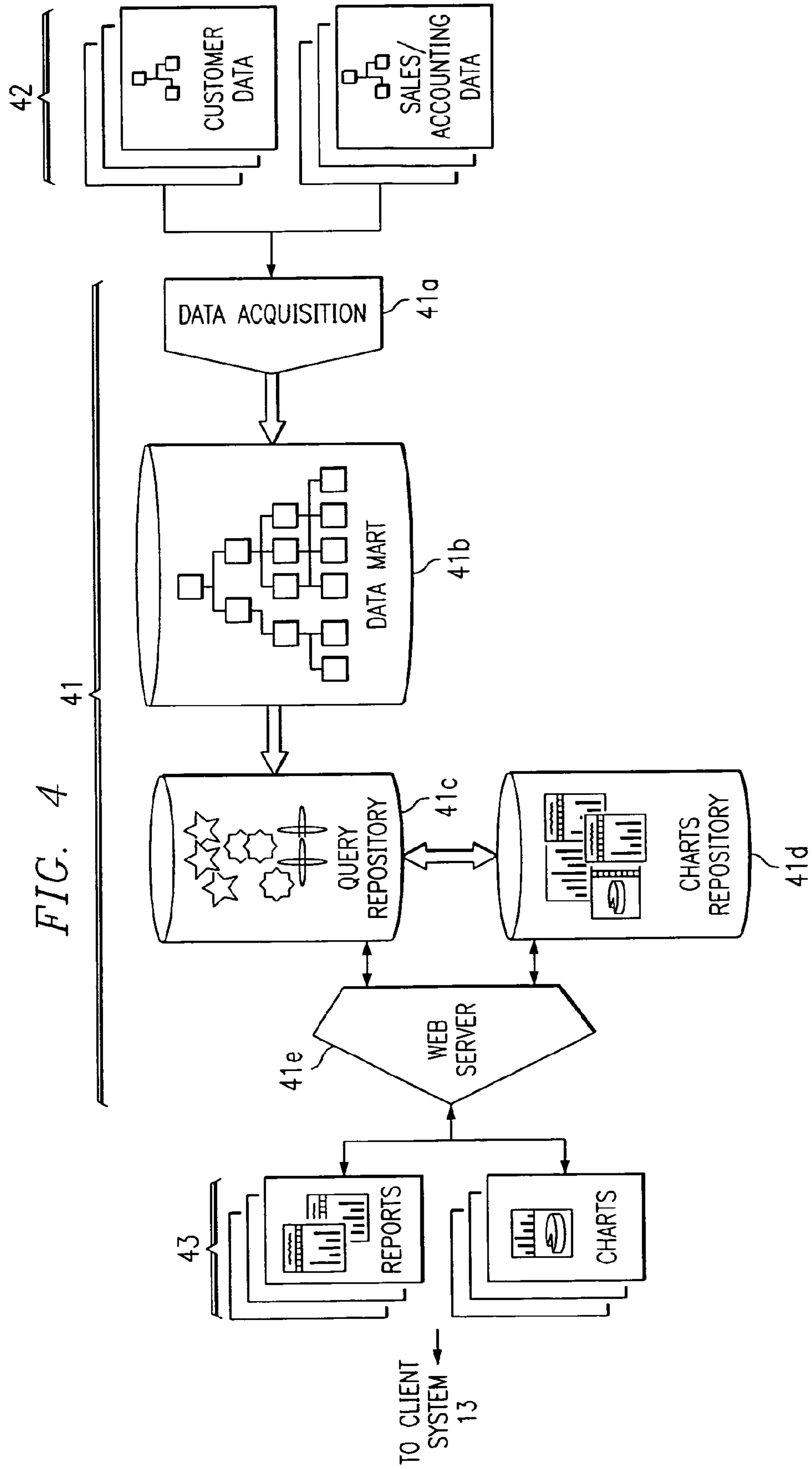
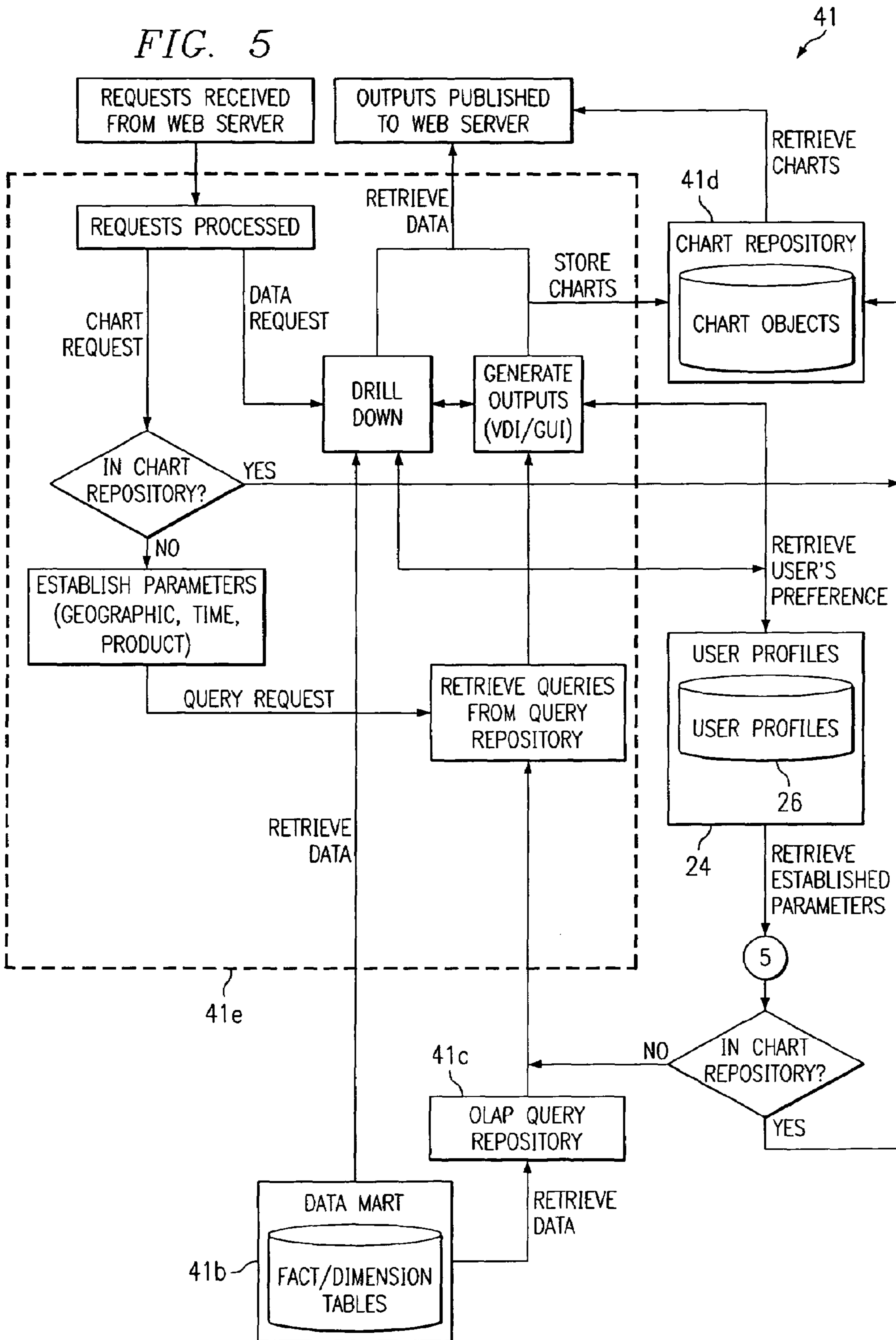


FIG. 5



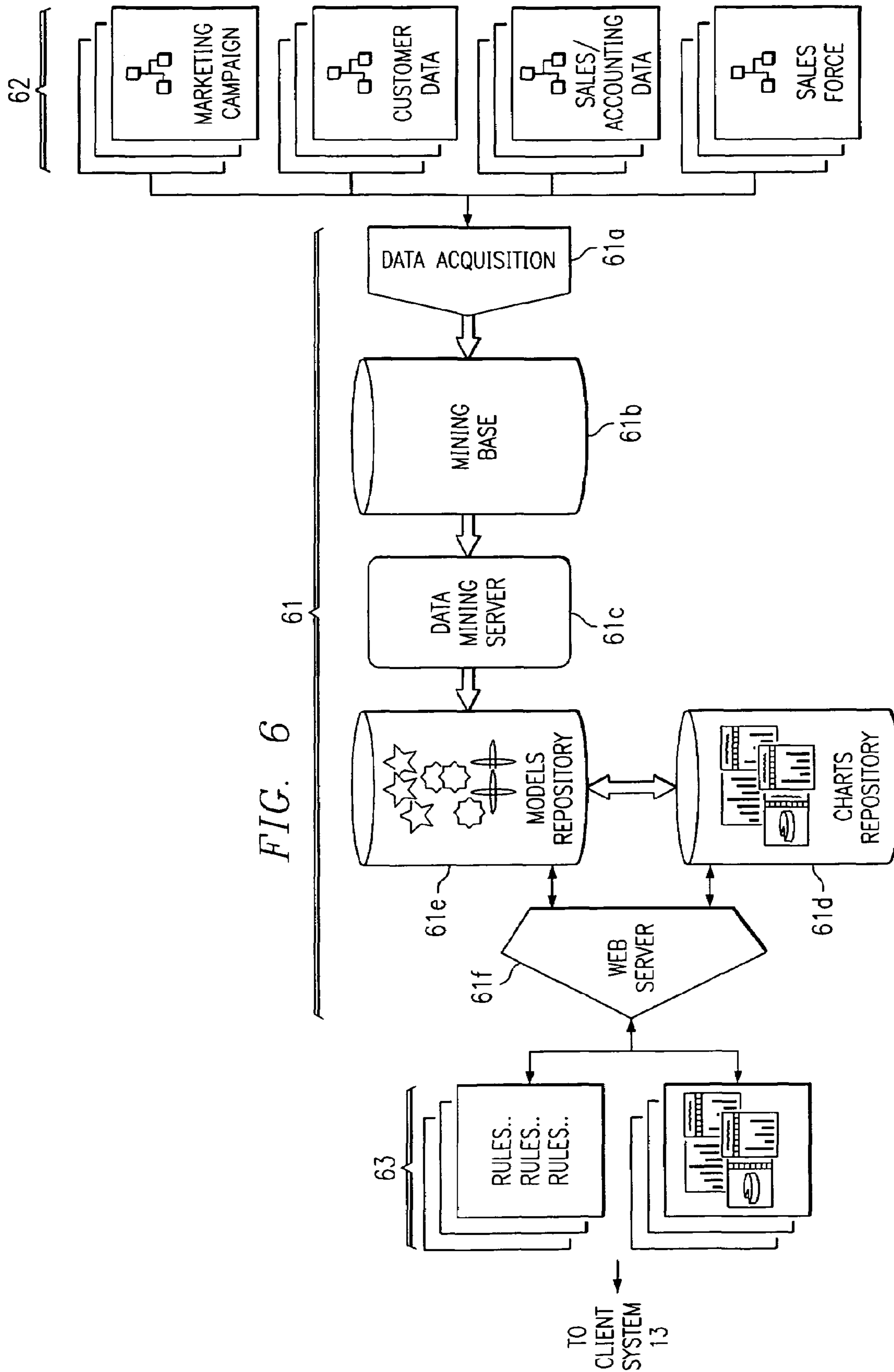
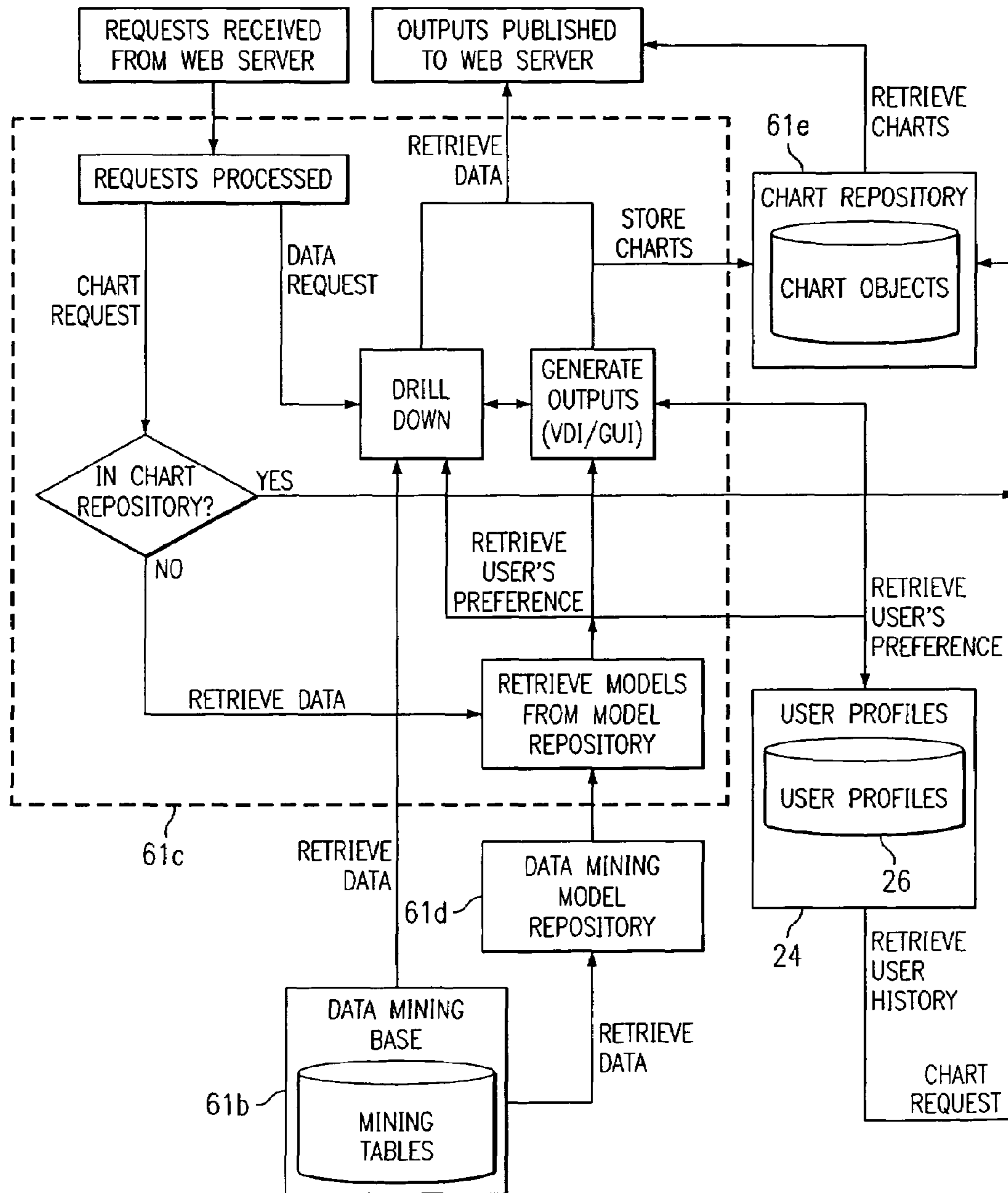


FIG. 7

41 ↗



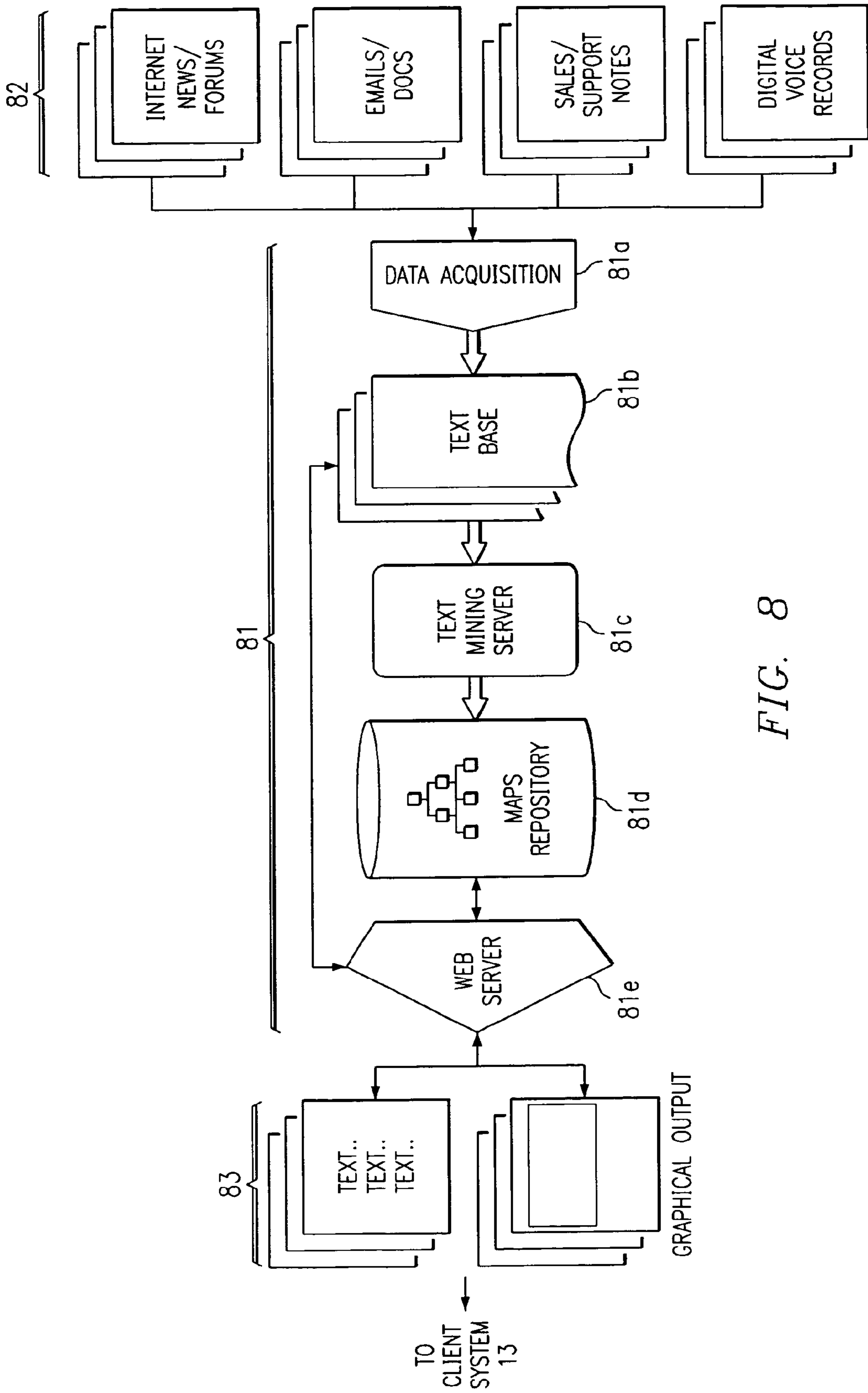
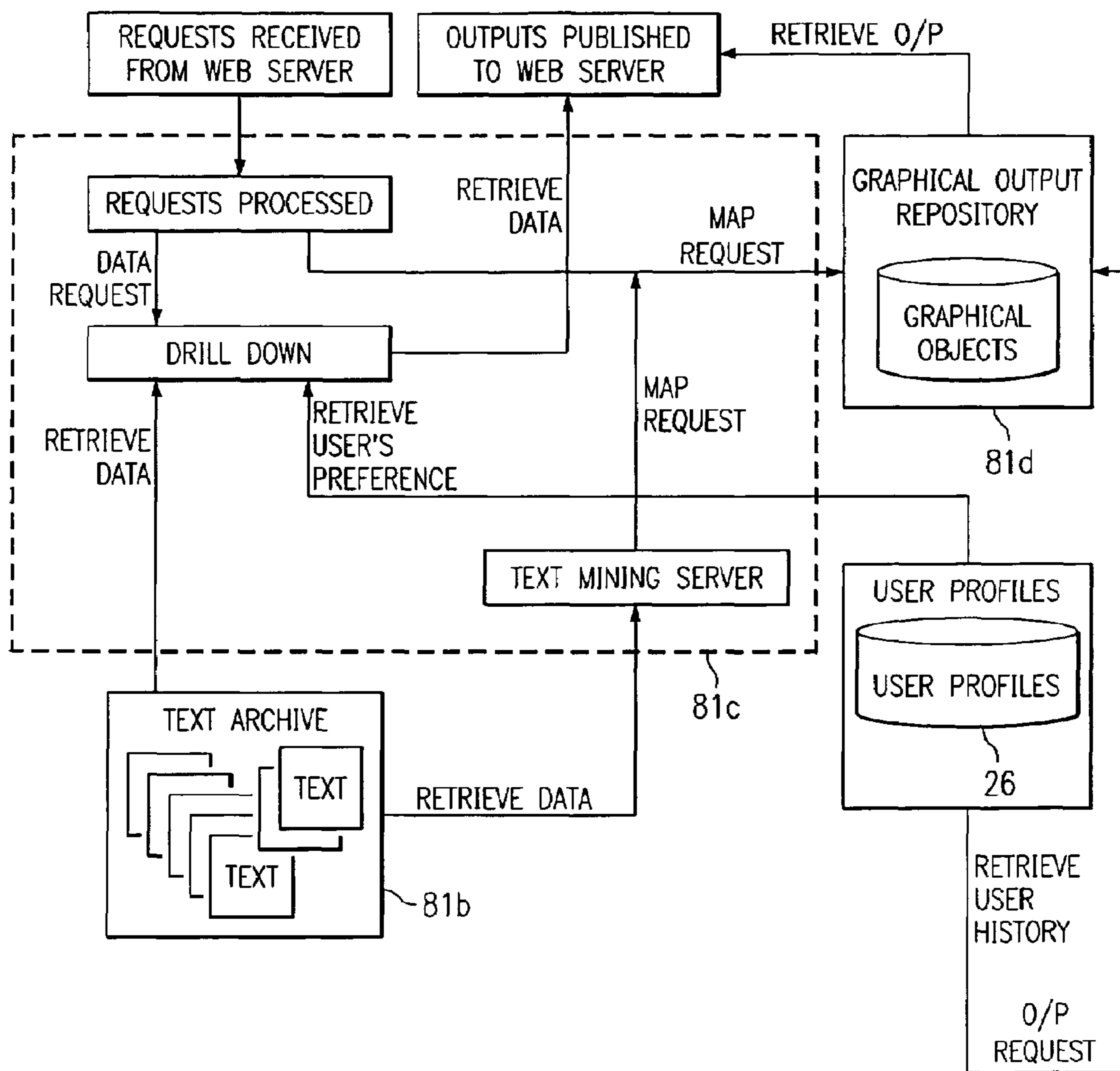


FIG. 8

FIG. 9



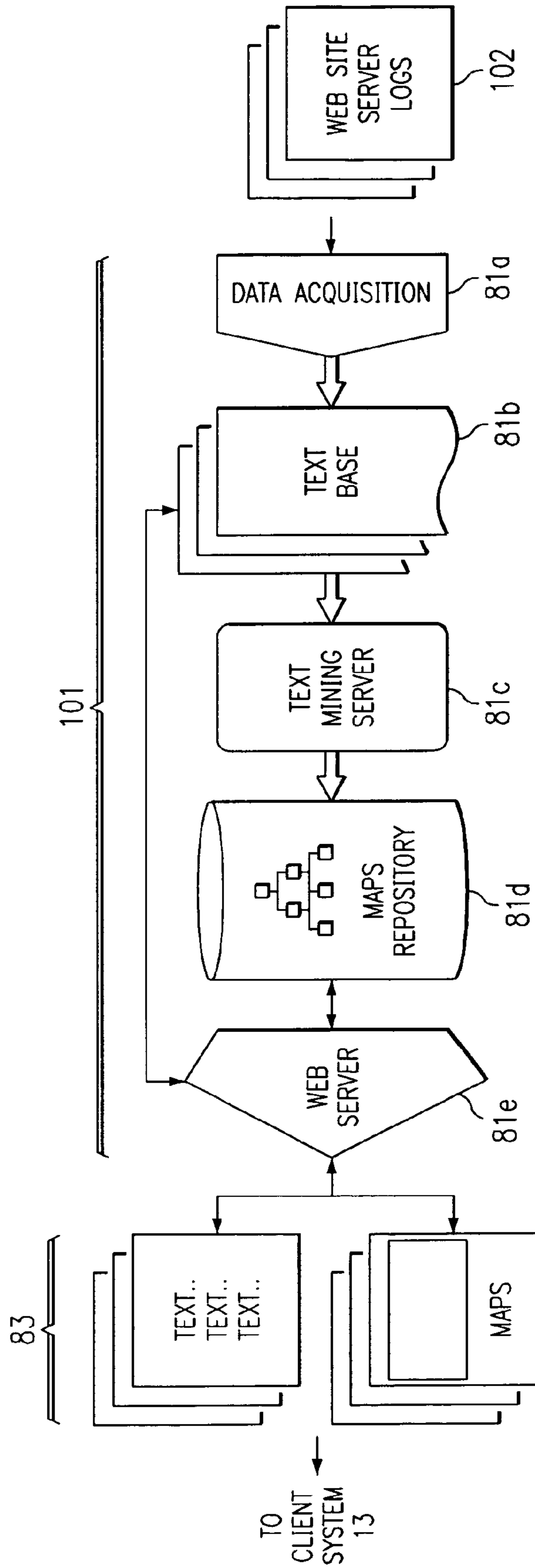


FIG. 10

**TEXT MINING SYSTEM FOR WEB-BASED
BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE APPLIED TO
WEB SITE SERVER LOGS**

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/238,094, filed Oct. 4, 2000 and entitled "Server Log File System Utilizing Text mining Methodologies and Technologies". The present patent application and additionally the following patent application is a conversion from the foregoing provisional filing: U.S. Pat. No. 7,043,531 entitled "Web-Based Customer Lead Generator System with Pre-Emptive Profiling" and filed Oct. 4, 2001.

This patent application is related to the following pending applications: patent application Ser. No. 09/862,832 entitled "Web-Based Customer Lead Generator System" and filed May 21, 2001; patent application Ser. No. 09/865,802 entitled "Database Server System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" and filed May 24, 2001; patent application Ser. No. 09/865,804 entitled "Data Mining System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" and filed May 24, 2001; patent application Ser. No. 09/865,735 entitled "Text Mining System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" and filed May 24, 2001; patent application Ser. No. 09/862,814 entitled "Web-Based Customer Prospects Harvester System" and filed May 21, 2001; patent application Ser. No. 09/865,805 entitled "Text Indexing System for Web-Based Business Intelligence" and filed May 24, 2001.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to electronic commerce, and more particularly to business intelligence software tools for acquiring leads for prospective customers, using Internet data sources.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Most small and medium sized companies face similar challenges in developing successful marketing and sales campaigns. These challenges include locating qualified prospects who are making immediate buying decisions. It is desirable to personalize marketing and sales information to match those prospects, and to deliver the marketing and sales information in a timely and compelling manner. Other challenges are to assess current customers to determine which customer profile produces the highest net revenue, then to use those profiles to maximize prospecting results. Further challenges are to monitor the sales cycle for opportunities and inefficiencies, and to relate those findings to net revenue numbers.

Today's corporations are experiencing exponential growth to the extent that the volume and variety of business information collected and accumulated is overwhelming. Further, this information is found in disparate locations and formats. Finally, even if the individual data bases and information sources are successfully tapped, the output and reports may be little more than spreadsheets, pie charts and bar charts that do not directly relate the exposed business intelligence to the companies' processes, expenses, and to its net revenues.

With the growth of the Internet, one trend in developing marketing and sales campaigns is to gather customer information by accessing Internet data sources. Internet data intelligence and data mining products face specific challenges.

First, they tend to be designed for use by technicians, and are not flexible or intuitive in their operation; secondly, the technologies behind the various engines are changing rapidly to take advantage of advances in hardware and software, and finally, the results of their harvesting and mining are not typically related to a specific department goals and objectives.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the invention is a text mining system for collecting business intelligence about a client, as well as for identifying prospective customers of the client. The text mining system may be used in a lead generation system accessible by the client via the Internet.

The text mining system has various components, including a data acquisition process that extracts textual data from Internet web sites, including their logs, content, processes, and transactions. The system compares log data to content and process data, and relates the results of the comparison to transaction data. This permits the system to provide aggregate cluster data representing statistics useful for customer lead generation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates the operating environment for a web based lead generator system in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates the various functional elements of the lead generator system.

FIG. 3 illustrates the various data sources and a first embodiment of the prospects harvester.

FIGS. 4 and 5 illustrate a database server system, which may be used within the lead generation system of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate a data mining system, which may be used within the lead generation system of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a text mining system, which may be used within the lead generation system of FIGS. 1 and 2.

FIG. 10 illustrates a text mining system, similar to that of FIG. 8, applied to web site server logs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Lead Generator System Overview

FIG. 1 illustrates the operating environment for a web-based customer lead generation system 10 in accordance with the invention. System 10 is in communication, via the Internet, with unstructured data sources 11, an administrator 12, client systems 13, reverse look-up sources 14, and client applications 15.

The users of system 10 may be any business entity that desires to conduct more effective marketing campaigns. These users may be direct marketers who wish to maximizing the effectiveness of direct sales calls, or e-commerce web site who wish to build audiences.

In general, system 10 may be described as a web-based Application Service Provider (ASP) data collection tool. The general purpose of system 10 is to analyze a client's marketing and sales cycle in order to reveal inefficiencies and opportunities, then to relate those discoveries to net revenue estimates. Part of the latter process is proactively harvesting prequalified leads from external and internal data sources. As

explained below, system **10** implements an automated process of vertical industry intelligence building that involves automated reverse lookup of contact information using an email address and key phrase highlighting based on business rules and search criteria.

More specifically, system **10** performs the following tasks:

Uses client-provided criteria to search Internet postings for prospects who are discussing products or services that are related to the client's business offerings

Selects those prospects matching the client's criteria

Pushes the harvested prospect contact information to the client, with a link to the original document that verifies the prospects interest

Automatically opens or generates personalized sales scripts and direct marketing materials that appeal to the prospects' stated or implied interests

Examines internal sales and marketing materials, and by applying data and text mining analytical tools, generates profiles of the client's most profitable customers

Cross-references and matches the customer profiles with harvested leads to facilitate more efficient harvesting and sales presentations

In the audience building environment, requests permission to contact the prospect to offer discounts on services or products that are directly or indirectly related to the conversation topic, or to direct the prospect to a commerce source.

System **10** provides open access to its web site. A firewall (not shown) is used to prevent access to client records and the entire database server. Further details of system security are discussed below in connection with FIG. **5**.

Consistent with the ASP architecture of system **10**, interactions between client system **13** and system **10** will typically be by means of Internet access, such as by a web portal. Authorized client personnel will be able to create and modify profiles that will be used to search designated web sites and other selected sources for relevant prospects.

Client system **11** may be any computer station or network of computers having data communication to lead generator system **10**. Each client system **11** is programmed such that each client has the following capabilities: a master user account and multiple sub user accounts, a user activity log in the system database, the ability to customize and personalize the workspace; configurable, tiered user access; online signup, configuration and modification, sales territory configuration and representation, goals and target establishment, and online reporting comparing goals to target (e.g., expense/revenue; budget/actual).

Administration system **14** performs such tasks as account activation, security administration, performance monitoring and reporting, assignment of master user id and licensing limits (user seats, access, etc.), billing limits and profile, account termination and lockout, and a help system and client communication.

System **10** interfaces with various client applications **15**. For example, system **10** may interface with commercially available enterprise resource planning (ERP), sales force automation (SFA), call center, e-commerce, data warehousing, and custom and legacy applications.

Lead Generator System Architecture

FIG. **2** illustrates the various functional elements of lead generator system **10**. In the embodiment of FIG. **2**, the above described functions of system **10** are partitioned between two distinct processes.

A prospects harvester process **21** uses a combination of external data sources, client internal data sources and user-parameter extraction interfaces, in conjunction with a search,

recognition and retrieval system, to harvest contact information from the web and return it to a staging data base **22**. In general, process **21** collects business intelligence data from both inside the client's organization and outside the organization. The information collected can be either structured data as in corporate databases/spreadsheet files or unstructured data as in textual files.

Process **21** may be further programmed to validate and enhance the data, utilizing a system of lookup, reverse lookup and comparative methodologies that maximize the value of the contact information. Process **21** may be used to elicit the prospect's permission to be contacted. The prospect's name and email address are linked to and delivered with ancillary information to facilitate both a more efficient sales call and a tailored e-commerce sales process. The related information may include the prospect's email address, Web site address and other contact information. In addition, prospects are linked to timely documents on the Internet that verify and highlight the reason(s) that they are in fact a viable prospect. For example, process **21** may link the contact data, via the Internet, to a related document wherein the contact's comments and questions verify the high level value of the contact to the user of this system (the client).

A profiles generation process **25** analyzes the user's in-house files and records related to the user's existing customers to identify and group those customers into profile categories based on the customer's buying patterns and purchasing volumes. The patterns and purchasing volumes of the existing customers are overlaid on the salient contact information previously harvested to allow the aggregation of the revenue-based leads into prioritized demand generation sets. Process **25** uses an analysis engine and both data and text mining engines to mine a company's internal client records, digital voice records, accounting records, contact management information and other internal files. It creates a profile of the most profitable customers, reveals additional prospecting opportunities, and enables sales cycle improvements. Profiles include items such as purchasing criteria, buying cycles and trends, cross-selling and up-selling opportunities, and effort to expense/revenue correlations. The resulting profiles are then overlaid on the data obtained by process **21** to facilitate more accurate revenue projections and to enhance the sales and marketing process. The client may add certain value judgments (rankings) in a table that is linked to a unique lead id that can subsequently be analyzed by data mining or OLAP analytical tools. The results are stored in the deliverable database **24**.

Profiles generation process **25** can be used to create a user (client) profiles database **26**, which stores profiles of the client and its customers. As explained below, this database **26** may be accessed during various data and text mining processes to better identify prospective customers of the client.

Web server **29** provides the interface between the client systems **13** and the lead generation system **10**. As explained below, it may route different types of requests to different sub processes within system **10**. The various web servers described below in connection with FIGS. **4-11** may be implemented as separate servers in communication with a front end server **29**. Alternatively, the server functions could be integrated or partitioned in other ways.

Data Sources

FIG. **3** provides additional detail of the data sources of FIGS. **1** and **2**. Access to data sources may be provided by various text mining tools, such as by the crawler process **31** or **41** of FIGS. **3** and **4**.

One data source is newsgroups, such as USENET. To access discussion documents from USENET newsgroups

such as “news.giganews.com”, NNTP protocol is used by the crawler process to talk to USENET news server such as “news.giganews.com.” Most of the news servers only archive news articles for a limited period (giganews.com archives news articles for two weeks), it is necessary for the iNet Crawler to incrementally download and archive these news-groups periodically in a scheduled sequence. This aspect of crawler process **31** is controlled by user-specified parameters such as news server name, IP address, newsgroup name and download frequency, etc.

Another data source is web-Based discussion forums. The crawler process follows the hyper links on a web-based discussion forum, traverse these links to user or design specified depths and subsequently access and retrieve discussion documents. Unless the discussion documents are archived historically on the web site, the crawler process will download and archive a copy for each of the individual documents in a file repository. If the discussion forum is membership-based, the crawler process will act on behalf of the authorized user to logon to the site automatically in order to retrieve documents. This function of the crawler process is controlled by user specified parameters such as a discussion forum’s URL, starting page, the number of traversal levels and crawling frequency.

A third data source is Internet-based or facilitated mailing lists wherein individuals send to a centralized location emails that are then viewed and/or responded to by members of a particular group. Once a suitable list has been identified a subscription request is initiated. Once approved, these emails are sent to a mail server where they are downloaded, stored in system **10** and then processed in a fashion similar to documents harvested from other sources. The system stores in a database the filters, original URL and approval information to ensure only authorized messages are actually processed by system **10**.

A fourth data source is corporations’ internal documents. These internal documents may include sales notes, customer support notes and knowledge base. The crawler process accesses corporations’ internal documents from their Intranet through Unix/Windows file system or alternately be able to access their internal documents by riding in the databases through an ODBC connection. If internal documents are password-protected, crawler process **31** acts on behalf of the authorized user to logon to the file systems or databases and be able to subsequently retrieve documents. This function of the crawler process is controlled by user-specified parameters such as directory path and database ODBC path, starting file id and ending file id, and access frequency. Other internal sources are customer information, sales records, accounting records, and digitally recorded correspondence such as e-mail files or digital voice records.

A fifth data source is web pages from Internet web sites. This function of the crawler process is similar to the functionality associated with web-discussion-forums. Searches are controlled by user-specified parameters such as web site URL, starting page, the number of traversal levels and crawling frequency.

Database Server System

FIGS. **4** and **5** illustrate a database server system **41**, which may be used within system **10** of FIGS. **1** and **2**. FIG. **4** illustrates the elements of system **41** and FIG. **5** is a data flow diagram. Specifically, system **41** could be used to implement the profiles generation process **25**, which collects profile data about the client.

The input data **42** can be the client’s sales data, customer-contact data, customer purchase data and account data etc. Various data sources for customer data can be contact man-

agement software packages such as ACT, MarketForce, Goldmine, and Remedy. Various data sources for accounting data are Great Plains, Solomon and other accounting packages typically found in small and medium-sized businesses. If the client has ERP (enterprise resource planning) systems (such as JD Edwards, PeopleSoft and SAP) installed, the data sources for customer and accounting data will be extracted from ERP customer and accounting modules. This data is typically structured and stored in flat files or relational databases. System **41** is typically an OLAP (On-line analytic processing) type server-based system. It has five major components. A data acquisition component **41a** collects and extracts data from different data sources, applying appropriate transformation, aggregation and cleansing to the data collected. This component consists of predefined data conversions to accomplish most commonly used data transformations, for as many different types of data sources as possible. For data sources not covered by these predefined conversions, custom conversions need to be developed. The tools for data acquisition may be commercially available tools, such as Data Junction, ETI*EXTRACT, or equivalents. Open standards and APIs will permit employing the tool that affords the most efficient data acquisition and migration based on the organizational architecture.

Data mart **41b** captures and stores an enterprise’s sales information. The sales data collected from data acquisition component **41a** are “sliced and diced” into multidimensional tables by time dimension, region dimension, product dimension and customer dimension, etc. The general design of the data mart follows data warehouse/data mart Star-Schema methodology. The total number of dimension tables and fact tables will vary from customer to customer, but data mart **41b** is designed to accommodate the data collected from the majority of commonly used software packages such as PeopleSoft or Great Plains.

Various commercially available software packages, such as Cognos, Brio, Informatica, may be used to design and deploy data mart **41b**. The Data Mart can reside in DB2, Oracle, Sybase, MS SQL server, P.SQL or similar database application. Data mart **41b** stores sales and accounting fact and dimension tables that will accommodate the data extracted from the majority of industry accounting and customer contact software packages.

A Predefined Query Repository Component **41c** is the central storage for predefined queries. These predefined queries are parameterized macros/business rules that extract information from fact tables or dimension tables in the data mart **41b**. The results of these queries are delivered as business charts (such as bar charts or pie charts) in a web browser environment to the end users. Charts in the same category are bounded with the same predefined query using different parameters. (i.e. quarterly revenue charts are all associated with the same predefined quarterly revenue query, the parameters passed are the specific region, the specific year and the specific quarter). These queries are stored in either flat file format or as a text field in a relational database.

A Business Intelligence Charts Repository Component **41d** serves two purposes in the database server system **41**. A first purpose is to improve the performance of chart retrieval process. The chart repository **41d** captures and stores the most frequently visited charts in a central location. When an end user requests a chart, system **41** first queries the chart repository **41d** to see if there is an existing chart. If there is a preexisting chart, server **41e** pulls that chart directly from the repository. If there is no preexisting chart, server **41e** runs the corresponding predefined query from the query repository **41c** in order to extract data from data mart **41b** and subse-

quently feed the data to the requested chart. A second purpose is to allow chart sharing, collaboration and distribution among the end users. Because charts are treated as objects in the chart repository, users can bookmark a chart just like bookmarking a regular URL in a web browser. They can also send and receive charts as an email attachment. In addition, users may logon to system **41** to collaboratively make decisions from different physical locations. These users can also place the comments on an existing chart for collaboration.

Another component of system **41** is the Web Server component **41e**, which has a number of subcomponents. A web server subcomponent (such as Microsoft IIS or Apache server or any other commercially available web servers) serves HTTP requests. A database server subcomponent (such as Tango, Cold Fusion or PHP) provides database drill-down functionality. An application server subcomponent routes different information requests to different other servers. For example, sales revenue chart requests will be routed to the database system **41**; customer profile requests will be routed to a Data Mining server, and competition information requests will be routed to a Text Mining server. The latter two systems are discussed below. Another subcomponent of server **41e** is the chart server, which receives requests from the application server. It either runs queries against data mart **41b**, using query repository **41c**, or retrieves charts from chart repository **41c**.

As output **43**, database server system **41** delivers business intelligence about an organization's sales performance as charts over the Internet or corporate Intranet. Users can pick and choose charts by regions, by quarters, by products, by companies and even by different chart styles. Users can drill-down on these charts to reveal the underlying data sources, get detailed information charts or detailed raw data. All charts are drill-down enabled allowing users to navigate and explore information either vertically or horizontally. Pie charts, bar charts, map views and data views are delivered via the Internet or Intranet.

As an example of operation of system **41**, gross revenue analysis of worldwide sales may be contained in predefined queries that are stored in the query repository **41c**. Gross revenue queries accept region and/or time period as parameters and extract data from the Data Mart **41b** and send them to the web server **41e**. Web server **41e** transforms the raw data into charts and publishes them on the web.

Data Mining System

FIGS. **6** and **7** illustrate a data mining system **61**, which may be used within system **10** of FIGS. **1** and **2**.

FIG. **6** illustrates the elements of system **61** and FIG. **7** is a data flow diagram. Specifically, system **61** could be used to implement the profiles process **25**, which collects profile data about the client.

Data sources **62** for system **61** are the Data Mart **41b**, e.g., data from the tables that reside in Data Mart **41b**, as well as data collected from marketing campaigns or sales promotions.

For data coming from the Data Mart **41b**, data acquisition process **61a** between Mining Base **61b** and Data Mart **41b** extract/transfer and format/transform data from tables in the Data Mart **41b** into Data Mining base **61b**. For data collected from sales and marketing events, data acquisition process **61a** may be used to extract and transform this kind of data and store it in the Data Mining base **61b**.

Data Mining base **61b** is the central data store for the data for data mining system **61**. The data it stores is specifically prepared and formatted for data mining purposes. The Data Mining base **61b** is a separate data repository from the Data Mart **41b**, even though some of the data it stores is extracted

from Data Mart's tables. The Data Mining base **61b** can reside in DB2, Oracle, Sybase, MS SQL server, P.SQL or similar database application.

Chart repository **61d** contains data mining outputs. The most frequently used decision tree charts are stored in the chart repository **61d** for rapid retrieval.

Customer purchasing behavior analysis is accomplished by using predefined Data Mining models that are stored in a model repository **61e**. Unlike the predefined queries of system **41**, these predefined models are industry-specific and business-specific models that address a particular business problem. Third party data mining tools such as IBM Intelligent Miner and Clementine, and various integrated development environments (IDEs) may be used to explore and develop these data mining models until the results are satisfactory. Then the models are exported from the IDE into standalone modules (in C or C++) and integrated into model repository **61e** by using data mining APIs.

Data mining server **61c** supplies data for the models, using data from database **61c**. FIG. **7** illustrates the data paths and functions associated with server **61c**. Various tools and applications that may be used to implement server **61c** include VDI, EspressoChart, and a data mining GUI.

The outputs of server **61e** may include various options, such as decision trees, Rule Sets, and charts.

By default, all the outputs have drill-down capability to allow users to interactively navigate and explore information in either a vertical or horizontal direction. Views may also be varied, such as by influencing factor. For example, in bar charts, bars may represent factors that influence customer purchasing (decision-making) or purchasing behavior. The height of the bars may represent the impact on the actual customer purchase amount, so that the higher the bar is the more important the influencing factor is on customers, purchasing behavior. Decision trees offer a unique way to deliver business intelligence on customers' purchasing behavior. A decision tree consists of tree nodes, paths and node notations. Each individual node in a decision tree represents an influencing. A path is the route from root node (upper most level) to any other node in the tree. Each path represents a unique purchasing behavior that leads to a particular group of customers with an average purchase amount. This provides a quick and easy way for on-line users to identify where the valued customers are and what the most important factors are when customer are making purchase decisions. This also facilitates tailored marketing campaigns and delivery of sales presentations that focus on the product features or functions that matter most to a particular customer group. Rules Sets are plain-English descriptions of the decision tree. A single rule in the RuleSet is associated with a particular path in the decision tree. Rules that lead to the same destination node are grouped into a RuleSet. RuleSet views allow users to look at the same information presented in a decision tree from a different angle. When users drill down deep enough on any chart, they will reach the last drill-down level that is data view. A data view is a table view of the underlying data that supports the data mining results. Data Views are dynamically linked with Data Mining base **61b** and Data Mart **41b** through web server **61f**.

Web server **61f**, which may be the same as database server **41e**, provides Internet access to the output of mining server **61c**. Existing outputs may be directly accessed from storage in charts repository **61d**. Or requests may be directed to models repository **61e**. Consistent with the application service architecture of lead generation system **10**, access by the client to web server **61f** is via the Internet and the client's web browser.

Text Mining System

FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a text mining system **81**, which may be used within system **10** of FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 8 illustrates the elements of system **81** and FIG. 9 is a data flow diagram. As indicated in FIG. 8, the source data **82** for system **81** may be either external and internal data sources. Thus, system **81** may be used to implement both the prospects system and profiles system of FIG. 2.

The source data **82** for text mining system **81** falls into two main categories, which can be mined to provide business intelligence. Internal documents contain business information about sales, marketing, and human resources. External sources consist primarily of the public domain in the Internet. Newsgroups, discussion forums, mailing lists and general web sites provide information on technology trends, competitive information, and customer concerns.

More specifically, the source data **82** for text mining system **81** is from five major sources. Web Sites: on-line discussion groups, forums and general web sites. Internet News Group: Internet newsgroups for special interests such as alt.ecommerce and microsoft.software.interdev. For some of the active newsgroups, hundreds of news articles may be harvested on a weekly basis. Internet Mailing Lists: mailing lists for special interests, such as e-commerce mailing list, company product support mailing list or Internet marketing mailing list. For some of the active mailing lists, hundreds of news articles will be harvested on a weekly basis. Corporate textual files: internal documents such as emails, customer support notes sales notes, and digital voice records.

For data acquisition **81a** from web sites, user-interactive web crawlers are used to collect textual information. Users can specify the URLs, the depth and the frequency of web crawling. The information gathered by the web crawlers is stored in a central repository, the text archive **81b**. For data acquisition from newsgroups, a news collector contacts the news server to download and transform news articles in an html format and deposit them in text archive **81b**. Users can specify the newsgroups names, the frequency of downloads and the display format of the news articles to news collector. For data acquisition from Internet mailing lists, a mailing list collector automatically receives, sorts and formats email messages from the subscribed mailing lists and deposit them into text archive **81b**. Users can specify the mailing list names and address and the display format of the mail messages. For data acquisition from client text files, internal documents are sorted, collected and stored in the Text Archive **81b**. The files stored in Text Archive **81b** can be either physical copies or dynamic pointers to the original files.

The Text Archive **81b** is the central data store for all the textual information for mining. The textual information it stores is specially formatted and indexed for text mining purpose. The Text Archive **81b** supports a wide variety of file formats, such plain text, html, MS Word and Acrobat.

Text Mining Server **81c** operates on the Text Archive **81b**. Tools and applications used by server **81c** may include ThemeScape and a Text Mining GUI **81c**. A repository **81d** stores text mining outputs. Web server **81e** is the front end interface to the client system **13**, permitting the client to access database **81b**, using an on-line search executed by server **81c** or server **81e**.

The outputs of system **81** may include various options. Map views and simple query views may be delivered over the Internet or Intranet. By default, all the outputs have drill-down capability to allow users to reach the original documents. HTML links will be retained to permit further lateral or horizontal navigation. Keywords will be highlighted or otherwise pointed to in order to facilitate rapid location of the

relevant areas of text when a document is located through a keyword search. For example, Map Views are the outputs produced by ThemeScape. Textual information is presented on a topological map on which similar "themes" are grouped together to form "mountains." On-line users can search or drill down on the map to get the original files. Simple query views are similar to the interfaces of most of the Internet search engines offered (such as Yahoo, Excite and HotBot). It allows on-line users to query the Text Archive **81b** for keywords or key phrases or search on different groups of textual information collected over time.

A typical user session using text-mining system **81** might follow the following steps. It is assumed that the user is connected to server **81e** via the Internet and a web browser, as illustrated in FIG. 1. In the example of this description, server **81e** is in communication with server **81c**, which is implemented using ThemeScape software.

1. Compile list of data sources (Newsgroups, Discussion Groups, etc).
2. Start ThemeScape Publisher or comparable application.
3. Select "File".
4. Select "Map Manager" or comparable function.
5. Verify that server and email blocks are correctly set. If not, insert proper information.
6. Enter password.
7. Press "Connect" button
8. Select "New".
9. Enter a name for the new map.
10. If duplicating another maps settings, use drop down box to select the map name.
11. Select "Next".
12. Select "Add Source".
13. Enter a Source Description.
14. Source Type remains "World Wide Web (WWW)".
15. Enter the URL to the site to be mined.
16. Add additional URLs, if desired.
17. Set "Harvest Depth." Parameters range from 1 level to 20 levels.
18. Set "Filters" if appropriate. These include Extensions, Inclusions, Exclusions, Document Length and Ratios.
19. Set Advanced Settings, if appropriate. These include Parsing Settings, Harvest Paths, Domains, and Security and their sub-settings.
20. Repeat steps 14 through 20 for each additional URL to be mined.
21. Select "Advanced Settings" if desired. These include Summarization Settings, Stopwords, and Punctuation.
22. Select "Finish" once ready to harvest the sites.
23. The software downloads and mines (collectively known as harvesting) the documents and creates a topographical map.
24. Once the map has been created, it can be opened and searched.

Text Mining Applied to Web Site Server Logs

The text mining concepts discussed above in connection with text mining system **81** can be applied to web site server logs.

FIG. 10 illustrates a text mining system **101** applied to web site server logs. Text mining system **101** is programmed to aggregate unstructured factual and contextual log entries for comparison to related content pages and processes occurring at the moment indicated by the log entry. This aggregated intelligence is then related to consummated and incomplete purchase transactions. Various predictive statistics are then extracted. These statistics include the most profitable aggregation clusters, the least profitable, the mean aggregation clusters, and dropped transaction aggregation clusters. The

11

various aggregation clusters may be overlaid on transaction, survey, and user-entered demographics and preferences.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations can be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A text mining system for providing data representing Internet activities of a visitor to a web site of a business enterprise, comprising:

a data acquisition process, operable to:

extract visitor identification data from a server log of the web site, wherein the visitor identification data identifies a visitor to the web site at a known time;

aggregate the visitor identification data with visitor purchase data to provide aggregated visitor data that represents whether a purchase was made from the web site by the visitor at or near the known time;

extract text documents from Internet-wide text sources, the Internet-wide text sources selected from the group of: newsgroups, discussion forums, and mailing lists to provide visitor related documents; and

extract predictive statistics from the aggregated visitor data to provide extracted predictive statistics;

a server, operable to:

receive one or more queries, wherein each query of the one or more queries represents a request for information about the visitor and the visitor related documents; and

provide responses to the one or more queries based on the received one or more queries and the aggregated visitor data, the extracted predictive statistics, and the visitor related documents;

wherein the server is accessible via a web browser over the Internet.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the text mining server is further operable to generate and store information maps representing the aggregated visitor data and the visitor related documents.

3. A text mining method for providing data representing Internet activities of a visitor to a website of a business enterprise, comprising:

extracting visitor identification data from a server log of the web site, the data identifying a visitor to the website at a known time

aggregating the visitor identification data with visitor purchase data to provide aggregated visitor data that represents whether a purchase was made from the website by the visitor at or near the same time; and

extracting text documents from Internet-wide text sources other than the website, the Internet-wide text sources selected from the group of: newsgroups, discussion forums, and mailing lists to provide visitor related documents;

extracting predictive statistics based on said extracting visitor identification data, said aggregating, and said extracting the text documents to provide extracted predictive statistics;

receiving one or more queries, wherein each query of the one or more queries represents a request for information about the visitor and the visitor related documents;

12

generating results based on the one or more queries and the aggregated visitor data, the extracted predictive statistics, and the visitor related documents; and storing the generated results.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

generating and storing information maps representing the aggregated visitor data and the visitor related documents.

5. A method, comprising:

extracting visitor identification data from a server log of a website of an e-commerce client, wherein the visitor identification data identifies a visitor to the website at a known time;

aggregating the visitor identification data with information related to at least one of web data or processes occurring at or near the known time to generate aggregated visitor data;

determining whether the visitor purchased a product at or near the known time;

storing information regarding the visitor and activity of the visitor based on said determining, operable to be provided to the e-commerce client; and

extracting predictive statistics from the information regarding the visitor and the activity of the visitor to provide extracted predictive statistics, wherein the extracted predictive statistics are operable to be provided to the e-commerce client.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the predictive statistics comprise one or more of:

profitable aggregation clusters;

least profitable aggregation clusters;

mean aggregation clusters; and

dropped transaction aggregation clusters.

7. The method of claim 5, further comprising:

overlaying the statistics with one or more of transaction, survey, or user-entered demographics and preferences.

8. A method, comprising:

extracting first information comprising visitor identification data from a server log of a website, wherein the visitor identification data identifies a visitor to the website at a known time;

determining second information related to at least one of web data or processes corresponding to the visitor identification data and occurring at or near the known time, wherein the second information corresponds to activity of the visitor;

determining third information regarding whether the visitor purchased a product at or near the known time;

extracting predictive statistics based on the first information, the second information, and the third information to provide extracted predictive statistics;

storing the first information comprising the visitor identification data, the second information comprising the activity of the visitor, the third information regarding visitor purchase in a memory, and the extracted predictive statistics;

wherein the first, second, third information, and extracted predictive statistics are useable to evaluate the website.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

providing the first, second and third information to a requesting entity associated with the website;

the requesting entity adjusting content of the website based on the first, second and third information.

10. A system, comprising:

a server log that stores information regarding visitors to a website;

at least one first server operable to:

13

extract visitor identification data from the server log of the website, wherein the visitor identification data identifies a visitor to the website at a known time;
 determine first information related to at least one of web data or processes corresponding to the visitor identification data and occurring at or near the known time;
 determine whether the visitor purchased a product at or near the known time based on the visitor identification data and the first information; and
 extract predictive statistics based on information regarding the visitor and activity of the visitor to provide extracted predictive statistics;
 wherein the at least one first server comprises a memory operable to store the visitor identification data, the first information, the extracted predictive statistics, and information regarding whether the visitor purchased a product at the known time;
 wherein the at least one first server comprises a web server interface accessible by a client web browser to provide statistics regarding visitors to the website.

11. A computer readable memory medium storing program instructions executable by a processor to:

extract first information comprising visitor identification data from a server log of a website, wherein the visitor identification data identifies a visitor to the website at a known time;
 determine second information related to at least one of web data or processes corresponding to the visitor identification data and occurring at or near the known time, wherein the second information corresponds to activity of the visitor;
 determine third information regarding whether the visitor purchased a product at or near the known time;

14

store the first information comprising the visitor identification data, the second information comprising the activity of the visitor, and the third information regarding visitor purchase in a memory;
 wherein the first, second, and third information are useable to evaluate the website; and
 extract predictive statistics from at least one of the first, second, or third information to provide extracted predictive statistics, wherein the extracted predictive statistics are useable to evaluate the website.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein the predictive statistics comprise one or more of:
 profitable aggregation clusters;
 least profitable aggregation clusters;
 mean aggregation clusters; or
 dropped transaction aggregation clusters.

13. The method of claim **11**, wherein the program instructions are further executable to:
 overlay the statistics with one or more of transaction, survey, or user-entered demographics and preferences.

14. The method of claim **11**, wherein the program instructions are further executable to:
 extract unstructured text documents from unstructured Internet sources other than the website to provide visitor related documents.

15. The method of claim **11**, wherein the unstructured Internet sources comprise one or more of:
 newsgroups;
 discussion forums; and
 mailing lists.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : RE42,870 E
APPLICATION NO. : 12/325881
DATED : October 25, 2011
INVENTOR(S) : Seibel et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page, item (45), under "Date of Reissued Patent", in Column 2, Line 1, delete "Oct. 25, 2011" and insert -- *Oct. 25, 2011 --.

Page 4, item (56), under "Other Publications", in Column 2, Line 24, delete "InsumaGmbH" and insert -- Insuma GmbH --.

Column 11, line 51, in Claim 3, delete "time" and insert -- time; --.

Signed and Sealed this
Third Day of July, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David J. Kappos". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

David J. Kappos
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office