INTERNET PAYMENT PROCESS BASED ON RETURN TRAFFIC
PROCEDE DE PAIEMENT PAR INTERNET REPOSANT SUR LE TRAFIC DE RETOUR

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Description

The present invention relates to a process and a system for controlling the delivery of digital works across a communications channel such as the internet in cases in which payment is required for the content of said digital works as received by a client. In particular, it relates to a transmission protocol comprised in said system suitable for said process.

Internet traffic is characterized in that it is a Best Effort type of service. This means that data packets sent across the internet have a probability of being lost or being delayed while en route. Measures to solve this are generally referred to in terms of Quality of Service, or QoS.

A system of the above-mentioned type is known from document EP-0715247. This document provides a comprehensive description of rendering systems, structures of digital works, attachment of user rights to a digital work, repositories, credit servers, user rights language and repository transactions which said system can comprise.

The transmission protocol disclosed in said document is directed to preclude certain failure modes, such as malicious or accidental interferences on the communications channel. Its stated object is that there should be no time at which a party to the communications can break a connection as a means to avoid payment after using a digital work. A complete digital work needs to be delivered before payment for the same is effectuated. In other words, the transactions with delivery are atomic by nature.

In regard of the operation, said document discloses that if there are several blocks to be sent, the server waits until receiving an acknowledgement message from the requester (client). When an acknowledgement message is received the server sends the next block to the requester and again waits for acknowledgement. Transmission thus occurs in a block-by-block mode of operation. The requester (client) also repeats the same cycle of states.

If there are no more blocks to send, the server commits to the transaction and waits for the final acknowledgement message. If there is a communications failure before the server receives the final communications message, it still commits to the transaction but includes a report about the event to its credit server. This report serves two purposes, one of which is to help legitimize any claims by a user of having been billed for receiving digital works that were not completely received. There is a similar protocol on the requester (client) side; the key property being that both the server and the requester cancel a transmission if it is interrupted before all of the data blocks are delivered and commit to it if all of the data blocks have been delivered.

The atomic nature of such transactions with delivery poses several problems when the digital works concerned are large or when content has to be streamed during a long period of time. Such a situation arises in regard of payment for e.g. audio and/or visual or other multimedia material first after completion of reception of the whole contents thereof. A requester (customer) may not view (i.e. receive) the whole digital work before having settled payment for the same. One problem relates to the probability of disruption of communication which is greater in proportion to the size of, and thus to the time needed for transferring, the digital work. Another problem relates to the need for a report to the credit server, both from the server as well as the requester, in regard of legitimizing payment for the digital work. Yet another problem relates to the server not being able to delete any transferred digital work until receiving the final acknowledgement from the requester, but also being unable to use the file in regard of prevention of loss of data. This requires a comprehensive protocol comprising e.g. two-commit phase or a level of encryption without any real gain in accountability.

There is yet another problem related to the atomic nature of said transactions. This problem concerns the real-time processing requirement. Since delivery of continuous media requires real-time handling (if delivery thereof isn’t a download operation), the atomic payments need to proceed at the speed of delivery, e.g. at 20 ms per packet, such that processes or functions in regard of the same do not lead to discontinuities (‘hiccups’ or hitches) in the media presentation.

It is an object of the present invention to simplify the transmission protocol for said processes and systems suitable for said processes.

It is another object of the invention to provide for a transmission protocol which is executable on a server computer and a client computer (so-called end-hosts; thus for end-user operations).

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide for a transmission protocol which entails payment for all received digital packets even in the case of discontinued transmission of the digital work.

According to one aspect of the invention one or more of the stated objects is or are achieved by a process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communication channel such as the internet as specified in claim 1. Claims 8, 9 disclose the corresponding system and computer program product claims respectively. Preferred embodiments are disclosed in claims 2-7.

The basic novel and inventive concept is to have the stream of acknowledgement codes (ACK) which are known from available transmission protocols also serve the function of payment tokens. Central to this concept is the linking or association of payment to a streaming delivery, i.e. to a regular flow of packets lasting for some period of time. Payment advances along with the progress of that time period; delivery of content discontinues upon non-advancement of acknowledgement of receipt, thus upon non-advancement of payment for the content.
The related technical advantage is that it makes use of an existing and clear audit trail that the client has received a digital work (or a part thereof), as substantiated and embodied by the successive stream of acknowledgement codes, to regulate payment for the content of the packets received. A further technical advantage is that by linking payment for content to this already available successive stream of acknowledgement codes, regulation of payment for the content delivered is simplified. As a result, the need for adding layers to the transmission protocol in regard of payment tokens, commitment or encryption is eliminated. A less strict transmission protocol or integrity mechanism therefore suffices. A client simply pays for each packet that he himself has already acknowledged as having received in good order. And a client pays as he receives. This results in a less redundant, thus faster execution of payment transactions. It thus offers a greater efficiency to both the server and the client.

It will be noted that the term transmission or transport protocol also encompasses streaming protocols. Streaming is not limited to transmission or transport protocols; at least server and client application processes also play a role in this regard.

According to a further aspect of the invention one or more of the stated objects is or are achieved by making use of a credit window during transmission of digital packets by the server as specified in claim 3. This follows from overcoming the prejudice that in regard of payment of content of digital work, transmission of the whole digital work has to be completed before being able to definitely settle payment for the same. The related technical advantage is that the server allows for an amount of credit which is very small compared to the size of the whole digital work. This entails that the server (or content provider) will not suffer any great loss in case of non-payment for the packets sent in credit if no further acknowledgement codes were to be received from the client (requester). The size of the credit window is adaptable to the actual transmission conditions and the policy of the transaction.

The concept of a window as such is known for the use of controlling the flow rate of the transmission. See for example D.P. Bertsekas and R.G. Gallager, "Data Networks", Prentice-Hall, Inc., NJ, USA, 1992, chapter 6.2. The TCP protocol of the Internet is based on window control. That is, the 'transit window' is known; the concept of a 'credit window' for the payment, in the present example in regard of streaming content of (parts of) digital works is novel.

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) allows for segmentation of the data to be transmitted into IP packets and for numbering of the bytes. Using these numbers the receiver of a TCP connection re-orders the received packets, in case IP has delivered them out of order. It further sends an ACK packet (acknowledgement) back to the sender for each received packet of which the preceeding packets have also been received. The TCP sender uses these ACKs to determine which packets need to be resent in order to repair for losses, and by that to turn the IP best-effort delivery into a reliable end-to-end transport. A packet is retransmitted after a time-out period has expired during which an expected ACK has not been received, or when its previous packet has been ACK-ed three times. The time-out period is based upon an estimate of the Round Trip Time (RTT). Duplicate ACKs indicate that packets succeeding the missing one do have been received, which in turn is an indication that there is no further congestion in the transport channel.

Other alternatives of informing the sender on missing packets is by sending NAKs, Negative ACKs, or SACKs, Selective ACKs.

TCP also makes use of the ACKs to determine its transmission rate. This rate follows as the number of packets en route for which acknowledgement is required, the window, relative to the RTT. The window is increased upon successful transmission, while conversely lost packets decrease it. In this way TCP adapts its transmission rate to the available bandwidth.

The invention also provides a process for use as set out in claim 5.

The invention further provides a method as set out in claim 6.

The invention further provides a computer programme as set out in claim 9.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiment(s) described hereinafter.

Figure 1 depicts a general set-up of the process according to the invention.

Figure 2 depicts the operations of the monitor according to Fig. 1.

Figure 3 depicts the role of protocols in traffic between the server and the client.

According to an embodiment of the invention, following a request from a client to a server, e.g. during a session initiation phase, there is a negotiation phase between the two in regard of the setting-up of a return traffic of acknowledgement codes and payment tokens. Agreement is to be reached on the same and also on other technical aspects such as type of content, type coding, IP addresses, port numbers, etc. A following step in the process according to the invention entails that a digital work (100), for example with multimedia content, is formed into a number of digital packets (100, ... 1002) at a server (200). The size of a packet (100, ... 1002) is small as compared to the size of the digital work (100) concerned. For example, in the case of audio content, the size of the packets would be small enough to be able to comply with transmission at 20 ms intervals. The server (200) comprises sender software and/or hardware components (210) which it uses to transmit the packets (100, ... 1002) to a client (300). The client...
(300) stores (310) or reproduces (320) or otherwise processes the packets it receives. It acknowledges (330) the packets received by sending acknowledgement codes (ACKs) to the server. A monitor (220) in the server comprising receiver software and/or hardware components (not shown) receives the acknowledgement codes (ACKs) sent by the client and based on these it controls the continuation of the transmission of packets. To this end the monitor (220) issues control commands to the sender software and/or hardware (210). There is continuation of the streaming of said content by the server only if the acknowledgement code(s) requested from the client is (are) received as specified by the server, otherwise there is discontinuation of the streaming transmission by the server if the initiated successive return traffic of acknowledgment codes from the client to the server is disrupted. The received acknowledgements are also accumulated in a payment registry (not shown) that handles the further billing. Note that it is not necessary to have one ACK packet returned by the client for each and every data packet sent by the server. It will be apparent that other mappings can serve as well.

[0026] Figure 2 provides an elaboration on the control operations of the monitor (220) according to Figure 1. Figure 2 depicts the order of the consecutive packets of the media stream. The packets up to the packet indexed N-1 have been transmitted. T number of packets have been transmitted, but are yet to be acknowledged by the client, i.e. these packets are in transit. The server is set to accept that at any given instance upto W number of packets may not yet be acknowledged. If W packets are not acknowledged in time, the server will discontinue the transmission.

[0027] The monitor (220) administrates the number of packets being transmitted, and the number of packets which are in transit. The packets being transmitted are labelled as either Successful or Unsuccessful, depending on whether an ACK has been received for that packet or not, respectively. Each packet is also associated with a transmission time and a retransmission deadline. The former indicates when the packet will be transmitted during normal operation; the latter indicates whether retransmission is useful such that the client can still receive the packet in time for reproduction. (In regard of a download operation this is always the case.) These times do not necessarily increase in proportion to the number (order) of the packets. In this embodiment and only by way of example it is to be assumed that these times do increase proportionately with the packet order in question.

[0028] In one embodiment of the invention, acknowledgement of the data received can be purposively made to be time-limited. An example is the case in which listening to audio material or viewing video material is granted on pre-listening or pre-viewing conditions, respectively. Acknowledgement is restricted and the server discontinues when the time-limit set has passed. During the pre-listening or pre-viewing period, a client or user is offered the possibility of confirming the transaction and, if not confirmed as required, no further transmission is allowed.

[0029] It is conceivable that there is a different payment policy for the content received during a pre-view or pre-listen period. It is also conceivable that said content be treated differently in regard of payment policy after any re-setting of the credit window.

[0030] In another embodiment of the invention, the credit window can initially be large. It is possible to set the size of the credit window one or several times again after the pre-view or pre-listen period. An increment in the size of the credit window would relate to the number of ACKs which would not need to be received by the server during the pre-view or pre-listen or any other type of trial period. It is also possible to consider and implement a decrement in the size of the credit window if it so required or desired. Further actions on the part of a client, e.g. acknowledgement by the client before the trial period lapses, can be technically implemented in a decision tree or protocol. In yet another embodiment, the credit window mechanism can be initiated only after the trial period has lapsed. This would require synchronisation with the client side of the process and the system for implementing the same.

[0031] User confirmation can be given in several ways. For example, if there is no action taken by the client or user, the server will confirm proper receipt of the data packets when the file has been delivered. This is in analogy to "no news from the client means good news (=proper receipt), therefore the transaction is in order." A second example is generation of action in regard of good delivery of the data packets at the end of recording by the client or user. Said action could be with respect to any active move related to the player device. It will be readily apparent that there could be need for discriminating between all sorts clicks or other actions taken by the user, for otherwise no simultaneous actions could be undertaken during delivery of the data packets. A third example would entail the facility of a button denoted e.g. "received properly" on a user screen and/or a remote control facility. All sorts of user interfaces could be applied in this regard.

[0032] Figure 3 depicts the role of various examples of protocols in the traffic between the server and the client. It shows some examples of protocols usable for the different exchange phases in the traffic between the server and the client. During the session initiation and negotiation phases, HTTP/TCP protocols can be used; negotiation and initiation/configuration can be exchanged using SDP; during session control and media content transport RTSP/ TCP and RTP/UDP protocols can be used.

[0033] With reference to the state of operation shown in Figure 2, the monitor (220) updates the various pointers to the various window boundaries shown in Figure 2 according to the following algorithms (these algo-
Upon reception of $A_{CN}$:
- increment ACK pointer by one to position $N$
- increment credit window pointer by one to position $N+W$
- mark location $N$ as Successful

Upon reception of an $A_{CN+P}$, $P>0$:
- increment credit window pointer by one to position $N+W$
- mark location $N+P$ as Successful
- for $p=0$ to $P-1$ do:
  - if retransmission deadline of packet $N+p$ has passed:
    - increment ACK pointer to position $N+p$
    - mark location $N+p$ as Successful
  - otherwise (transmission deadline of packet $N+p$ has not yet passed):
    - retransmit packet $N+p$ (retransmission may also be initiated by other mechanisms like a time-out; similarly, a retransmission may require reception of more than one $A_{CN+P}$, $P>0$)

Upon reception of an $A_{CN-M}$, $M>0$:
- if location $N-M$ was marked Unsuccessful:
  - mark location $N-M$ as Successful
  - increment credit window pointer by one to position $N+W$

[0034] Packets are transmitted at a regular pace, i.e. the packet sent pointer is incremented by one, opening the transit window, at a regular pace. A packet is transmitted if it is in both the transit and credit window. In normal operation, as exemplified in Fig. 2, it means that the packet $N+T$ is sent when its transmission time passes. Otherwise, in case its transmission time has passed, but not its transmission deadline, the packet is sent when the credit window opens to include that packet. In principle, if the transmission deadline has passed, the packet is marked Unsuccessful. In such a situation, the whole transmission is deemed to have been disrupted.

[0035] In regard of the size of the credit window $W$: the number of open ACK codes, i.e. for the data packets sent receipt of which have not yet been acknowledged by the client, can be set to be incremented if a certain number of (additional) ACKs have been received or if the data packets have been sent and received for a certain period of time. Conversely, the credit window can be decremented if the transmission is not occurring smoothly.

[0036] Payment is according to the number of Successful counts. The choice of $T$ is such that retransmissions of lost packets can be done within the given deadline. The choice of $W$ is dependent on the credit that the transaction is willing to accept. $W$ should be small, i.e. insignificant, compared to the total number of transmitted packets.

[0037] Suppression of ACKs by the client will close the credit window $W$. Eventually, the transmission will be discontinued. In an error-prone transmission channel, ACKs will not be received, either because the packet was not received, or because its ACK was lost. This will prohibit the credit window to open. If in addition the retransmission deadlines are too critical, the transmission may be discontinued, even though the client is acknowledging all packets it does receive.

[0038] Losses are undesirable because of the associated distortion the client will experience in the reception. Window closing due to sustained losses can be circumvented by a well-dimensioned choice of $W$, compared to $T$. Sustained loss rates can be circumvented in the negotiation phase during establishment of the connection. Say, for example, that the client and server agree on an acceptable loss rate of $e\%$. Aside from possible transmission of additional redundancy packets, it implies that the credit window pointer is incremented by one after every hundred/e (the reciprocal of $e\%$) packets being marked Unsuccessful (corrected for packets being re-marked to Successful).

[0039] Maskerading by a client can be prevented by having the server send so-called "challenges" along with the data packets to the client and by having the client to return responses to the same along with the return traffic of acknowledgement codes.

[0040] The invention also extends to computer programmes, in particular to computer programmes on or in a carrier, adapted for putting the invention into practice. The programme may be in the form of source code, object code, a code intermediate source and object code such as in partially compiled form, or in any other form suitable for use in the implementation of the processes according to the invention. The carrier may be any entity or device capable of carrying the programme.

[0041] For example, the carrier may comprise a storage medium, such as a ROM, e.g. a CD ROM or a semiconductor ROM, or a magnetic recording medium, e.g. a floppy disk or a hard disk. Also, the carrier may be a transmissible carrier such as an electrical or optical signal which may be conveyed via electrical or optical cable or by radio or by other means.

[0042] When the programme is embodied in a signal which may be conveyed directly by a cable or other device or means, the carrier may be constituted by such
Process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communication channel according to claim 1, characterized in that in step (c) or step (e) acknowledgement by the client is associated with at least one packet of the forwarding flow from the server to the client.

Process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communications channel according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterized in that in step (e) continuation of the streaming of packets with content by the server occurs whereby a certain number of packets may be transmitted while a number of acknowledgement codes in transit less than or equal to another pre-determined number of acknowledgement codes encompassed in the credit window have not yet been received by the server.

Process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communications channel according to claim 3, characterized in that the size of said credit window is adaptable to the number of acknowledgement codes received from the client.

Process according to any of claims 1-4 for use in conducting business operations or commercial transactions, comprising regulation of payment based on received return traffic.

Process according to claim 5 for use in conducting business operations or commercial transactions, whereby in addition billing is dependent on the transmission rate and/or on the length of the transmission session and/or on the loss rate of the transmitted digital packets.

Process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communication channel according to claim 1, characterized in that the communication channel is the Internet.

A system for controlling delivery to a client (300) of digital works across a communication channel whereby there is to be paid for the content of said digital works, said system comprising:

a) means for negotiating the configuration of the communication between the client and the system to agree to and to configure for delivery of the content of a digital work;

b) means for creating at the system and executing a regular flow of packets (1001...Z) lasting for some period of time, whereby the packet size is small with respect to the total size of said digital work, of said content from the system to the client using a transmission or transport protocol, whereby the client is requested to acknowledge the received content;

c) initiation of a return traffic of at least one acknowledgement code (ACK) by the client to the server whereby a payment token is associated with each acknowledgement code or with a number of acknowledgement codes;

d) validation by the server that each acknowledgement code requested of the client is received by the server;

e) continuation of the streaming of said content by the server only if the acknowledgement code(s) requested of the client is (are) received as specified by the server;

f) accumulation of the payment tokens associated with the acknowledgement codes received from the client in a pay-for-each-packet-received-as-acknowledged-by-the-client mode of operation;

g) arrangement of billing of and payment by the client for all received packets on the basis of at least said accumulated payment tokens.

Claims

1. Process for controlling delivery of digital works across a communication channel whereby there is to be paid for the content of said digital works, whereby the process is executable on a server computer (200) and a client computer (300), said process comprising the steps of:

   a) negotiating the configuration of the communication between the client and the server to agree to and to configure for delivery of the content of a digital work;
   
   b) creating at the server and executing a regular flow of packets (1001...Z) lasting for some period of time, whereby the packet size is small with respect to the total size of said digital work, of said content from the server to the client using a transmission or transport protocol, whereby the client is requested to acknowledge the received content;
   
   c) initiation of a return traffic of at least one acknowledgement code (ACK) by the client to the server whereby a payment token is associated with each acknowledgement code or with a number of acknowledgement codes;
   
   d) validation by the server that each acknowledgement code requested of the client is received by the server;
   
   e) continuation of the streaming of said content by the server only if the acknowledgement code(s) requested of the client is (are) received as specified by the server;
   
   f) accumulation of the payment tokens associated with the acknowledgement codes received from the client in a pay-for-each-packet-received-as-acknowledged-by-the-client mode of operation;
   
   g) arrangement of billing of and payment by the client for all received packets on the basis of at least said accumulated payment tokens.
c) means for initiation of a return traffic of at least one acknowledgement code (ACK) by the client to the system whereby a payment token is associated with each acknowledgement code or with a number of acknowledgement codes;

d) means for validation by the system that each acknowledgement code requested of the client is received by the system;

e) means for continuation of the streaming of said content by the system only if the acknowledgement code(s) requested of the client is (are) received as specified by the system;

f) means for accumulation of the payment tokens associated with the acknowledgement codes received from the client in a pay-for-each-packet-received-as-acknowledged-by-the-client mode of operation;

g) code for arrangement of billing of and payment by the client for all received packets on the basis of at least said accumulated payment tokens.

Patentansprüche

1. Prozess zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal, wobei für den Content der digitalen Arbeit bezahlt werden muss, wobei der Prozess an einem Server-Computer (200) und an einem Kunden-Computer (300) durchführbar ist, wobei der genannte Prozess die nachfolgenden Prozessschritte umfasst:

a) das Verhandeln der Konfiguration der Kommunikation zwischen dem Kunden und dem Server zum Zustimmen zu und zum Konfigurieren des Contents einer digitalen Arbeit,

b) das Schaffen an dem Server und Durchführen eines regelmäßigen Stromes von Paketen (1001...i...Z), was einige Zeit dauert, wobei die Paketgröße gegenüber der Gesamtgröße der digitalen Arbeit gering ist, mit dem Content von dem Server zu dem Kunden unter Anwendung eines Übertragungs- oder Transportprotokolls, wodurch dem Kunden einen Antrag gestellt wird, den empfangenen Content zu bestätigen,

c) das Auslösen eines Rückkehrverkehrs von wenigstens einem Bestätigungscode (ACK) durch den Kunden zu dem Server, wobei mit jedem Bestätigungscode oder mit einer Anzahl Bestätigungscode insgesamt bezahlungsrelevant assoziiert ist,

d) das Bescheinigen durch den Server, dass jeder beantragte Bestätigungscode des Kunden von dem Server empfangen wird,

e) das Fortsetzen des Stromes mit dem genannten Content durch den Server, nur dann, wenn der (die) beantragte(n) Bestätigungscode(s) des Kunden wie durch den Server spezifiziert empfangen (wird) werden,


g) Anordnung zum Ausstellen einer Rechnung an und zur Bezahlung durch den Kunden für alle empfangenen Pakete auf Basis wenigstens des genannten akkumulierter Bezahlungszeichen.

9. A computer program product for controlling delivery of digital works across a communication channel whereby there is to be paid for the content of said digital works, whereby the process is executable on a server computer (200) and a client computer (300), the computer program product comprising instructions to be loaded in a processor of a server computer (200) and in a processor of a client computer (300) for execution and the instructions comprising:

a) code for negotiating the configuration of the communication between the client and the server to agree to and to configure for delivery of the content of a digital work;

b) code for creating at the server and executing a regular flow of packets (1001...i...Z) lasting for some period of time, whereby the packet size is small with respect to the total size of said digital work, of said content from the server to the client using a transmission or transport protocol, whereby the client is requested to acknowledge the received content;

c) code for initiation of a return traffic of at least one acknowledgement code (ACK) by the client to the server whereby a payment token is associated with each acknowledgement code or with a number of acknowledgement codes;

d) code for validation by the server that each acknowledgement code requested of the client is received by the server;

e) code for continuation of the streaming of said content by the server only if the acknowledgement code(s) requested of the client is (are) received as specified by the server;

f) code for accumulation of the payment tokens associated with the acknowledgement codes received from the client in a pay-for-each-packet-received-as-acknowledged-by-the-client mode of operation;

g) code for arrangement of billing of and payment by the client for all received packets on the basis of at least said accumulated payment tokens.
2. Prozess zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal nach Anspruch 1, **durchge gekennzeichnet, dass** in dem Schritt (c) oder in dem Schritt (e) Bestätigung durch den Kunden mit wenigstens einem Paket des nachfolgenden Stromes von dem Server zu dem Kunden assoziiert ist.

3. Prozess zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **durchge gekennzeichnet, dass** in dem Schritt (e) Fortsetzung des Stromes mit Paketen mit Content durch den Server auftritt, wobei eine bestimmte Anzahl Pakete übertragen werden kann, während eine Anzahl Bestätigungscode unterwegs, weniger als oder gleich einer vorbestimmten Anzahl Bestätigungscode umgeben durch das Kreditfenster noch nicht von dem Server empfangen worden sind.

4. Prozess zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal nach Anspruch 3, **durchge gekennzeichnet, dass** die Größe des genannten Kreditfensters an die Anzahl von dem Kunden empfangener Bestätigungscode angepasst werden kann.

5. Prozess nach einer der Ansprüche 1-4, zur Verwendung in der Begleitung von Geschäftsvorgängen oder kommerziellen Transaktionen, die Regelung der Bezahlung auf Basis empfangener Rückkehrverkehrs umfassend.


7. Prozess zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal nach Anspruch 1, **durchge gekennzeichnet, dass** der Kommunikationskanal das Internet ist.


9. Computerprogrammprodukt zur Steuerung der Lieferung digitaler Arbeit über einen Kommunikationskanal, wobei für den Content der genannten digitalen Arbeit bezahlt werden muss, wobei der Prozess an einem Server-Computer (200) und einem Kunden-Computer (300) erledigt wird, wobei das Computerprogrammprodukt Instruktionen aufweist, die in einen Prozessor eines Server-Computers (200) und in einen Prozessor eines Kunden-Computers (300) zum Durchführen geladen werden müssen und wobei die Instruktionen Folgendes umfassen:

   a) einen Code zur Verhandlung der Konfiguration der Kommunikation zwischen dem Kunden und dem Server zum Zustimmen zu und zum Konfigurieren des Contents einer digitalen Arbeit,
   b) einen Code zum Schaffen an dem Server und zum Durchführen eines regelmäßigen Stromes von Paketen \((100, \ldots, Z)\), was einige Zeit dauert, wobei die Paketgröße gegenüber der Gesamtgröße der digitalen Arbeit gering ist.
nen Content zu bestätigen,
c) einen Code zum Auslösen eines Rückkehrverkehrs von wenigstens einem Bestätigungscode (ACK) durch den Kunden zu dem Server, wobei mit jedem Bestätigungscode oder mit einer Anzahl Bestätigungscode ein Bezugszeichen assoziiert ist,
d) einen Code zum Bescheinigen durch den Server, dass jeder beantragte Bestätigungscode des Kunden von dem Server empfangen wird,
e) einen Code zum Fortsetzen des Stromes mit dem genannten Content durch den Server, nur dann, wenn der (die) beantragte(n) Bestätigungscode(n) des Kunden wie durch den Server spezifiziert empfangen (wird) werden,
g) einen Code zum Ausstellen einer Rechnung an und zum Bezahlen durch den Kunden für alle empfangenen Pakete auf Basis wenigstens des genannten akkumulierten Bezugszeichens.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication, dans lequel il faut payer pour le contenu desdits travaux numériques, le procédé pouvant être exécuté sur un ordinateur de serveur (200) et un ordinateur de client (300), ledit procédé comprenant les étapes suivantes :
   a) négociation de la configuration de la communication entre le client et le serveur pour se mettre d'accord et se configurer pour la délivrance du contenu d'un travail numérique;
   b) création dans le serveur et mise en œuvre d'un flux régulier de paquets (100, ... , 2) durant une certaine période, la taille des paquets étant petite par rapport à la taille totale dudit travail numérique, dudit contenu allant du serveur vers le client en utilisant un protocole de transmission ou de transport, en demandant au client d'accuser réception du contenu reçu;
   c) ouverture d'un trafic de retour d'au moins un code d'accusé de réception (ACK) par le client au serveur, un jeton de paiement étant associé à chaque code d'accusé de réception ou à un certain nombre de codes d'accusé de réception;
   d) validation par le serveur de ce que chaque code d'accusé de réception requis du client soit reçu par le serveur;
   e) poursuite de la transmission continue dudit contenu par le serveur seulement si le ou les codes d'accusé de réception requis du client est ou sont reçus comme spécifié par le serveur;
   f) accumulation des jetons de paiement associés aux codes d'accusé de réception reçus du client dans un mode de fonctionnement où le client paie pour chaque paquet reçu après avoir accusé réception; et
g) aménagement d'une facturation et d'un paiement par le client pour tous les paquets reçus sur la base d'au moins lesdits jetons de paiement accumulés.

2. Procédé pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que, à l'étape (c) ou à l'étape (e), l'accusé de réception par le client est associé à au moins un paquet du flux d'envoi du serveur au client.

3. Procédé pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que, à l'étape (e), la poursuite de la transmission continue de paquets avec leur contenu par le serveur se produit de sorte qu'un certain nombre de paquets puissent être transmis, tandis qu'un certain nombre de codes d'accusé de réception en transit inférieur ou égal à un autre nombre prédéterminé de codes d'accusé de réception compris dans la fenêtre de crédit n'ont pas encore été reçus par le serveur.

4. Procédé pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que la taille de ladite fenêtre de crédit peut être adaptée au nombre de codes d'accusé de réception reçus du client.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 pour usage dans la conduite d'opérations commerciales ou de transactions commerciales, comprenant le règlement du paiement sur la base du trafic de retour reçu.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 5 pour usage dans le déroulement d'opérations commerciales ou de transactions commerciales, dans lequel la facturation dépend en outre de la vitesse de transmission et de la longueur de la session de transmission et du taux de perte des paquets numériques transmis.

7. Procédé pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication selon la
revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le canal de communication est Internet.

8. Système pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques à un client (300) via un canal de communication, dans lequel il faut payer pour le contenu desdits travaux numériques, ledit système comprenant :

a) un moyen de négociation de la configuration de la communication entre le client et le système pour qu'ils se mettent d'accord et se configurent pour la délivrance du contenu d'un travail numérique;

b) un moyen de création dans le système et d'exécution d'un flux régulier de paquets (1001..i..Z) durant une certaine période de temps, de sorte que la taille des paquets soit petite par rapport à la taille totale dudit travail numérique, dudit contenu allant du système vers le client en utilisant un protocole de transmission ou de transport, de sorte qu'il soit demandé au client d'accuser réception du contenu reçu;

c) un moyen d'établissement d'un trafic de retour d'au moins un code d'accusé de réception (ACK) par le client au système, dans lequel un jeton de paiement est associé à chaque code d'accusé de réception ou à un certain nombre de codes d'accusé de réception;

d) un moyen de validation par le système du fait que chaque code d'accusé de réception requis du client est reçu par le système;

e) un moyen de poursuite de la transmission continue dudit contenu par le serveur seulement si le ou les accusés de réception requis du client est ou sont reçus comme spécifié par le système;

f) un moyen d'accumulation de jetons de paiement associés aux codes d'accusé de réception reçus du client dans un mode de fonctionnement où le client paie pour chaque paquet reçu après en avoir accusé réception;

g) un moyen d'aménagement d'une facturation et d'un paiement par le client pour tous les paquets reçus sur la base d'au moins lesdits jetons de paiement accumulés.

9. Produit programme informatique pour contrôler la délivrance de travaux numériques via un canal de communication, le contenu desdits travaux numériques devant faire l'objet d'un paiement, de sorte que le procédé soit exécutable sur un ordinateur de serveur (200) et un ordinateur de client (300), le produit programme informatique comprenant des instructions à charger dans un processeur d'un ordinateur de serveur (200) et dans un processeur d'un ordinateur de client (300) pour exécution et les instructions comprenant :

a) un code de négociation de la configuration de la communication entre le client et le serveur pour se mettre d'accord et se configurer pour la délivrance du contenu d'un travail numérique;

b) un code de création dans le serveur et d'exécution d'un flux régulier de paquets (1001..i..Z) durant une certaine période de temps, la taille des paquets étant petite par rapport à la taille totale dudit travail numérique, dudit contenu allant du serveur vers le client en utilisant un protocole de transmission ou de transport, de sorte qu'il soit demandé au client d'accuser réception du contenu reçu;

c) un code d'établissement d'un trafic de retour d'au moins un code d'accusé de réception (ACK) par le client au serveur de sorte qu'un jeton de paiement soit associé à chaque code d'accusé de réception ou à un certain nombre de codes d'accusé de réception;

d) un code de validation par le serveur du fait que chaque code d'accusé de réception requis du client est reçu par le serveur;

e) un code de poursuite de la transmission continue dudit contenu par le serveur seulement si le ou les codes d'accusé de réception requis du client est ou sont reçus comme spécifié par le serveur;

f) un code d'accumulation des jetons de paiement associés aux codes d'accusé de réception reçus du client dans un mode de fonctionnement où le client paie pour chaque paquet reçu après en avoir accusé réception; et

g) un code d'aménagement d'une facturation et d'un paiement par le client pour tous les paquets reçus sur la base d'au moins lesdits jetons de paiement accumulés.
FIG. 2

- Transmitted
- To be transmitted
- Credit window
- Packet sent pointer
- ACK pointer