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לכבוד

מר עזריה סלע – מנכ"ל

טלזר 019 שרותי תקשורת בינלאומיים בע"מ

רח' ברגמן צבי 16

פתח תקווה 4927973

באמצעות שליח

א.נ.,

הנדון: הפרת זכויות קניין רוחני

בשם מרשתנו, נטספרק בע"מ (להלן: "נטספרק" או "מרשתנו"), אנו מתכבדים לפנות אליכם כדלקמן.

1. כפי שידוע לכם היטב, נטספרק הינה החברה המובילה בישראל בתחום של פתרונות סינון תכנים ובקרת גלישה ברשת האינטרנט, בעיקר לקהל הדתי והחרדי ששם דגש וחשיבות רבה לעניין זה. מרשתנו חרטה על דגלה מתן פתרונות טכנולוגיים מתקדמים המאפשרים ללקוחותיה ליהנות מיתרונות הקידמה והאינטרנט מבלי לוותר כהוא זה על השקפת עולמם וערכיהם.
2. אחד ממוצרי הדגל של מרשתנו הינו פתרון חדשני ופורץ דרך של סינון מקוון המאפשר למשתמש הקצה גישה מקסימלית למשאבי התוכן הרבים ברשת האינטרנט, תוך מתן הגנה מפני תכנים לא הולמים או לא רצויים בהתאם להגדרות. ייחודו של פתרון זה, בין היתר, בכך שמדף האינטרנט מוסרים רק חלקי התוכן הלא רצויים בעוד שיתר המידע נשאר זמין למשתמש. ואכן, בשל חדשנותו וייחודו זכה הפתרון של מרשתנו להצלחה מסחרית עצומה.
3. פתרון ייחודי זה של מרשתנו מוגן על ידי פטנטים שונים ברחבי העולם ובכלל זה, בין היתר, על ידי פטנט ישראלי מס' 225819, שכותרתו "שיטה ומכשיר לסינון תוכן מקוון היררכי", אשר הוגש לרישום בישראל ביום 28.12.2011 וניתן ביום 1.12.2016 (להלן: "פטנט 819"). באופן כללי ובלתי ממצה, עניינו של פטנט 819 בשיטה ומערכת לסינון תוכן לא רצוי על ידי זיהוי מבנים בתצוגה המקוונת ובהסתמך על כך, קבלת החלטה ביחס להיקף ההסרה של התוכן.

◀ העתק פטנט ישראלי מס' 225819 מצורף למכתבנו זה ומסומן כנספח "1".

4. לאחרונה, נדהמה מרשתנו לגלות, שאתם מציעים ללקוחותיכם מוצר סינון מקוון הנושא את השם "אינטרנט נטפרי" (להלן: "המוצר המפר"). בחינת המוצר המפר מלמדת, כי הוא מנצל את האמצאה שנתבעת בפטנט 819 ומפר אותו הפרה מילולית, ולחלופין הפרה בדרך של נטילת עיקר האמצאה, כאמור בסעיף 49 לחוק הפטנטים, תשכ"ז-1967 (להלן: "חוק הפטנטים").

◀ העתק צילומי מסך המלמדים על הפרת פטנט 819 של מרשתנו מצורפים למכתבנו זה ומסומנים כנספח "2".

5. בהקשר זה, נפנה את תשומת ליבכם לכך, שעל פי סעיף 183 (ג) לחוק הפטנטים, רשאי בית המשפט לחייב אתכם בפיצוי עונשי, בנוסף על הפיצוי בגין הנזקים הממשיים שנגרמו למרשתנו, בגין מעשה ההפרה.

6. לאור האמור לעיל, הנכם נדרשים לפעול באופן מידי כדלקמן:

(א) לחדול ולהימנע, במישרין או בעקיפין, בעצמכם או באמצעות אחרים, מכל ניצול (לרבות שיווק, פרסום, הצעה למכירה ומכירה) של המוצר המפר, או כל מוצר אחר שמנצל את האמצאה המוגנת בפטנט 819 של מרשתנו, כהגדרת מונח זה בסעיפים 1 ו-49 לחוק הפטנטים.

(ב) להתחייב בכתב, בנוסח שיהא מקובל על מרשתנו, שלא לנצל את האמצאה המוגנת בפטנט 819, במישרין או בעקיפין, בעצמכם או באמצעות אחרים, ולהימנע מהפרת זכויותיה של מרשתנו בכל דרך אחרת.

(ג) להעביר לידי מרשתנו תצהיר חתום על ידי רואה חשבון מוסמך, שמפרט את רשימת כל הלקוחות אשר רכשו מכם את המוצר המפר ו/או הענקתם להם שירותי סינון תכנים המפרים את פטנט 819 של מרשתנו. כמו כן, הנכם נדרשים לפרט את היקף המכירות והרווחים שהפקתם מניצול האמצאה המוגנת בפטנט 819 (לרבות, בין היתר, המוצר המפר).

(ד) לאחר שיתבררו מלוא הנתונים וכל המידע לגבי היקף הנזק שנגרם למרשתנו, לפצות את מרשתנו בגין הנזקים שנגרמו לה בגין מעשי ההפרה, ולחלופין להשיב לה את הרווחים שהפקתם מהפרת זכויותיה, על פי בחירתה.

7. מרשתנו לא תסבול את המשך מעשי ההפרה האמורים!

במידה שלא תענינה כל דרישותיה של מרשתנו באופן מידי, מרשתנו הורתה לנו לנקוט בכל האמצעים העומדים לרשותה על פי דין על מנת להביא להפסקת מעשי ההפרה ולשם קבלת פיצוי בגין הנזקים שנגרמו לה, אשר מוערכים על ידה במיליוני שקלים כבר עתה, דבר שאך יסב לכם הוצאות משפטיות כבדות.

8. אין באמור במכתבנו זה, או במה שלא נאמר בו, כדי למצות את טענות מרשתנו או כדי להוות וויתור על כל זכות, טענה או דרישה העומדים לה על פי דין, אשר כולן נשמרות בזה.

בכבוד רב,

ד"ר יואב/אסטריוכר, עו"ד

רשימת נספחים

עמוד	תוכן	נספח
5	העתק פטנט ישראלי 225819	1
41	העתק צילומי מסך המלמדים על הפרת פטנט 225819 של מרשתנו	2

נספח 1

העתק פטנט ישראלי 225819

עמוד 5

נסח מפנקס הפטנטים
Extract from Register of Patents

Patent No: 225819 מספר פטנט:

Title of invention:
HIERARCHICAL ONLINE-CONTENT
FILTERING DEVICE AND METHOD

שם האמצאה:
שיטה ומכשיר לסינון תוכן מקוון היררכי

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Customer No:	896107			
P.O.BOX 259 18 HAMAGSHIMIM ST., PETACH TIKVA 4934827 Israel				קוד לקוח: המגשימים 18 ת.ד. 259 פתח תקווה 4934827
Inventor(s):	MOSHE DORON ELYSAF KORENWAITZ			
Address for service:				המען למסירת הודעות:
Main representative:				מיופה כח ראשי:
JONATHAN GOLDBERG P.O.B. 477, KFAR HABAD 60840 Israel				יהונתן גולדברג ע"ד ת.ד. 477 כפר חבד 60840
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Previous Representative	תאריך סיום תוקף	מיופי כח קודמים	
SHAHAR GAL	Expiration Date 29/03/2017	עו"ד שחר גל	
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מצב ליום
רשם הפטנטים

HIERARCHIAL ONLINE-CONTENT FILTERING DEVICE AND METHOD

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various methods and systems to filter undesired content from online content are possible, and particularly, methods and systems may allow a viewer to receive desired online content while unobtrusively removing undesired parts.

5

The Internet represents a very valuable resource containing a large quantity of information and opportunity. Nevertheless, the Internet is uncontrolled and can also be a source of undesired content. Many users or Internet providers desire to be protected from undesired content that popularizes pornography, drugs, occultism, sects, gambling games, terrorism, hate propaganda, blasphemy, and the like. In order to allow access to desired content while shielding a user from undesired content, Internet filters have been developed.

Early Internet filters were generally based on the filtering of electronic addresses (Uniform Resource Locators, "URLs"). Software compared a website address with addresses contained in a prohibited site database (a black list) and prevented access to sites known to include undesired content. Such a methodology depends on the completeness of the prohibited site database. No one has ever compiled a complete indexed database that would make it possible to determine acceptable sites for any user. Furthermore, the number of web pages published grows exponentially making it more

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and more difficult to update URL databases. In addition, URL based filtering either completely blocks or completely allows a URL and all associated content. Often a single URL may include both valuable information and undesired content. URL-based filtering is not sufficiently specific to allow a user access to this information while blocking
 5 undesired content.

Fig. 1a is a screenshot of an example of an on-line presentation **10** which is a simple web page. Presentation **10** includes a free text block **12** which is a structure including three elements, paragraphs **11a**, **11b**, and **11c**. Presentation **10** also contains a list title **19**,
 10 and a list **14** containing ten elements, list items **17a**, **17b**, **17c**, **17d**, **17e**, **17f**, **17g**, **17h**, **17i**, **17j**. Presentation **10** also contains a title **16**. Inside presentation **10** there is also undesired content **20a** in free text block **12** in paragraph **11a** and other undesired content **20b** inside of list **14** in item **17g**. A URL source address **22** www.badguys.com of presentation **10** is shown in the address bar.

15

The HTML text source code for presentation **10** is illustrated in Fig. 1b. The HTML text source contains title **16**. The beginning of title **16** is marked by a title start tag **15** and the end of title **16** is marked by a title end tag **15'**.

20 The HTML source code contains free text block **12** with three paragraphs of text **11a-c**. Each paragraph **11a,b** begins with a start group tag `<div>` at the beginning of the paragraph and an end group tag `</div>` at the end of the paragraph.

The last paragraph **11c** begins with a start group tag `<div>` but ends with a line break tag `
` marking the beginning of list title **19**. After list title **19** the HTML text source contains list **14**. The beginning of list **14** is marked by a list start tag **13** and the end of list **14** is marked by a list end tag **13'**. Inside of list **14** are found ten elements, list items **17a-j**. In list item **17g** is found undesired content **20b**. After list **14** is found the end group tag `</div>` of the group that started at the beginning of paragraph **11c**.

Referring to Fig. 2, a screenshot of the result of a first prior art Internet content filter acting upon presentation **10** is illustrated. The prior art system of Fig. 2 blocks all content from any address in a black list. Thus, because URL source address **22** www.badguys.com is black listed, presentation **10** is entirely blocked and in its place a substitute presentation **210** having a substitute title **216** from a substitute URL source address **222** is rendered. Substitute presentation **210** is obtrusive and has prevented a user from accessing any of the useful information of presentation **10**.

15

More recently, content based filtering has been introduced. In content-based filtering a viewing object is analyzed for evidence of inappropriate content. If inappropriate content is found, the content is blocked. For example, United States Patent Application 2007/0214263 teaches analysis of an HTML page and its associated links and a decision to allow or block the page based on the identified content. The blocking of entire HTML pages is undesirable as such blocking prevents access to both useful and undesired content of the page.

20

United States Patent Application 2003/0126267 further allows blocking of undesired

items inside an electronic media object (for example blocking or blurring of an objectionable picture or removal of objectionable words and their replacement by some neutral character).

5 Prior art blocking of undesired content is illustrated in Fig. 3. Presentation **10** is replaced by a sanitized presentation **310** which includes free text **312**, list **314** and a title **316**. Free text **312** is similar to free text **12** except that undesired content **20b** has been blocked by inserting blocking characters **320b**. Similarly, list **314** is similar to list **14** except that undesired content **20a** has been blocked by inserting blocking characters

10 **320a**. URL source address **22** www.badguys.com and title **16** of presentation **10** are still displayed. Thus, the prior art content blocking system removes undesired content without accounting for or adjusting the structure of the presentation. In the resulting sanitized presentation, the content of the presentation no longer fits the structure of the presentation. The result is that remaining structural items (in the example of Fig. 3,

15 paragraph **11a** and list item **17g**) are unsightly, unnecessary, and may even include further undesired content associated with the removed content (in the example of Fig. 3, undesired content **20a,b**).

Blocking of part of a presentation (by erasing or obscuring) is obtrusive and

20 unsightly. Furthermore, in many applications, such blocking is not effective. For example, a school may desire to filter out predatory advances, links or search results. Just removing objectionable words may leave the links active and endanger students or even increase the danger by arousing their curiosity and encouraging them to actually visit the

source of the blocked content to see what they are missing. Alternatively, one may indiscriminately black out a zone of the screen around an undesired object (e.g., an undesired picture or word) in order to also block associated content. If the blocked zone is large then this results in obscuring a lot of potentially valuable content. If the blocked zone is small then there is a substantial risk that related undesired content will not be blocked.

US Patent 6336117 discloses a content-indexing search system and method provides search results consistent with content filtering and blocking policies. The search system comprises a content-indexing search engine including a database coupled to an information network. A user provides search queries to the search engine through a gateway serving as a proxy server and cache and blocking engine. The blocking engine implements content filtering and blocking policies with respect to the search results.

The above limitations of the prior art are particularly severe for data sources containing a large variety of content from different sources, for example Web 2.0- based technologies (e.g., Facebook) and the like (e.g., Wikipedia, search engines). In such applications, content from unrelated sources are organized together in a single webpage. It is therefore, on the one hand desirable to remove objectionable content along with associated data, and on the other hand it is desirable to leave unaffected data that is not associated with undesired content. Therefore it is desirable to have an unobtrusive filter that removes undesired content and associated data without disturbing desired content and its presentation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Various methods and systems to filter undesired content from a presentation while permitting access to desired content are possible.

5 An embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation may include identifying a structure in the presentation and detecting undesired content in the structure. Then a level of domination over the structure by the undesired content may be determined. According to the result of the determination of the dominated by the undesired content over the structure all of the structure or a portion of the structure may be disabled.

10 In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the identifying of a structure may include locating a beginning and an end of the structure.

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the structure may be a list and the identifying of the structure may include
15 recognizing repeated form.

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the structure may be a list, a menu, a question with an answer, a graphic with associated text, a link with associated text, or a block of text.

An embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line
20 presentation may further include distinguishing a substructure in the structure. The undesirable content may be within the substructure and the determining of domination of the structure by the undesired content may include accounting for a relationship between the substructure and the structure.

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the substructure may be a question, an answer, a link, text associated to a link, a graphic, text associated with a graphic, a list item, a menu item, a target of a link, a sentence or a paragraph.

- 5 In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the disabling may be unobtrusive.

An embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation may further include rebuilding a rebuilt presentation. In the rebuilt presentation, the structure containing the undesired content or a portion thereof may be
10 disabled.

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the rebuilding may include retaining white spaces from the original presentation in the rebuilt presentation.

- In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line
15 presentation the identifying of structures may include recognizing an improper form and the rebuilding a rebuilt presentation may include retaining the improper form in the rebuilt presentation.

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the presentation may include a plurality of structures and the steps of
20 determining and disabling may be applied to each of at least two structures from the plurality of structures..

In an embodiment of a method for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation the disabling may be applied to all of the plurality of structures.

An embodiment of a system for removing undesired content from a presentation stored on an electronically accessible memory may include a memory configured for storing a first database of information on a structure of the presentation and a second database configured for storing data on the undesired content. The system may also
5 include a processor configured for identifying the structure in the presentation, detecting the undesired content in the structure, determining a domination of the structure by the undesired content and disabling the structure or a portion thereof according to whether the undesirable content is determined to dominate the structure.

In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line
10 presentation, the processor may be further configured for locating a beginning and an end of the structure.

In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the processor may be further configured for recognizing a repeated form in a list.

15 In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the processor may be further configured for distinguishing a substructure in the structure and the undesirable content may be within the substructure. The determination of whether the structure is dominated by the undesired content may include accounting for a relationship between the substructure and the structure.

20 In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the processor may be further configured for performing the disabling of the structure unobtrusively.

In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line

presentation, the processor may be further configured for rebuilding a rebuilt presentation including the disabled the structure.

In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the processor may be further configured for retaining a white space from
5 the original presentation in the rebuilt presentation.

In an embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line presentation, the processor may be further configured for retaining an improper form from the original presentation in the rebuilt presentation.

An embodiment of a system for filtering undesired content from an on-line
10 presentation may further include an output device for displaying the rebuilt presentation to a viewer.

TERMINOLOGY

The following term is used in this application in accordance with its plain meaning, which is understood to be known to those of skill in the pertinent art(s). However, for
15 the sake of further clarification in view of the subject matter of this application, the following explanations, elaborations and exemplifications are given as to how the term may be used or applied herein. It is to be understood that the below explanations, elaborations and exemplifications are to be taken as exemplary or representative and are not to be taken as exclusive or limiting. Rather, the term discussed below is to be
20 construed as broadly as possible, consistent with its ordinary meanings and the below discussion.

A presentation is a structure containing content formatted for displaying to a user. The

displaying may be via sound (for example, for playing over a loudspeaker) or via light (for example, for displaying on a computer monitor). Common examples of presentations are a web page (e.g., in HTML format), a PowerPoint® presentation, a Portable Document Format (PDF) file, and a Microsoft® Word file.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments of a system and method for filtering undesired content are herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, where:

Figure 1a is a screenshot of a simple example presentation including desired and
10 undesired content;

Figure 1b is an example of HTML source code for the simple example presentation of
Fig. 1a;

Figure 2 is a screenshot illustration of the result of a first prior art Internet content filter
acting upon the presentation of Fig. 1a;

15 Figure 3 is a screenshot illustration of the result of a second prior art Internet content
filter acting upon the presentation of Fig. 1a;

Figure 4 is a flowchart illustration of an embodiment of a hierarchial method of filtering
undesired content from the presentation of Fig. 1a;

Figure 5 is a screenshot illustration of the result of an embodiment of a hierarchial online-
20 content filter acting upon the presentation of Fig. 1a;

Figure 6 is a screenshot of a typical presentation from the Internet;

Figure 7 is a screenshot illustration of the result of an embodiment of a hierarchial online-content filter acting upon the presentation of Fig. 1a;

Figure 8 is an illustration of an embodiment of a system for hierarchial filtering undesired content from an electronically accessible presentation.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The principles and operation of filtering undesired content according to various embodiments may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description.

In sum, although various example embodiments have been described in considerable detail, variations and modifications thereof and other embodiments are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims is not limited to the description of the embodiments contained herein.

10 Fig. 4 is a screenshot illustration of a rebuilt presentation **410** resulting from applying an embodiment of a hierarchial online-content filter acting upon presentation **10**. Conceptually, in the embodiment Fig. 4, the hierarchial filter pays attention to the structure of a presentation when decided whether to remove material and what material to remove. The hierarchial filter of Fig. 4 does this by removing undesired content **20a-b**
 15 and associated structure so that the structure of the rebuilt (sanitized) web page corresponds to the reduced content that is presented. Generally, in Fig. 4, the original web page (illustrated in Fig. 1a) is displayed with undesired content **20a** and **20b**. Unlike prior art page blocking systems (as illustrated in Fig. 2) the original source address and useful information in paragraphs **11b** and **11c** as well as useful information in list items **17a-f**

and **17h-j** are available to the viewer. In order to remove undesired content **20a** and **20b**, without destroying the appearance of the web page, the entire paragraph **11a** and the entire list item **17g** have been removed. Unlike prior art contents blocking systems (as illustrated in Fig. 3), presentation **10** remains in a clear, pleasing format. In fact, if the user is not informed he may not be aware that the original web page has been changed. In the embodiment of Fig. 4, the user is notified that some data from the presentation has been blocked by a status bar icon **430** that informs the user that content has been filtered. Notification could also be by a pop up window or an icon or a start bar icon or the like.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method of hierarchial filtering of an on-line presentation. The method begins by receiving **550** a presentation for filtering. Structure of the presentation is identified **552** by building a tree of the HTML source code of the presentation; the tree organizes data on the locations of the beginnings and ends of various structural items in the presentation and their interrelation (which structure is a substructure of which larger structure).

Specifically, in the example of Fig. 1b, identifying **552** structure includes identifying and mapping by beginning and end of each structure and substructure. The location of the beginning and end of presentation **10** are marked `<html>` and `</html>` respectively and are located at lines 1 and 24, respectively. Inside presentation **10** are two substructures: a head which begins and ends with `<head>` and `</head>` at lines 2 and 4, respectively; and a body which begins and ends with `<body>` and `</body>` at lines 5 and 23, respectively. The head contains one substructure, title **19** while the body contains three subsections marked as groups (each group starting with `<div>` and ending with `</div>`). The first two groups contain paragraph **11a**, which starts and ends on line 6 and paragraph **11b**, which

begins and ends on line 7, respectively. The third group begins on line 8 and ends on line 22. The third group includes two subsections: the first subsection is paragraph **11c** that begins at the beginning of the third group on line 8 and ends at the line break `
` at the beginning of line 9; the second subsection includes list title **19** on line 9 and list **14** which
 5 begins and ends with markers **13** and **13'** on lines 10 and 21, respectively. List **14** is recorded as containing ten substructures list items **17a-j**. Each list item **17a-j** begins with a `` and ends with a `` and is found on one line in lines from 11-20.

Then each substructure is assigned **554** a weight representing its importance in regards to the larger structure in which it is contained. Assigning **554** of weights depends
 10 on the number of substructures, the type of structure, the types of substructures and the size of location of the substructures.

For example in presentation **10**, title **16** is obviously a title of the presentation (this is understood due to the start and end title tags **15** and **15'** and also because a short text such as title **16** preceding a large structure is assumed to be a title). Therefore, although title **16**
 15 is not quantitatively a large part of presentation **10**, nevertheless, accounting for the important structural relationship between title **16** and presentation **10**, title **16** is given a weight of 20%. The remaining body from lines 5-23 is assigned a weight of 80%. For a general object like the web page of presentation **10** if 12% of the substructures are dominated by undesired material, then the result of the step of determining **560** would be
 20 that the entire presentation **10** would be defined as dominated by undesired material. Thus if either title **16** or the body of the web page were found to be dominated by undesired material, the entire page will be disabled **561** (by blocking or the like).

Then the substructures of the body section (from lines 5-23) are assigned weights with

respect to the body. No structural relation is found between the four groups of the body section. Therefore, each group is assigned **554** a weight in the section according to its size. The third group contains 14 lines of content. Therefore, the first two groups each containing one line paragraph **11a-b** respectively, are each given a weight of $1/14=7\%$.

- 5 The third group has 13 lines with content and receives a weight of 86%. No particular pattern is recognized in the body section. For a general object like the body of presentation **10** if 12% of the substructures are dominated by undesired material, then the body is defined as dominated by undesired material.

- 10 List **14** is easily recognized as a list due to the markers `` and `` and also due to the fact that it contains a large number of similar structures (lines 11-20 each containing a line of text preceded by `` and followed by ``). The relationship between structures is taken into account when determining subject domination of a structure. For example, it is assumed that a list may contain a lot of unrelated items. Therefore, list **14** will not be judged as dominated by undesired material in list items **17a-j** unless a majority of list items **17a-j** contain undesired content. Each list item **17a-j** is assigned a weight of $100/10=10\%$.

Based on the principles listed above, many embodiments of weighting of substructures are possible. It will be understood that the weights of substructures do not necessarily have to add up to one hundred.

- 20 Next, undesirable content is detected **556**. Methods of detecting **556** undesired content are known and will not be enumerated here. Nevertheless, it is emphasized that mapping of structure improves the specificity of the detection **556**. For example, one method of detecting **556** undesired content is searching for word combinations. More specifically, if

the words "exciting" and "girls" are found in a presentation they will be taken to be undesired content (sexually exploitative), whereas if the word "sizes" is also found in the presentation the content will be treated as innocuous (probably a clothing advertisement). Mapping **554** structure before detecting **556** undesired content increases the specificity of detecting **556**. For example, a search list may contain both clothing advertisements and sexually exploitive material. Judging the undifferentiated page may result in assuming that the sexually exploitive material is part of the clothing advertisement and allowing it through, or on the other hand the clothes advertisement may be treated as part of the sexually exploitive material and blocked. By separating out structures and detecting **556** content in each structure individually, interference between objects is avoided and the sexually exploitive material will be blocked while the innocuous material is allowed through.

Once undesired material has been detected **556**, the process goes through selecting **558** structures (starting from the branches of the tree and moving towards the trunk) determining **560** their domination by undesired subject matter. For example, in presentation **10** we start by selecting list item **17a** (a branch that has no substructures) and determine **560** that it is not dominated by undesired material since it contains no undesired material. List item **17a** contains no undesired material; therefore, the results of the step of determining **560** is that list item **17a** is not dominated or even compromised by undesired content. Therefore according to the result of determining **560**, list item **17a** will not be disabled **561**. Therefore, the content of list item **17a** will be kept **566** without changes.

Since there are still undetermined **568** structures, the process moves down **570** to the

next lower branch (towards the trunk) which is list **14**. Since there are still undetermined substructures **572** in list **14** another substructure, list element **17g** is selected **558** and determined **560**. In the case of list element **17g** one of three words is undesired, making it 33% undesirable content. The threshold for subject domination is $12\% < 33\%$. Therefore,

5 the result of determining **560** for list element **17g** is that list item **17g** is dominated by undesired material and according to this result, list item **17g** is to be disabled **561**. How the structure is disabled is also according to the result of determining **560**, whether list item **17g** is dominated **574** by undesirable content or only compromised **564** without being dominated **574**. Since list element **17g** is dominated **574** by undesirable content

10 **20b**, and it is possible **575** to remove the entire list element **17g**. Therefore, list element **17g** is removed in its entirety (line 17 is removed). If it were not possible **575** to remove the entire substructure (e.g., list item **17g**), then if the entire contents could **577** be removed, then the substructure would be kept but emptied **578** of all contents (e.g., all text would be removed from list item **17g** but the empty line would remain in the list). If

15 the entire contents could **577** not be removed, then the substructure would be obscured **579**. The outcome of disabling **561** list item **17g** by removing **576a** list item **17g** is list **414** having only nine list items **17a-f** and **17h-j** illustrated in rebuilt presentation **410** (fig. 4).

After determining **560** the last of list elements **17a-j** when the method moves down

20 **570** again to list **14** and there are no longer any undetermined substructures **572**, then the domination of the parent branch, list **14** will be determined **560**. Only one list element **17g** of ten elements **17h-j** is undesired. Therefore list **14** is 10% undesirable material. Since list **14** contains undesired material, list **14** will be disabled **561** at least partially.

Nevertheless, as stated above, a list is only deemed dominated by undesirable material if it is 50% undesirable, and therefore, list **14** is not dominated **574** by undesirable material. Nevertheless, list **14** is compromised **564** by undesirable material (it contains undesired material in list item **17g**). Since the undesirable material has already been removed **580**,
 5 then list **14** is not further touched and remains with only nine list items **17a-f** and **17h-j** (as depicted in Fig. 4).

If it was not possible to remove **580** the undesired content alone, then if possible **581** the entire compromised structure would be removed **576b**. If the entire structure could not be removed, then the undesired content would be obscured **583**.

10 The process continues until all structures in the presentation are determined **560**. When there do not remain any undetermined **568** structures, it is tested whether **585** the presentation can be rebuilt **587**. Since, in the case of presentation **10** all that was removed was a paragraph of text and a single list item, it is easy to rebuild **587** the presentation without the removed structures. Therefore, the presentation is rebuilt **587** as shown in
 15 Fig. 4. When it is necessary to remove a large number of complex structures, it may not be possible to rebuild the original presentation properly. Generally, the presentation is kept as much as possible. Thus, along with keeping track of the content of the presentation, white spaces are also tracked and preserved. Similarly, if there are improper structures (for example structures that are improperly nested or lacking an end statement)
 20 there is no need to correct the presentation. Nevertheless, when there are significant problems building the tree of the presentation (for example there were errors in the page and it was not possible to match the beginning and end of each structure) and material has

to be removed from ambiguous parts of the presentation (where the structure is unclear), it may not be possible to rebuild **587** the presentation. When the presentation cannot be rebuilt, the presentation will be replaced **588** with a replacement presentation. The replacement presentation may contain in part the contents of the original contents of the replaced presentation.

Fig. 6 is a screenshot of a typical presentation **610** from the Internet which contains undesirable content **620a-d**.

Undesired content **620a** and **620b** are in the titles of two list items **617a** and **617b** from a list **614a** composed of three list items **617a**, **617b** and **617c**. The structure of list **614a** is easy to recognize because the three list items **617a**, **617b** and **617c** all consist of a repeated structure, a picture associated to a few lines of text. Furthermore, in each list item **617a-c** the text starts with a line in bold face, which is the title. Because list items **617a** and **617b** include undesirable content in their titles, they are therefore determined to be dominated by undesired subject matter. Since two thirds of the items in list **614a** (66% of its content) is undesired, then list **614a** is determined to be dominated by the undesired content.

Other structures that are recognizable in HTML documents are questions and answers, links (including hyperlinks), text associated to pictures and links, menus and menu items, sentences, paragraphs and the like. For example, it may be decided that whenever an answer is disabled due to undesired content, a question associated with the answer will also be disabled.

Undesired content **620c** is a hyperlink in list **614b** of hyperlinks. List **614b** is much less than 50% undesired content. Therefore, although list **614b** is compromised by

undesired content **620c**, list **614b** is not dominated by undesired content.

Undesired content **620d** is a list item **617f** in a list **614c**. List **614c** contains three list items **617d**, **617e** and **617f**. Undesired content **620d** is in the title of list item **617f**. Therefore, list item **617f** is determined to be dominated by undesired content **620d**.
 5 Nevertheless, list **614c** is only 33% compromised by undesired content **620d**. Therefore, although list **614c** is compromised by undesired content **620d**, list **614c** is not dominated by undesired content **614d**.

Fig. 7 illustrates a rebuilt presentation **710** which results from filtering presentation **610** with a hierarchial content filter. Undesired content **620a-d** has been removed
 10 unobtrusively. Therefore, rebuilt presentation **710** looks clean and presentable and most of the information from the original presentation **610** is still available. Furthermore, items associated with undesired contents **620a-d** which are themselves undesirable (such as the text and pictures in list items **617a**, **617b** and **617f**) have been removed. The entire list **614a** was removed and the space is automatically filled by moving up table **614b** as
 15 shown by collapsed space **720a**. Undesired content **620c** was removed and the space **720c** was filled by incrementing table **614b**. List item **617f** was removed and the collapsed space **720d** is made up by shortening rebuilt presentation **710**.

Fig. 8 is an illustration of an embodiment of a system for hierarchial filtering of an electronically accessible presentation. The system includes a processor **882** in
 20 communication with a memory **884**. Stored in memory **884** is data on undesired content **888** and information on structure of the electronically accessible presentation **886**. The presentation as well as instructions for processor **882** to perform tasks enumerated herein below are also to be stored in memory **884**.

In order to filter undesired content from the presentation, processor performs the following tasks according to instructions stored in memory **884**. Processor **882** identifies a structure in the presentation, detects an undesired content in the structure, determines a domination of the structure by the undesired content. Then according to the results of the
5 step of determining (whether the structure is dominated by or just compromised by the undesired content) processor **882** disables all of the structure or just a portion of the structure. Processor then rebuilds the presentation with the disabled structure and sends the rebuilt presentation to a display **890** for viewing.

Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments
10 thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims. All publications, patents and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference into the specification, to the same
15 extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference. In addition, citation or identification of any reference in this application shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is available as prior art to the present invention.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A system and method identifies structures within a presentation and detects undesired content in those structures. A decision is made whether to remove portions of the presentation containing the undesired content or the entire presentation, based on
5 determining the domination of the undesired content within the structures of the presentation. The presentation can be reconstructed by being rendered without the undesired content or the structures containing the undesired content.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for on-line filtering a presentation comprising:
 - a) identifying a structure in the presentation;
 - b) detecting an undesired content in said structure;
 - c) determining a domination of said structure by said undesired content, and
 - d) disabling a portion of said structure according to a result of said determining.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said identifying includes locating a beginning and an end of said structure.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein said structure is a list and said identifying includes recognizing repeated form.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said structure includes at least one item selected from the group consisting of a list, a menu, a question with an answer, a graphic with associated text, a link with associated text, block of text.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - e) distinguishing a substructure in said structure and wherein said undesirable content is within said substructure and wherein said determining includes accounting for a relationship between said substructure and said structure.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein said substructure includes at least one component selected from the group consisting of a question, an answer, a link, text associated to a link, a graphic, text associated with a graphic, a list item, a menu item, a target of a link, a sentence and a paragraph.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein said disabling is unobtrusive.
8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- e) rebuilding a rebuilt presentation including an outcome of said disabling.
- 9. The method of claim 8, wherein said rebuilding retains a white space from said presentation in said rebuilt presentation.
- 10. The method of claim 8, wherein said identifying includes recognizing an improper form and said rebuilding retaining said improper form.
- 11. The method of claim 1, wherein the presentation includes a plurality of structures and said steps of determining and disabling are applied to each of at least two structures from said plurality of structures.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein said step of disabling is applied to all of said plurality of structures.
- 13. A system for removing an undesired content from a presentation stored on an electronically accessible memory comprising:
 - a) a memory configured for storing:
 - i) a first database of information on a structure of the presentation, and
 - ii) a second database configured for storing data on the undesired content, and
 - b) a processor configured for:
 - i) identifying said structure;
 - ii) detecting the undesired content in said structure;
 - iii) determining a domination of said structure by the undesired content, and
 - iv) disabling a portion of said structure according to a result of said determining.
- 14. The system of claim 13, wherein said processor is further configured for:
 - v) locating a beginning and an end of said structure.
- 15. The system of claim 13, wherein said processor is further configured for:

- v) recognizing a repeated form in a list.

16. The system of claim 13, wherein said processor is further configured for:

- v) distinguishing a substructure in said structure and wherein the undesired content is within said substructure and wherein said determining includes accounting for a relationship between said substructure and said structure.

17. The system of claim 13, wherein said processor is further configured for:

- v) performing said disabling unobtrusively.

18. The system of claim 13, wherein said processor is further configured for:

- v) rebuilding a rebuilt presentation including a result of said disabling.

19. The system of claim 18, wherein said processor is further configured for

- vi) retaining a white space from the presentation in said rebuilt presentation.

20. The system of claim 18, wherein said processor is further configured for:

- vi) retaining an improper form from the presentation in said rebuilt presentation.

21. The system of claim 13, further comprising:

- c) an output device for displaying said rebuilt presentation to a viewer.

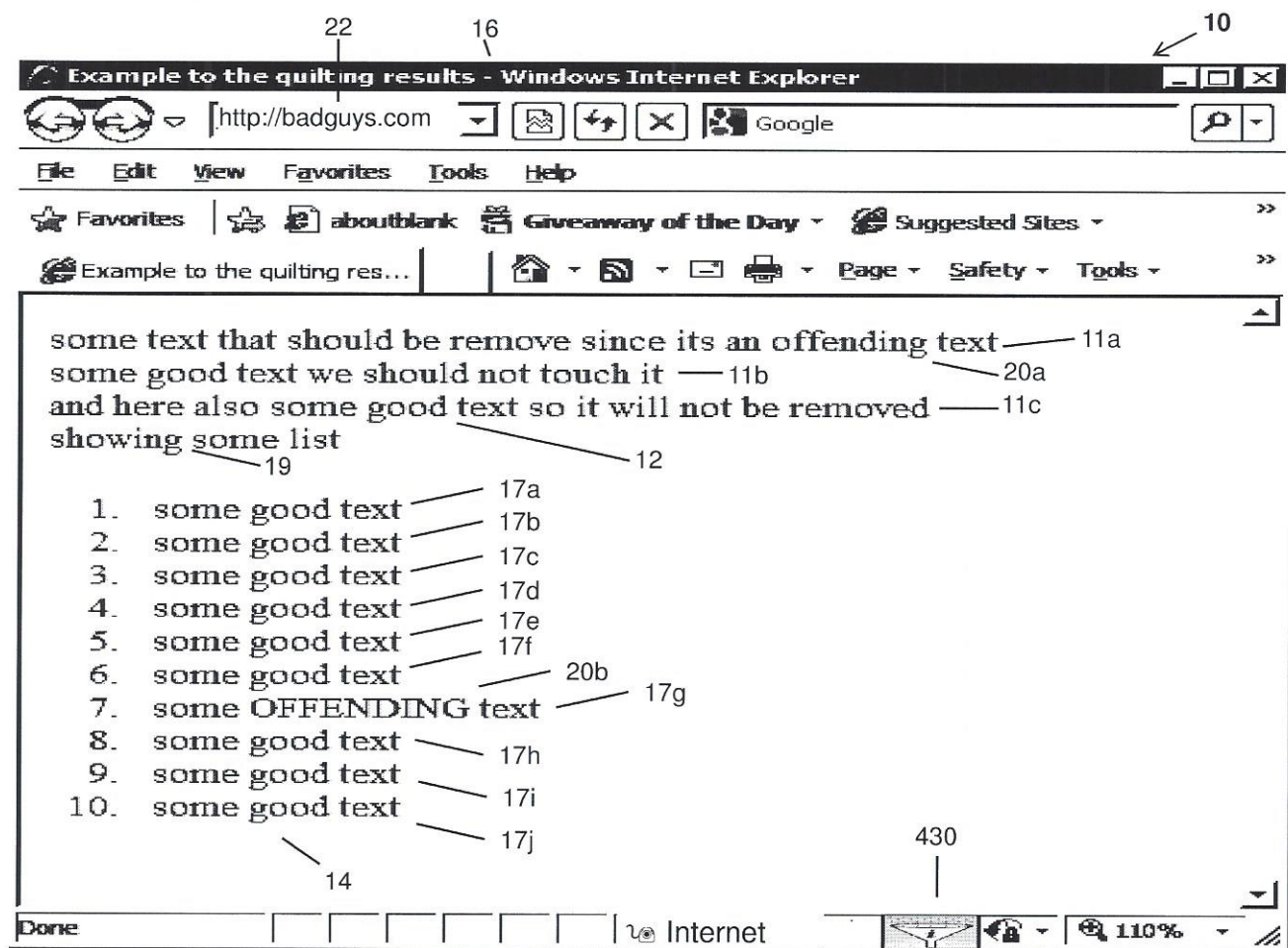


Fig.1a

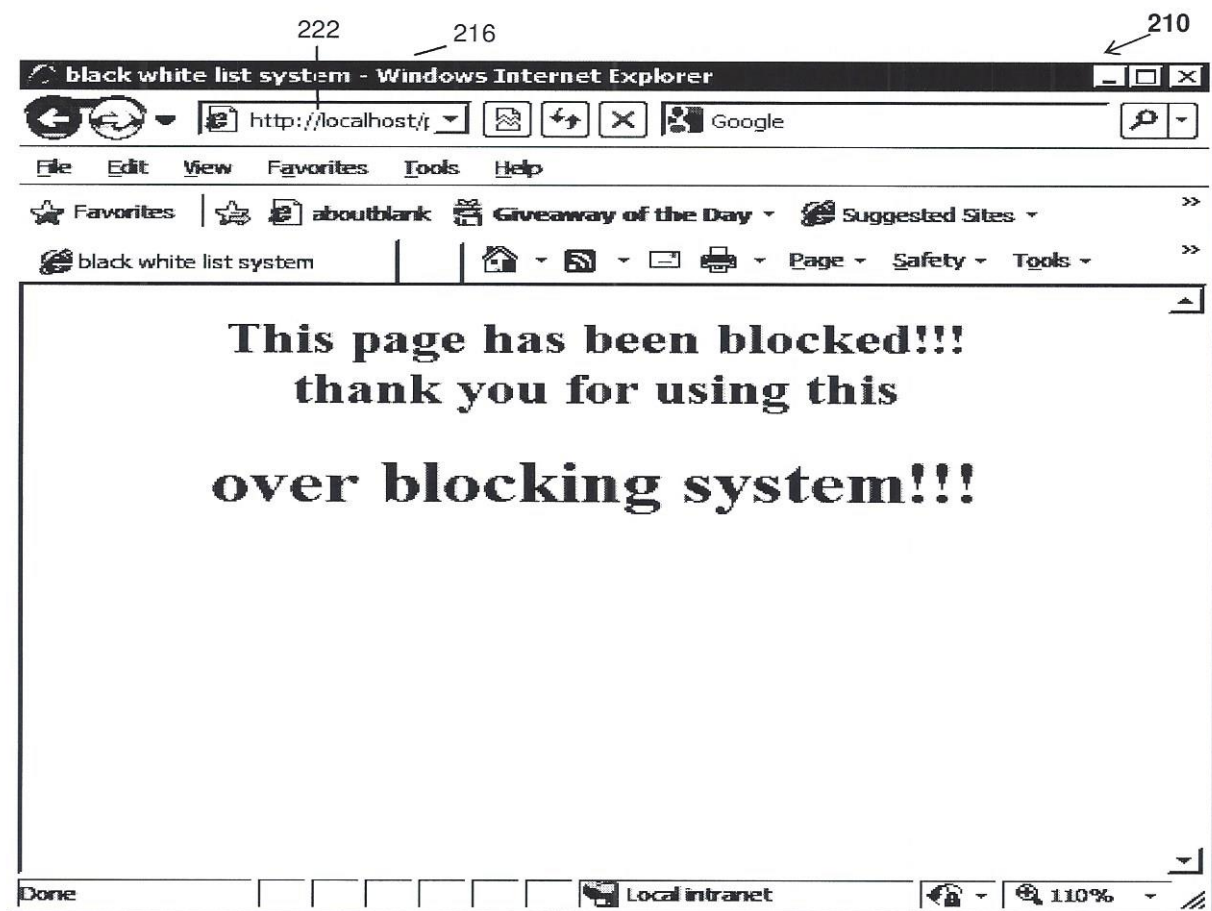


Fig. 2

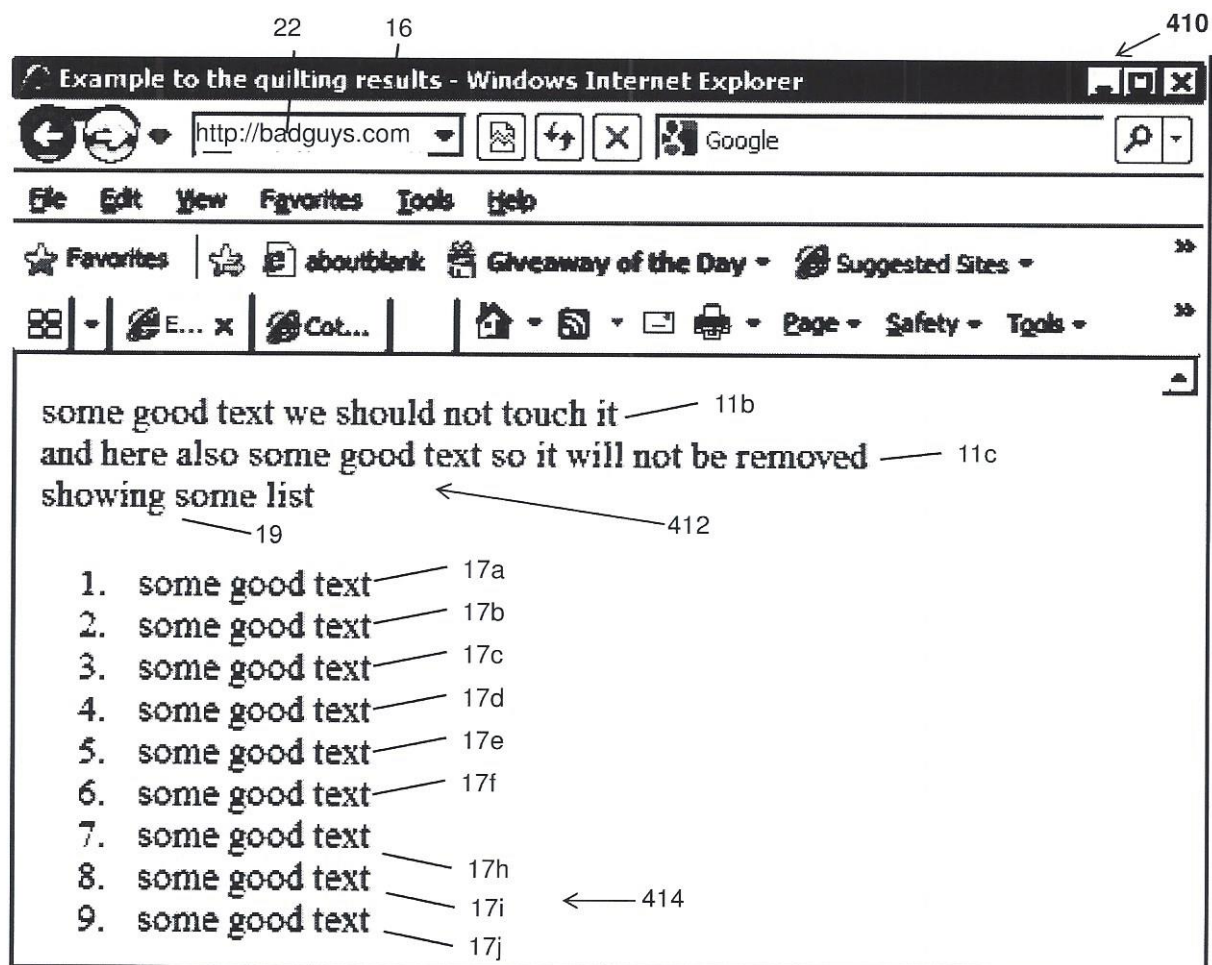


Fig.4

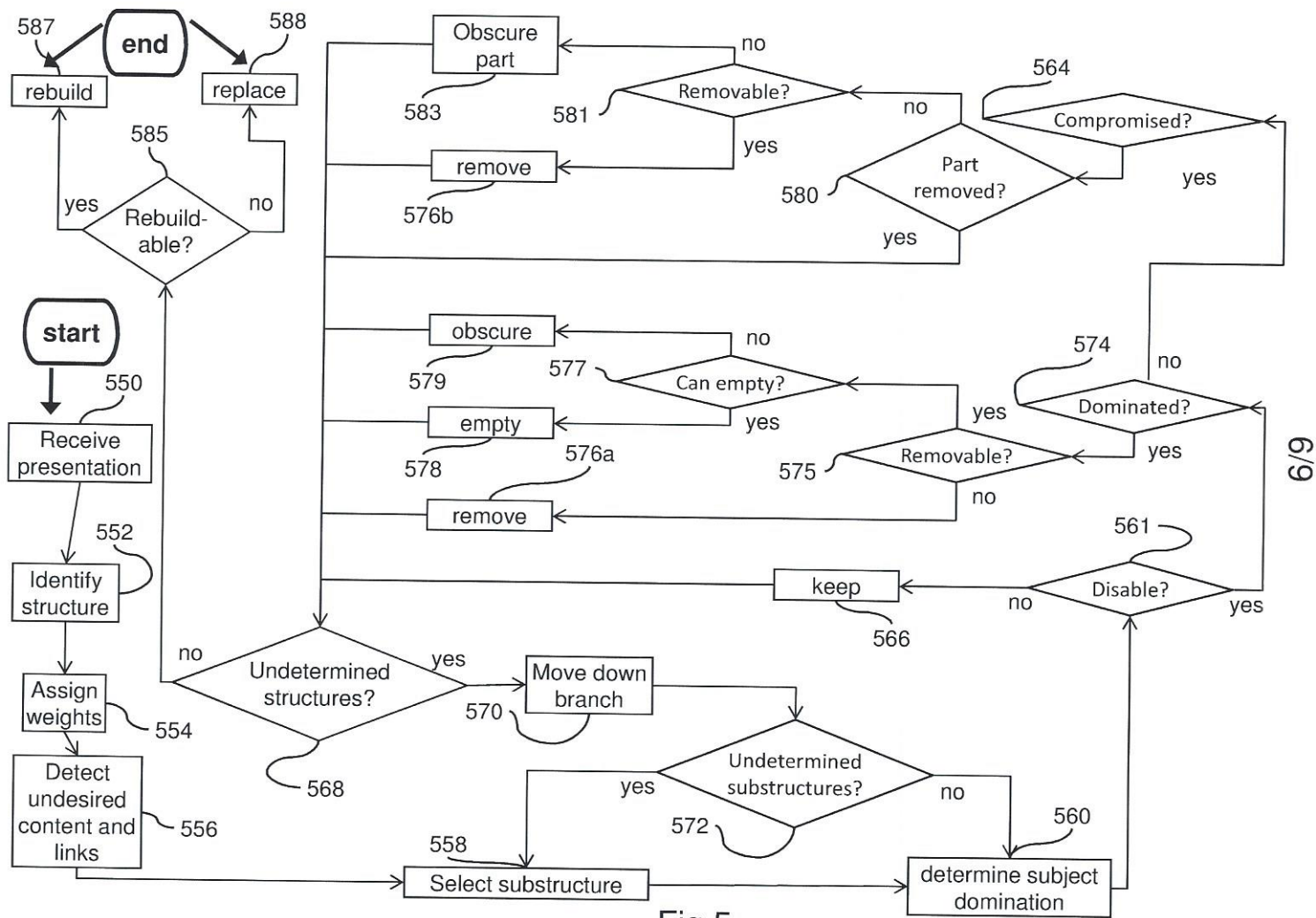


Fig.5

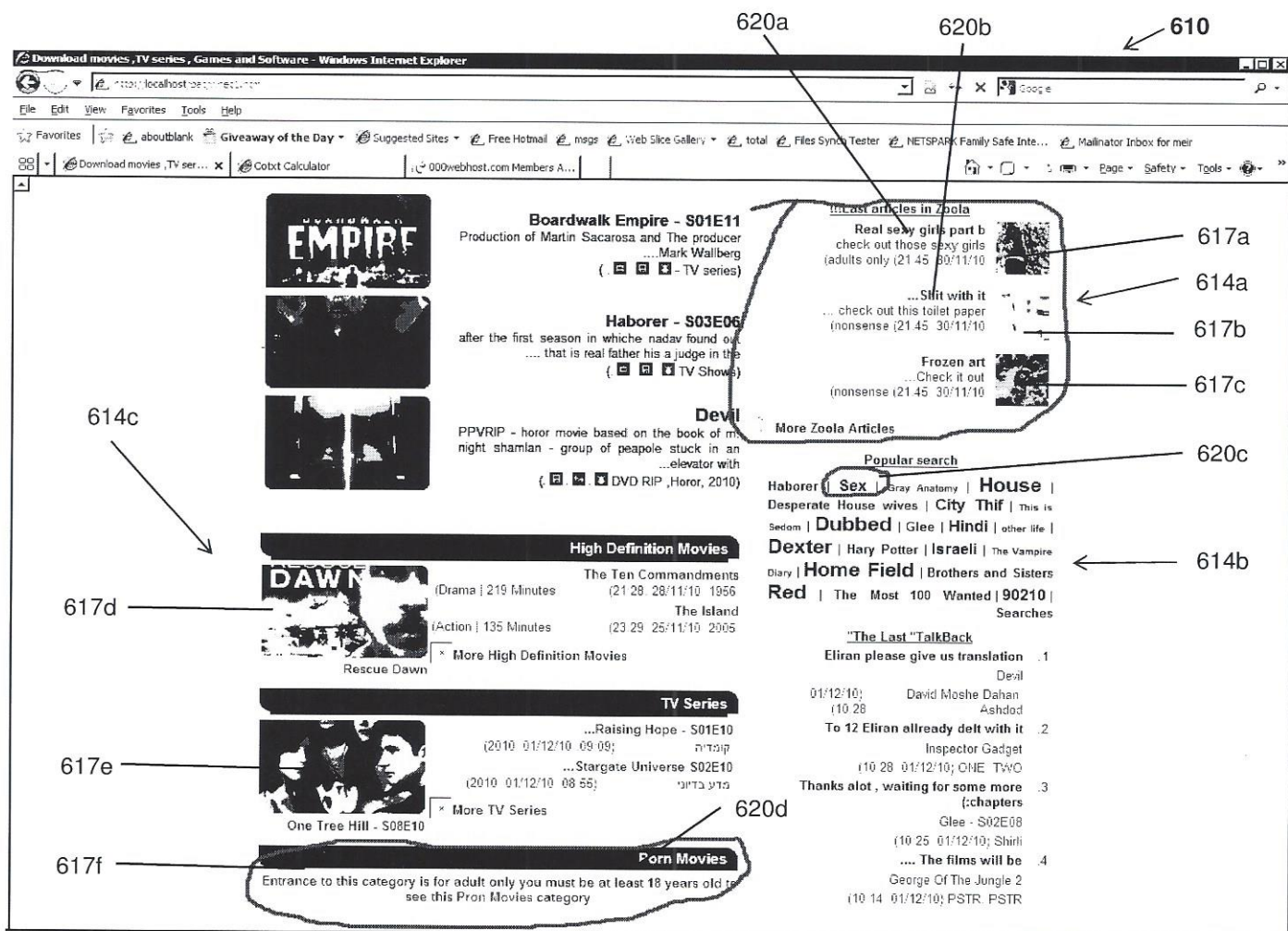


Fig. 6

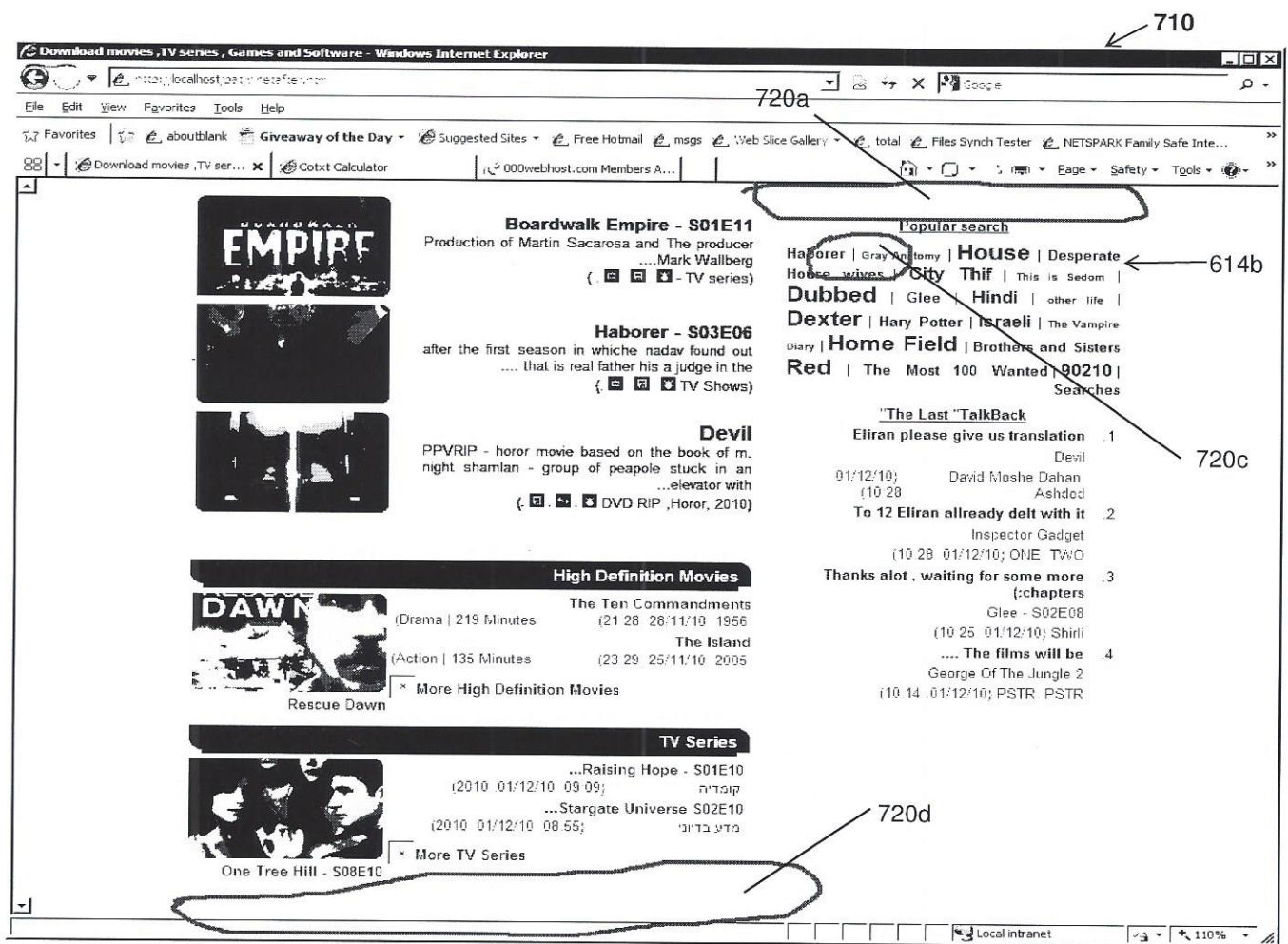


Fig. 7

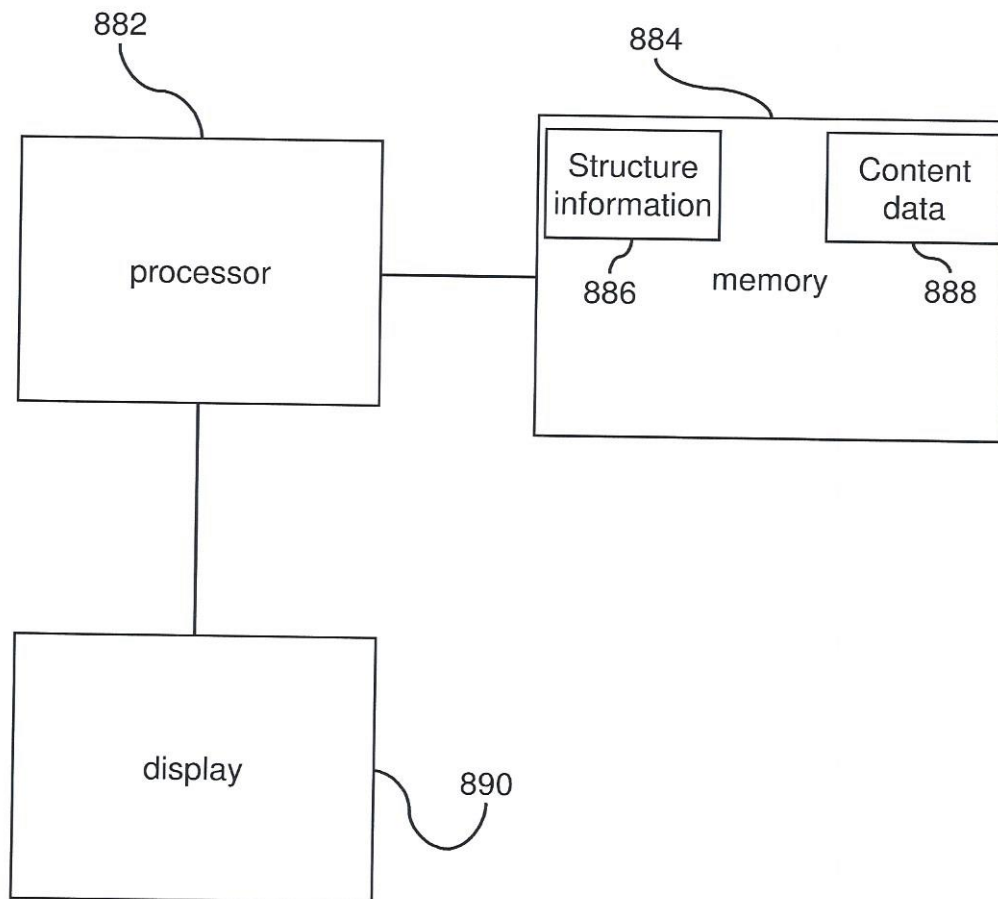
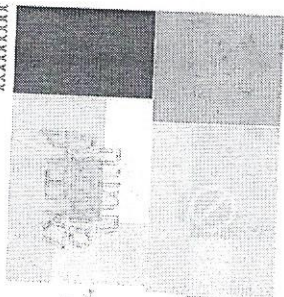


Fig. 8

נספח 2

**העתק צילומי מסך המלמדים על
הפרת פטנט 225819 של מרשתנו**

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בדיחה היא אמרה שמתכוונת לרצות, או להבה משתנה ובודד כלל עומד על גלספס משטטים בודדים. הדיחה יכולה להיות צורה חמומה בפני עצמה, או להיות חלק מצורה חמומה יותר או להיות מתולבת ביצירה שעצמה את חזק, כגון, כגון חלק מנאום פוליטי או חיזאית חינוכית. ויקיפדיה

אנשים ח'פ'זים

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חיים תותים

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עוד

חדשות

מפות

פרטונים

תמונות

הכל

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X-X-X-X-X-X

החיים שלנו תותים – ויקיפדיה

▼ <https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/תותים>

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כתיבת השיר · מבנה השיר · ביקורת

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החיים שלנו תותים

▼ www.aish.co.il/c/path/373183431.html

23 במרץ 2016 - אפילו לקנות תותים בלתי אפשרי בעליל מבלי למכור כליה על הדרך. אבל אז, כשכל המחשבות הללו הביאו אותי לבאסה רצינית וגרמו לי לרצות ללכת לסופר ולהתפנק באיזה מבט מקרוב על מילקי אמיתי ולחשוב איך הטעם שלו נמרח לי על הפה, נתקלתי בנתון המדהים הבא: מבין 158 מדינות המדורגים על פי מדדים כמו תוחלת חיים, תל"ג לנפש ושחיתות במדינה: ...

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הדפסת דפוס וטקסט ומופץ כמסמך ומופץ כמסמך



הגדרות כלים

הנל תמונות מפות חדשות סרטונים עוד

נ-2,650,000 תוצאות (0.40 שניות)

14 אתרי תמונות להורדה בחינם ללא זכויות יוצרים - יזמניק

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תמונות יפות? 8 מאגרי תמונות להורדה בתשלום ובחינם | דניאל זריהן

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המדריך המלא לבחירת מאגר תמונות להורדה לשימוש מסחרי - Poptin ...

▼ <https://www.poptin.co.il/blog/להורדה-תמונות-מאגר-תמונות-לשימוש-מסחרי/>
 13 באוג 2016 - אם עדיין לא שמתם לב (אין סיכוי...), השימוש בתמונות באינטרנט רק הולך וגובר. בכל יום מתווספים כמויות אדירות של תמונות (וסרטונים) ברשתות החברתיות השונות וכן בפוסטים וכתבות באתרים השונים. כיום כל משווק באינטרנט יודע ששימוש בתוכן ויזואלי הוא חובה. רק לצורך המחשה – מעל 60 מיליון תמונות מועלות לאינסטגרם מדי יום, נכון לכתיבת שורות ...

מאגר תמונות בחינם | WebDrop

▼ webdrop.co.il/he/תמונות-מאגר-תמונות-בחינם/
 עיצוב ובניית אתרי אינטרנט/מאגר תמונות-בחינם
 מאגר תמונות בחינם לשימוש באתר האינטרנט שלך. תמונות הן חלק חשוב בעיצוב האתר, התמונות מכניסות חיים לאתר, מושכות את עין הגולש ושימוש נכון בהן יכול להעלות את המכירות באתר. אנו מודעים לחשיבות בשימוש בתמונות, את הקושי בלמצוא תמונות יפות ויחד עם זאת בעלות זכויות שימוש חופשיות לחלוטין. כמובן שיש תמונות מדהימות במאגרי תמונות שניתנות כסף אך אם ...

X-X-X-X-X-X

פיקיוויקי - מאגר תמונות שיתופי לשימוש חופשי - עמוד ראשי

▼ <https://www.pikiwiki.org.il/>
 מאגר התמונות החופשי של ישראל. פיקיוויקי הוא מאגר של תצלומים בנושאים הקשורים בישראל ובחברה הישראלית בעבר ובהווה. כולם רשאים להשתמש בתמונות ללא תשלום תמורת מתן קרדיט. אין צורך להרשם ואין צורך לבקש אישור מבעל הזכויות.

Freebies - חמישה מאגרי תמונות חינמיים לחלוטין | גיקטיים



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חדשות

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[illegible]

✉ info@jdn.co.il tag.7257-777

עם יציאתם מהכלא הגיע האבר לזמנו של כ"ק מרח מאבד'ד העדה המודית הגו"ט ויס שלילס"א, משם צא בתהליכה מזולה במעמד אלפיס, מכל הערות והחומס לעבר רחבת ניכר השעב, נשילד ירושלים לוו את התהליכה בלפיד: איש תור כדי שירה וירוקים, במעמד ברבים, ראש ישיבות וחבר בד"צ העדה המודית הגו"ט (מוצ"ש) למפגן מחאה אדיר נמר מזירת המוס וקבלת פנים ...

ניכר השבת - ויקיפדיה

▼ https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/תבנית_רשימה

הַיְנִיץ הַשְּׁבִיחַ הוא צמדת מפורסם בירושלים, המגובש בשבועות מאה שיעור ומואילה. הכיכר מחברת במזרח בין הרחובות רחוב רחוב מאה שיעורים, רחוב ביה ורשיה, רחוב עבודת ישראל, במערב לרחוב מלכי ישראל, בדרום בין הרחובות רחוב שטרזאוס, רחוב ישיעהו, בצפון לרחוב יחזקאל. שם הכיכר נובע מכך שבשנים שלאחר קום המדינה היו נערכות בה בקביעות הפגמות נגד חילול שבת שלא פעם ...

ניכר השבת (אחר אינטרנט) - ויקיפדיה

◀ https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/אנדרטת_אמר

במחקר שנערך ב-2017 נמצא שהאחוזות הנמוכות ביותר של נשים שחברותיהן נשואות הן אצל נשים שחברותיהן נשואות, ונשים שחברותיהן נשואות. במחקר שנערך ב-2017 נמצא שהאחוזות הנמוכות ביותר של נשים שחברותיהן נשואות הן אצל נשים שחברותיהן נשואות, ונשים שחברותיהן נשואות.

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X-X-X-X-X-X

למחיר הטוב ביותר, הוותק על מלונות ומחירים נמוכים.
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השוו מחירים ומצא מלונות זולים עם HotelsCombined

<https://www.hotelscombined.co.il/> ✦ אתר האינטרנט הממקדם בעולם להשוואת חלונות, תשלול להשוות בין כל האתר.
עם il.co HotelsCombined - למצוא את החלונות החולים ביותר ולהסוון ומן וכסף בדרך לחופשה הבאה שלכם.
המבטלים בעולם.

HOTELS, 14 700, 14 0700, hotels4u

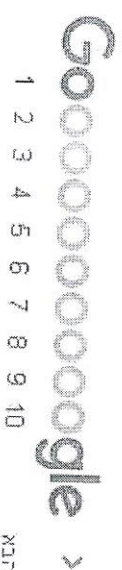
החנות אינטרנט במחיר ישר, האתר מוכר עבור המעלשים פולנות בארץ במחירים נמוכים. עד 12% הנחה ושישה תשלומים למומנים באתר. הטל 4 יו, האתר המול וחול ביטוי, ניתנת אפשרות הנחה ישרה...

רשת מלונות בי הוטלס באילת, מחירים למלונות ב הוטלס - hotel4u
<https://www.hotel4u.co.il>

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$$X-X-X-X-X-X-X$$

רשת מלונות בי.הוטלס - מלון 10 - דילים לאילת | מלון 10

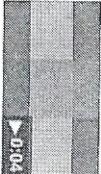
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 ▶ <https://www.malton10.co.il/BHotels.asp?Title=הוטלס%20ב%20מלונות>
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 הנחה. מבחן דילים ב-20 ברשת בי.הוטלס במחירים עד 40% למתמרים כאן גאמח.



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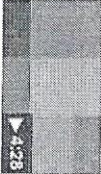
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Urban Dictionary: eeee
www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=eeee
eeee. An exclamation perfect for any situation, most effective when pronounced in an annoying tone. I
miss you! eeeee! eeee I'm so excited for this weekend!

X-X-X-X-X-X

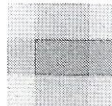
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