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# Privacy and Protections

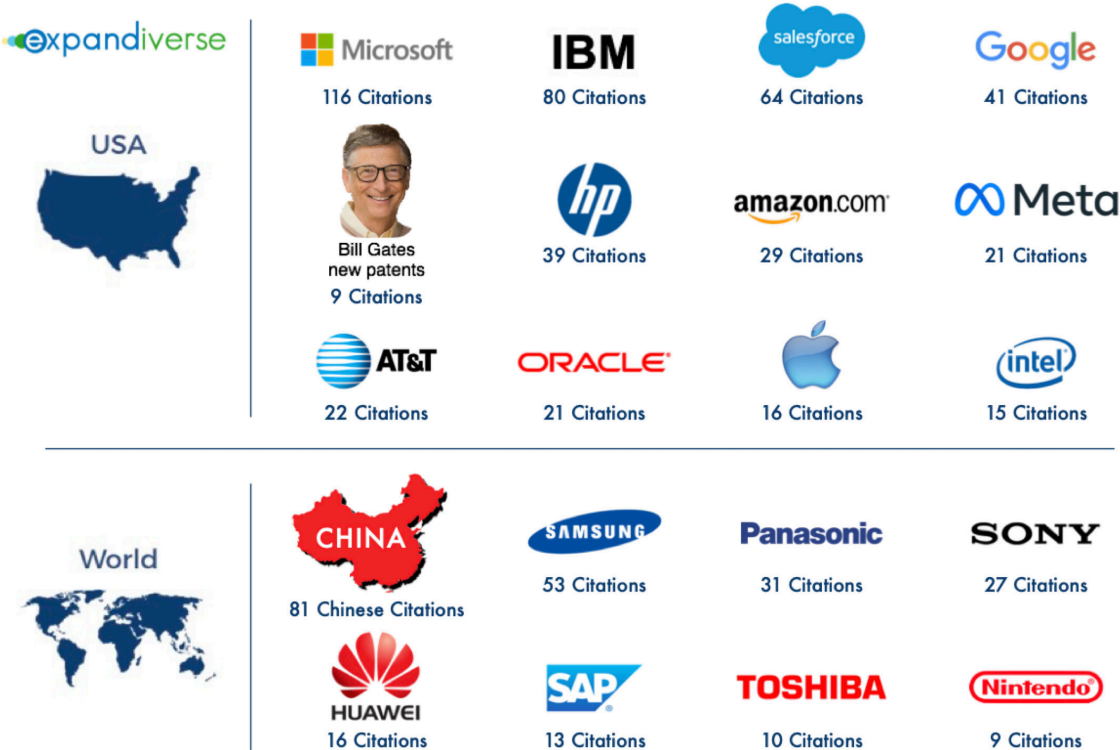
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# Privacy and Protections

New IP and Technology that  
Expands Digital Privacy and  
Protections as the  
World turns Online-First

by Dan Abelow

Publisher's name



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*And leave a trail*

Ralph Waldo Emerson

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# Preface

## Digital Barbed Wire

# Preface:

## Digital Barbed Wire

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Barbed wire changed America in the 1800's. Today, *digital* barbed wire could change the world.

The American Cowboy was born in the West, and grew famous on its cattle drives. Over half a million head of cattle were driven in most years. Without fences, the cattle drives trampled farms and fields everywhere they went throughout the American West.

Many of these drives ended in Dodge City, which was named the "Cowboy Capital of the World" because that's where the cowboys were paid and turned loose to celebrate.

Barbed wire was invented in the 1870's, and by the 1880's it was ending the cattle drives. Farmers, ranchers and homesteaders put it up, blocking the trails and turning the open range into the tamed West of fenced and safe communities.

Today the cattle drives have returned, but they're digital and you're the cattle.

You are tracked and targeted as you do everything like show interest in a shoe, call customer service, use a credit card or go anywhere. Your locations and profile

are updated every minute so you can be sold by multiple advertising and e-commerce businesses.

Today's world is full of cattle drives. As you take your next step online, you are auctioned to advertisers repeatedly, as part of each step you take. In realtime, this second, up to 40 ads are downloaded and placed into the next interface you see. Countless advertisers target you, corrupting the digital air you breathe every second of the day.

Your interests, activities and personal actions belong to everyone but you.

Surveillance runs ramshod through people everywhere, turning adults and children into livestock that are driven to market and sold to make fat profits for some of history's richest companies.

Today's digital cattle drives sell you and everyone for so much per click, per view, per message. Their AI uses machine learning to build your profile, mine your life, anticipate your feelings and behaviors, and persuade you to live and believe what tech platforms and monopolistic corporations want.

There isn't a strand of barbed wire in sight, so today's cattle barons treat your life as their property. They grow their profits from your private life every year.

But if *digital* barbed wire were invented, would you use it? Would you stop being their cattle?

People are good at taking digital control when they can, like the 47% who added ad blocking by downloading an app, and the 96% who ended ad tracking when Apple enabled it.



An even easier example is the physical world where you have boundaries everywhere. Your physical boundaries make you safe at home, in your car, at work, even in a conversation.

This has been called the Age of the Customer but consumers obviously need much more power, privacy and protections than they have today.

Today, every person might need protections as new countries and states make illegal some private reproductive health decisions, LGBTQ+ choices, or those who provide private healthcare to others. If surveillance can be used to prosecute women, men and health providers, it will be used to change the culture to dictatorships, by destroying the human freedoms of entire countries and all their citizens.

What if there were new Digital Boundaries that you control? What if this were digital barbed wire that each person decides? What would this look like and how would it work?

If people controlled their devices, then in addition to ad blocking they could replace products and content that cause climate change. Their Digital Boundaries could filter out non-sustainable products and content, and filter in sustainable products and content that end climate change.

Then each user could simply click a “sustainable life” boundary and digitally replace what they don’t want with what they want — like replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy, and non-sustainable products with sustainable ones.

If enough consumers add sustainable boundaries, companies will either listen or lose market share.

Monopolistic companies are built to serve the whole market, so their costs and profits depend on reaching 100% of the market. This makes them vulnerable on Wall Street. When 5% of their market leaves, this destroys their “growth story.” When 10% of their market leaves, this destroys their “profits story.” When 15% to 25% of their market leaves this destroys their market value.

Companies will listen when enough people add digital barbed wire. Businesses listen to markets. They develop and deliver the products, planet and lives their customers choose.

Next millions (or even billions) of people can take fossil-fueled lives and evolve them across their devices in a few clicks. Within a decade people could make climate change a receding threat, no longer a world-ending cataclysm.

About a decade ago the U.S. Defense Department and State Department funded the development and global distribution of the Tor Onion Browser, software that lets people worldwide use the Internet anonymously. If the Federal Government funded digital barbed wire, citizens everywhere could have “freedom from dictatorships” wherever it is needed.

One day, digital barbed wire will make companies and governments listen and deliver the lives people choose, because people will gain the power to decide their lives — and reality — for themselves.

# Selected Intros & Summaries

FROM SECTION 1, DIGITAL BOUNDARIES:  
Digital Boundaries: Disruptive Advances – 20

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FROM SECTION 7, DIGITAL SUPER BOUNDARIES ADD GREATNESS FOR ALL  
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From Section 1: Digital Boundaries

Digital Boundaries:  
Disruptive Advances

This is the opening to FIG. 115, "Inbound Shared Space(s) Connections: SPLS Boundary Management Services"

INBOUND SHARED SPACE(S) CONNECTIONS – SPLS BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT SERVICES: Parts of the Internet are like a sewer that pumps raw sewage at us, forcing us to block what we don't want. One example is how spam e-mails mushroomed until they swamped the e-mail system so that today spam e-mails dwarf a much smaller percentage of real e-mail. Another example is the large and expanding number of viruses, spyware, Trojan horses, malware, behavior tracking cookies, hidden Flash cookies, etc. that force typical PC users to run antivirus software, firewalls, browser add-ins and other defenses that only usually keep PCs from being infected. A related development is the majority of free, downloadable antivirus "offers" that actually include malware – the problem now disguises itself as the solution. Also interesting, our commercial media culture is supported by advertising so the audience's attention, eyeballs and ears are the "product" that the media sells. This makes the "content" (whether it is entertainment, news, television movies, content articles, etc.) into the attract loop that collects the audience, so its attention can be sold. Today's content is carefully planned by producers, editors, directors and other decision-makers for appeal, attractiveness and repeat uses value (often for years) so that audiences are large and keep coming back for more. Whether commercial, entertainment, political, news, etc. each part of the

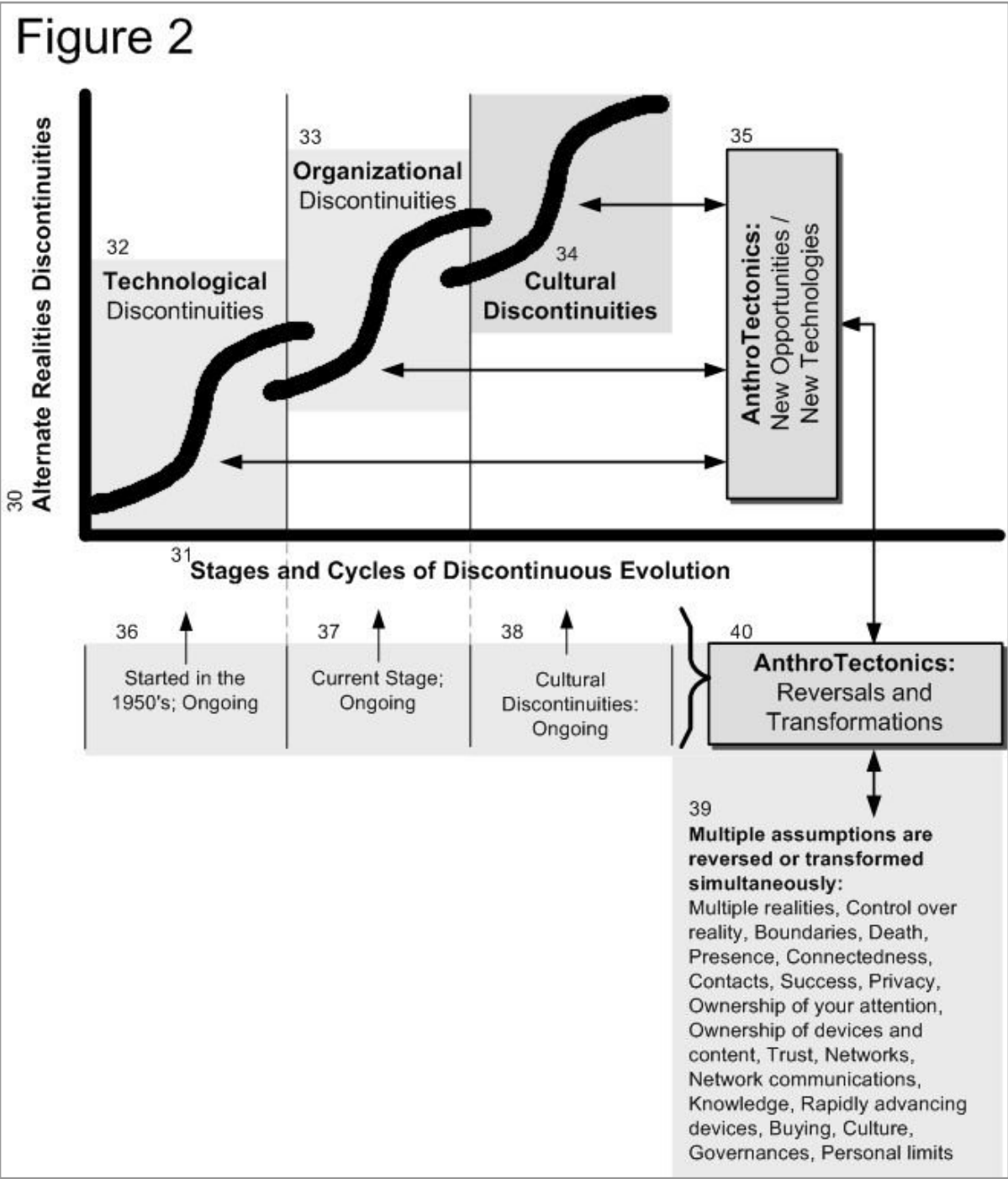


FIG 2: Simultaneously arriving disruptions and discontinuities grow in frequency, scope and scale until they transform the culture.

Tech repeatedly disrupts itself. What's next?

generally available public environment is largely planned as best as possible, with goals such as to attract and retain attention, loyalty, belief, etc.

These describe a common shared reality whose control is not in the hands of the people who live in it. That is, however, the nature of current physical reality (prior art).

As a new option, however, the Alternate Realities Machine (ARM) provides ARM Boundary Management Services that turn control over to us. By setting SPLS (Shared Planetary Life Spaces) Boundaries based on what we each want to include and exclude, an Alternate Realities Machine reverses parts of the control over the common shared reality from top-down to bottom-up. We may optionally control parts of our SPLS realities, rather than being forced to pay attention to one common reality that may attempt to exercise varying types of control over us. An example where we have already taken a pre-cursor step into control is with a television DVR (Digital Video Recorder) and a TV remote control. We skip past ads, record only the shows and news we want, and individually manage the entire television system as a digital source where we can choose to record (prioritize) what we want and skip (filter out) the ads, networks and channels that don't interest us. No wonder the cable sources won't sell us an a-la-carte channels plan where we buy only what we want and stop paying for what we don't like. The only way some television networks can exist is by forcing every cable subscriber to pay for them.

The ARM's (Alternate Reality Machine's) ARM Boundary Management Services provides managed Shared Planetary Living Spaces that have some parallels to the ways we use DVR's and TV remote controls to manage the world of "television." We each control what we want in our Life Spaces – which means both including (prioritizing) what we want and skipping (filtering) what we don't want. In addition, examples of initial Boundary Management Sub-services include a Paywall Boundary so we can get paid for

our attention instead of providing it for free, a Priorities / Filters Boundary so we can specify what is "in" and "out" in our individual realities, and a Protection and Safety Boundary that provides new means for digital and physical self-chosen personal protections for individuals, households, groups, and the public.

This Alternate Realities Machine also includes means to save, distribute and try out new Boundary Settings both quickly and widely – so we can see, access, distribute and try new alternate realities quickly and easily. This includes new types of Paywalls, protections, and filters so the best Alternate Realities may be applied with the scope and scale that the best deserve – potentially providing multiple better competitors than the common reality. In some examples these Automated and Manual Boundary Setting / Updating Services can even be created and marketed by corporations and interest groups who can use their customized realities to improve the lives of those who live in their Shared Planetary Living Spaces, in other examples in their governances, or in other examples in the plans and programs that they provide whether by selling them or otherwise.

# From Section 2: Digital and Physical Safety Boundaries

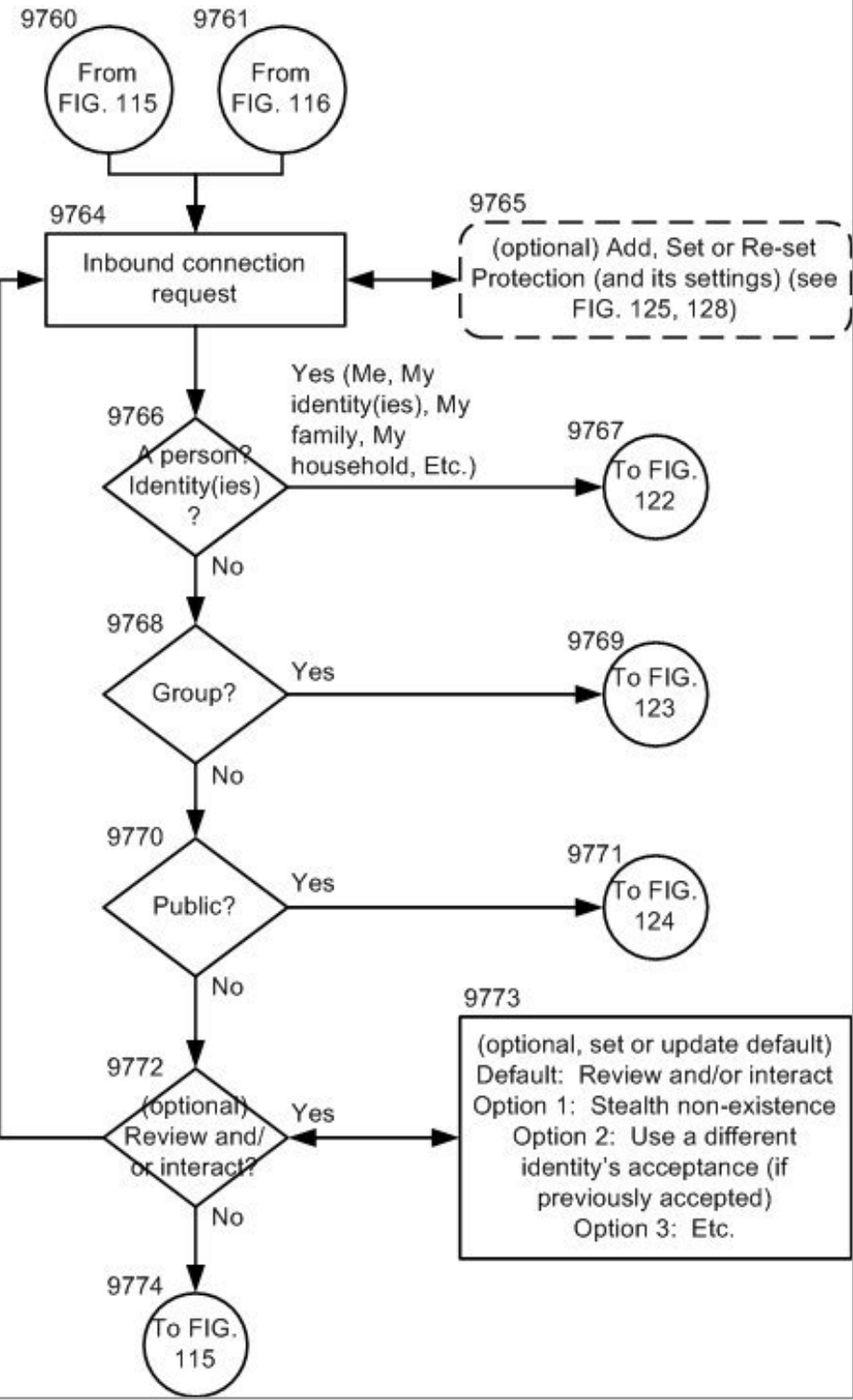
## Safety and Security Boundaries

This is from FIG. 121, "TP Protection Services: Individuals, Groups, Public"

TP protection services – individuals, groups, public: In some examples as part of accepting an inbound Shared Space connection FIG. 115 SPLS Boundary Management Services 4905 may determine whether or not a recognized and known inbound connection request 4904 needs to be approved or processed by that SPLS's Protection boundary 4915, and if so the appropriate Protection boundary 4916 is invoked 9766 9768 9770 9772 in FIG. 121. In some examples a new inbound Shared Space connection FIG. 116 may identify a new inbound connection request 4930 4931 4932 and determine that it needs to be approved or processed by the Protection boundary 4944 and if so the appropriate Protection boundary 4950 is invoked 9766 9768 9770 9772. Turning now to FIG. 121, "TP Protection Services: Individuals, Groups, Public" in some examples a known inbound connection request 9764 is received from boundaries such as SPLS Boundary Management Services 9760, and in some examples a new inbound connection request 9764 is received from boundaries such as new inbound connection requests 9761. In some examples an option (at any time) is to set or reset one or a plurality of settings of the Protection boundary 9765, such as described in FIG. 125 and elsewhere.

In some examples a Protection boundary deals with aspects of the digital protection of individuals 9766, groups

Figure 121: TP Protection Services: Individuals, Groups, Public



As part of ARM Boundary Management Sub-services include... a Protection and Safety Boundary (FIG. 121, 122, 123, 124)... physical protection of in some examples one's property, in some examples devices, etc. (FIG. 130) as if one had an expansion of a home (or business) security system.



9768, and the public 9770. In some examples a Protection boundary deals with aspects of the physical protection of individuals 9766, groups 9768, and the public 9770. In some examples the Protection of an individual 9766 includes the digital and physical protection of a plurality of their identities. In some examples the Protection of an individual 9766 includes the digital and physical protection of their family and household. In some examples the inbound connection request 9764 is for an individual 9766, one identity 9766, a plurality of identities 9766, a family 9766, a household 9766, or additional houses or households of said individuals or identities 9766; and if inbound connection request 9764 needs to be approved or processed by the Protection boundary for Individuals 9766 then check the inbound connection request 9764 by the TP Protection boundary for Individuals 9781 in FIG. 122. In some examples the inbound connection request 9764 is for a group 9768; and if inbound connection request 9764 needs to be approved or processed by the Protection boundary for Groups 9768 then check the inbound connection request 9764 by the TP Protection boundary for Groups 9801 in FIG. 123. In some examples the inbound connection request 9764 is for the public 9770; and if inbound connection request 9764 needs to be approved or processed by the Protection boundary for the Public 9770 then check the inbound connection request 9764 by the TP Protection boundary for the Public 9825 in FIG. 124.

In some examples it may not be clear whether an inbound connection request 9764 that needs to be approved or processed by the protection boundary applies to a person 9766, a group 9768 or the public 9770; so if inbound connection request 9764 needs to be clarified then apply the currently set default action 9772 for determining unclear Protection requirements for inbound connection requests 9764. In some examples the default 9772 is to (optionally) manually review said unclear inbound connection request 9764 to determine the appropriate Protection boundary 9766 9768 9770. In some examples the default 9772 is to (optionally) interact with the source of

the unclear inbound connection request 9764 to determine the appropriate Protection boundary 9766 9768 9770. In some examples the default 9772 is to (optionally) interact with the receiving identity to determine the appropriate Protection boundary 9766 9768 9770. In some examples the default setting is to not reply and maintain stealth by not acknowledging existence in any way 9773. In some examples the default setting is to determine if any of the one's other identities have previously accepted and approved the current inbound connection request 9764 or source 9764, and if so treat this request with the same level of protection as previously determined and applied. In each case, the user may set or reset and save the default state 9773.

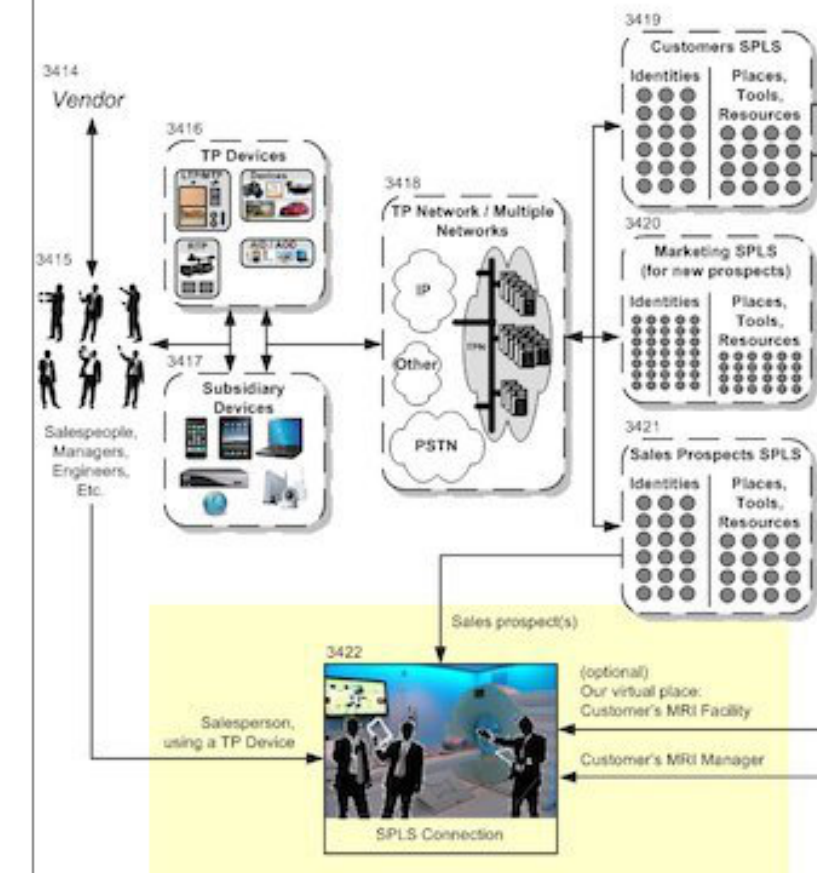
## From Section 3: Devices Boundaries

## Use Devices to Add Presence Boundaries

This is from FIGS. 70-80, "Shared Planetary Life Spaces"

DIGITAL PRESENCE AND PRESENCE SERVICES SUMMARY: It is an object of ARTPM Digital Presence (hereinafter Teleportal Digital Presence, or TPDP) to introduce a digital expansion of physical presence whereby Digital Presence (TPDP) in some examples becomes as important as physical presence, and in some examples TPDP may become more important. To achieve this it modifies the current reality's digital telecommunications which is product-focused (such as an Apple iPhone), vendor-focused (such as Microsoft Windows Phone 7) and service contract-focused (such as a Verizon cell phone contract) – which are typically designed to make one specific communication to an individual and/or a group at one time, then terminate said communication. As a result, current telecommunications services are often priced and sold by the type of use such as one price for a text or texting, another price for one phone call or a fixed amount of voice calling time, another price for a kilobyte of data or a limited quantity of data, etc – as if the electricity used to watch a television show was priced at a different rate than the electricity used to heat a house for one night. The TPDP's high-level principle is that users should have “digital presence” (which is broader conceptually than a telecommunications product, a telecommunications vendor or a telecommunications service contract) rather than the many individual devices and services a customer may have been sold to

Figure 71: Commerce Digital Presence



COMMERCIAL DIGITAL PRESENCE: As the digital economy expands at an increasing scale, FIG. 71 "Multiple Digital Presences" provides some examples of varied ways that vendors may utilize SPLS connections for marketing and sales...

...a plurality of focused connections make it possible to combine various types of virtual commercial connections such as a virtual customer visit at that customer location by both a vendor's sales person and a potential customer. In such a customer visit the potential customer could see an actual installation of a vendor's product(s)

and associated services, with direct connections to the current customer who can answer the potential customer's questions.

In some commerce examples various types of direct selling to customers may employ SPLS connections such as a visit to a digital store, a digital mall with multiple stores; or any type of digital meeting that includes customers and salespeople and/or products or services. Some examples are illustrated by FIG. 71, one of which is an MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) facility 3422. This digital sales call in a MRI facility begins with a vendor 3414. In some examples a first step begins with a salesperson 3415 who may have one identity or a plurality of identities 3415 as exemplified elsewhere. In some examples a next step is for that salesperson 3415 to login as that identity 3415 on one or a plurality of TP Devices... which may include subsidiary devices such as a mobile phone, ... wearable computing device, PC, laptop... tablet... online game system, Internet enabled television, television sets-top box... Web applications, websites, etc.

communicate with. With TPDP in some examples this means real-time digital presence (including always-on communications) between a plurality of different types of devices with more capabilities and in some examples with simpler end-user operations by means of a consistent TP interface (as described elsewhere); and in some examples a plurality of users may participate in one or a plurality of concurrent continuous connections by means of various devices and networks.

In some examples TPDP is different than current digital communications or virtual reality. In physical reality, when you walk outside and stroll down a physical street you can see everyone and everything there, and they can see you. If you are physically present on a street anyone can turn to you; make you their focus and talk directly to you. When you are in a physical conversation the other person(s) in it can hear you, too. In the digital reality of ARTPM's Shared Planetary Life Spaces (SPLS), when you figuratively "walk out" on a "digital street" it is as if you have walked out on a physical street – you are "present" in the digital environment and can see everyone and everything that is digitally present with you, and they can digitally see you. If you and one or a plurality of others focus on each other you can hear each other, too – just like when some of those present on a street turn to each other and have a physical conversation. It is not a virtual reality, however, which uses illustrations, pictorial images and avatars instead of the real images of real people and real places.

There are also differences between physical and digital reality, however, starting with a first example of how you enter TPDP: You enter TPDP by selecting one or a plurality of identities by means of logging in as an identity, or using a device such as a mobile phone that is attached to one or a plurality of selectable digital identities (which in some examples are selected manually, and in some examples are selected automatically). In some examples you choose to "be" yourself digitally, or in some examples you can choose to "be" any one or a plurality of your identities. Next, in

some examples you select one or a plurality of devices (a current parallel for multiple devices is carrying a work mobile phone like a Blackberry that may include paging and e-mail, and also carrying a personal mobile phone to stay in touch with family and friends by voice, text, email, twitter, pictures, etc.. Further, in some TPDP examples you open or join one or a plurality of SPLS(s) for each identity and device, which opens your digital presence with the IPTR (Identities [people], Places, Tools, Resources, etc.) in each of those SPLS(s). In some examples one step is to select a focused connection (or a plurality of focused connections) – the digital parallel to approaching one person on a physical street to have a conversation, while everyone and everything else present is in the background and cannot hear the conversation (in an SPLS only one or a plurality of chosen connections are the active focused connection[s] at one time, while the other SPLS members are in the background even though they are concurrent and may be focused immediately). Continuing this parallel between physical and digital environments, in a physical conversation the members of that conversation can hear it while others are too far away to hear it – again similarly, in some examples of a TPDP SPLS connection the members of a focused connection can hear it and see its related resources (such as a presentation, an application, other people in the focused connection, etc.) while those in the SPLS who are not part of the focused connection are not part of its audio, content, members, related resources, etc.

Some examples illustrate TPDP with a plurality of figures and examples (which are more descriptive and detailed than the following summary): FIGS. 70, 71 and 72 – types of focused connections: It is an object of the TPDP to provide varying types of digital presence. These are illustrated herein with three types of presence; in some examples individual(s) presence (FIG. 70), in some examples commercial presence (FIG. 71), and in some examples mobile presence (FIG. 72). Each illustration starts with a user in the top left with identity selection on the left, device selection as a next step and utilization of one or a plurality

of networks subsequent to that. Each identity has opened one or a plurality of SPLS's on the right with each SPLS including a plurality of IPTR (Identities, Places, Tools, Resources). From the open SPLS's the actor focuses a connection at the bottom with one or more SPLS members (including any appropriate IPTR). The focused connection may optionally be located in a place with various types of places illustrated in these examples and elsewhere.

# From Section 4: Life Expansion Boundaries

## Excerpts: Privacy Boundaries

Privacy is included repeatedly throughout the individual Digital Boundaries Figures and applications. A few excerpts include:

- Privacy: Personal membership in an SPLS is voluntary, and each identity(ies)'s SPLS(s) may specify the information available to or from the SPLS, groups of SPLS members, and/or each individual SPLS member – with these levels of control TPDP privacy is what each person wants. In some examples an SPLS may be more public and include information such as in a personal directory listing like names, telephone numbers, street addresses, e-mail addresses, company, title, etc. – but not include private information such as current location, current device(s) in use, current activity(ies), Social Security numbers, financial accounts, drivers license numbers, etc. in other examples an SPLS may be more private such as an SPLS designed for financial management and this type of SPLS may include Social Security numbers, financial accounts, and the assets and/or liabilities in one or a plurality of financial accounts in addition to names, addresses, etc. In other words, each SPLS may include the types of information that are appropriate and commonly used for the purpose(s) of that SPLS, and where memberships are voluntary (whether in one's own SPLS's and/or as a member of other SPLS's) then the appropriate information is included because each individual permits or denies it. Outside of an SPLS privacy may or may not be considered a digital reality issue

because various types of identifications (in some examples by an RTP, in some examples by face recognition, in some examples by physical or biometric identification, in some examples by association with a GPS-enabled device to which an identity is logged in, etc.) yield public information on the currently logged in identity(ies), and do not need to yield private or secret information on those who are identified. Similarly, in some examples an identification (such as a public RTP identification) does not yield information on a different identity or person that is not logged in. In some examples the range of public information on an identity may grow as that person engages in a wider range of public activities and creates a plurality of identities, but only public information may be accessed and retrieved about each identity – not its private or secret information. Furthermore, in some examples identifications are based on each person's current login(s) so if one wants to restrict one's information, one can choose to login with one or a plurality of public identities that provide the level of digital visibility wanted because one has taken the appropriate and available steps to manage those "public" identity(ies) visible and/or accessible information.

- Because you have control over your presence in each of others' SPLS's, including attributes described elsewhere such as visibility, personal data, boundaries, privacy, secrecy, etc. your level of privacy is what you choose it to be and you can expand or contract your privacy at any time in any one or more SPLS's, or outside of those SPLS's by other means as described elsewhere. In some examples this is instantiated as an Alternate Realities Machine (herein ARM) which provides new systems for control over digital reality. Because you have control over each of your SPLS's boundaries as described elsewhere such as in the ARM, you may filter out what you do not like, prioritize what you include, and set up new types of filters such as Paywalls for what you are willing to include conditionally. This means that one person may customize the digital reality for one SPLS,



and make each SPLS's reality as different as they want it to be from their other digital realities. Since each SPLS is connected to an identity, one person may have different identities that choose and enjoy different types of realities – such as family, profession, travel, recreation, sports, partying, punk, sexual, or whatever they want to be – and each identity and SPLS may choose privacy levels such as public, private or secret. This provides privacy choices instead of privacy issues, with self-controlled choices over what is public, what is private and what is secret. Similarly, culture is transformed from top-down imposition of common messages into self-chosen multiple identities, each with the different type(s) of digital boundaries, filters, Paywalls and preferences they want for that identity and its SPLS's. Thus, the types of culture and level of privacy in each digital reality is a reflection of a person's choices for each of his or her realities.

- From Constructed Digital Realities: Privacy realities (Couple RTP displays to face distortion software for those who put themselves on "privacy lists," so when they're in public they're covered up in "RTP digital realities.");
- As described in "You Control Your Presences Everywhere," FIG. 79 illustrates some examples of dynamic presence awareness, so that a user may control their "presence" based on their privacy settings: A further object of the TPDP is to dynamically derive and distribute presence information from a user's normal activities with a variety of devices, tasks, etc. throughout a day – including changes in the user's state information in some examples as various tasks are performed, in some examples as various devices are used, in some examples as identity(ies) are changed, in some examples as SPLS's are changed, in some examples as location(s) are changed, or in some examples as other state changes occur. Similarly, a further object of the TPDP is to reflect and include

users' administrative changes to various settings and/or rules when dynamically deriving and distributing presence information such as in some examples adding or removing identities, in some examples adding or removing SPLS's, in some examples adding or removing devices, in some examples changing presence rules, in some examples changing visibility and/or privacy settings, in some examples as other administrative or profile or other changes are made.

- As described in FIG. 79, "Filtered Views," In some examples a tracked administrative, profile, or local change 3584 3585 is a change in one or a plurality of private status settings 3590 such as whether an entire identity, a user attribute, a SPLS attribute or other component is marked private and governed by privacy policies, privacy rules or other privacy means, as described elsewhere. In some examples a tracked administrative, profile, or local change 3584 3585 is a change in one or a plurality of secret status settings 3590 such as whether an entire identity, a user attribute, a SPLS attribute or other component is marked secret and governed by secrecy policies, secrecy rules or other secrecy means, as described elsewhere.
- Also as described in FIG. 79, "Filtered Views," In some examples some people do not want to provide access to themselves or their presence information to one or a plurality of unrelated IPTR to prevent unwanted contacts, to provide greater security, to protect their privacy, etc. In some examples some people would like to provide limited access and display of their presence information by IPTR, with only certain selected contact information and/or presence details released.
- As described in FIG. 80 "Individuals' Control of Presence Boundaries," In some examples the rules management logic 3608 defines how to determine the privacy of presence information 3608 such that the displayed

information 3604 3614 may not display information that a user, such as SPLS Member 1, would like to keep confidential. In some examples the rules management logic 3608 provides this privacy 3608 by selectively removing 3608 part of the presence information 3609 before it is communicated to a recipient party 3604 3614; as one example of a privacy rule 3606 the presence information 3609 of SPLS Member 1 3605 3609 for a non-member 3611 3614 such as Non-member 3 3614 may include that this user's current TP Device is available for a focused connection, but not disclose the current physical location of this user, nor disclose the current use or state of this user's other devices or tasks or identities; and simultaneously, as another example of a privacy rule 3606 the presence information 3609 of SPLS Member 1 3605 3609 for SPLS Member 2 3600 3604 may include full disclosure of all of SPLS Member 1's current presence information.

# From Section 5: Digital Freedom from Dictators

## Introduction: Digital Freedom from Dictatorships

\*This is from FIGS. 252-254, The "Digital Freedom from Dictatorships System".

DIGITAL FREEDOM FROM DICTATORSHIPS SYSTEM: Many millions around the world live lives of silent desperation under dictatorial governments that will not hesitate to punish them, to imprison them, even to kill them. Their living standards are typically suppressed to a lower level because a modern economy and prosperous living standards thrive on what these peoples are denied – education for both women and men, creativity and thinking and acting in the ways they choose, and in new ways. Their lives are locked down and when they complain they are terrorized by dictatorial governments that want their obedience and not their energies, their accomplishments or their dreams. Terrorists feed on these oppressions, demonizing prosperous advanced economies for these peoples' conditions, recruiting oppressed children as soldiers in growing a cultural war between the dictators and the oppressed.

Many millions of others live under free governments with lives of outspoken aspiration, but their rational beliefs that freedom is a human right and everyone should share it are ignored by their powerful democratic governments when the subject turns to transforming dictatorial governments and liberating their peoples. Though free, the citizens of societies with advanced economies are often ignored when their aspirations turn to democratic freedoms in dictatorial

countries, and if they complain they are often urged to spend their efforts in ways that will not change those governments.

Today this situation appears intractable. Within their own lives people everywhere have daily pressures whether they live in a prosperous society or a poor one. From outside their lives all are constantly confronted by new head-turning events like the latest political confrontations, international crises, terrorist threats, repeated energy problems, economic instabilities and many other media-hyped issues (because media earns more when it captures its audiences' attention). The central problem of human freedom from dictatorships is marginalized, without meaningful ways to achieve it, even discuss it, even hope to change it.

That may no longer be the whole story. One contention of an ARTPM is that if we don't like physical reality there might be new digital ways to change it. This technology implies that a new personal option might become, "If you want a better reality, change it."

If there were new means to make personal and private reality changes, would individuals living under some dictatorships use stealthy and cloaked means to change their lives in ways that are impossible today? If yes, might the most significant question become how to release human energies so a growing number of oppressed people can use new means to produce the outcomes that each person desires, to which a growing number of oppressed people might be willing to commit at least some effort?

If yes, might the next question become how big a difference can individual efforts make – might they allow us to ask whether dedicated and free stealthy individuals could change their societies? If true, this may make it easier to see that changing your digital reality might gradually change a dictatorial society, and not just your personal life.

These new means are a digital version of what is named here as the “CHC (Controlled Holding Company) model,” which has been pioneered and proven by major global corporations who have moved huge amounts of money to what is named here as “safe havens” (countries with low tax rates or no corporate taxes, which are typically called “tax havens”). Basically, Company X sets up a Controlled Holding Company (CHC) – named here “CHC1” – in a tax haven. Company X sells CHC1 (its controlled holding company) its headquarters building with a provision to lease back its headquarters building. In many cases this is externally invisible because the lease payments made by Company X (which are Company X’s costs) are received by its holding company, CHC1 (which are CHC1’s revenues), so these payments and revenues cancel each other out. None of the employees who work in the headquarters building need to move their desk, and Company X controls both its holding company (CHC1) and its headquarters building, but now the ownership of the building and the (lease) payments for that asset are in the tax haven. The biggest change might be a new brass plaque in the building lobby that says “Owned by CHC1”. From a shareholder viewpoint Company X delivers financial reports that include its holding companies so the payments and receipts between Company X and CHC1 (its controlled holding company) cancel each other out so they are reported without affecting the bottom line and shareholders receive an accurate financial picture of the entire enterprise.

In a further development of this CHC Model, Company X creates new products, trademarks, patents and services that it protects as its Intellectual Properties. Now Company X sells some of its valuable Intellectual Properties (IP) to its controlled holding company, CHC1. It then leases back its IP for the amount of profits that it earns from creating and selling products and services with those Intellectual Properties – which moves its profits from the countries where it does business to a holding company in a tax haven that is beyond the reach of the tax authorities where it does business. In a variation CHC1 charges a substantial

royalty rate that parallels Company X’s average or expected rate of profit for each type of IP, so this dynamically adjusts each year’s payment to approximate its current year’s sales, revenues, costs and profits. Since profits are variable and may be increased by moving manufacturing to a low wage country, profit-driven royalty payments may be dramatically increased over time. In another variation, Company X can declare CHC1 as the managing office for its overseas businesses so those overseas business profits stop at CHC1 and are not received (for tax purposes) in Company X’s home country. From a single government’s taxation viewpoint Company X does not earn taxable profits because it makes lease payments, royalty payments or other payments to CHC1, nor does it receive the profits from overseas businesses that are “managed” by CHC1 – which is located in a tax haven.

As a result, it is natural for some multinational corporations to move costs to high-tax countries (like the United States) while moving profits to low-tax countries (like tax havens or countries with low tax rates). This is not illegal and it has been done out in the open in front of everyone, with detailed tax filings every year. Since this has been growing for decades major global corporations are now said to collectively own trillions of wealth and assets in tax havens (in private accounts so the actual amounts are not revealed), beyond the reach of governments and their tax authorities. As one obvious result that is frequently reported, the share of US taxes paid by corporations has fallen steadily for decades to historically low levels today – especially for corporations that own CHC’s (controlled holding companies) in tax havens.

Currently, some estimate that tax havens have up to \$6 trillion in total wealth stored in them, and the fortunes and prominence of corporations have never been higher – paralleled by the success of the related parts of some tax havens’ economies. Those parts of a tax haven’s economy are scalable because they do not consume local resources or need to hire local employees, they provide only minimal

services for even tens of thousands of remote CHC's (controlled holding companies) while collecting some fees in return, and they rarely require CHC's to report income or assets. In turn, the CHC's have two main types of assets, their contractual paper-based ownership such as properties and IP, and their financial assets in bank accounts and brokerage accounts (often serviced by the world's leading accounting firms and financial management firms). To increase their value many CHC's use their considerable assets to pay for their parent company's creation of new IP – so they automatically own its new creations without needing to buy them, and can then receive the profits from those new IP throughout each of these new products' and services' life cycles while escaping all or most taxation. Corporations have sizable funds in CHC's that they cannot spend in their home country without huge financial costs, but they can deploy these funds anywhere else in the world, taking advantage of the best business opportunities everywhere without being subject to any one government's control. Since the value of IP is often not reported anywhere, this process is typically invisible and unreported.

As the ARTPM, Teleportals, SPLS's and new types of digital realities help people in many places enter the equivalent of a digital Earth that is one large connected room, it will become more common for people to have contacts, friendships, business relationships and incomes from around the world. For example, a local person with a Teleportal may do various types of work for a company in another country, and receive a pay check or other income as a result. Similarly, they may own property in another part of the world – or rent local property that is owned by a company located in a stable country like the United States.

The combination of the ARTPM and corporations' highly profitable CHC (controlled holding company) model raises an interesting question: Why just companies? Why not include people who are oppressed by dictatorships? What would it do to dictatorial governments if their middle class

and prosperous citizens were able to move a growing portion of their wealth and assets abroad into "safe havens" beyond the reach and control of those governments – and be paid in return for working for a foreign company when they needed their own money? What would it do for those citizens if they could protect some of their assets in "safe havens" instead of having it threatened with seizure by their dictatorial government? And what would it do for the economies of "safe haven" countries if a growing number of people from dictatorial countries worldwide could shelter a growing amount of their prosperity in these safe havens? What if the management companies for those citizens' assets were created in and run from leading nations like the United States, Great Britain and other major countries – and the monies went through those leading nations' banks? The control by dictators might fall over time while those dictatorships' economies might be made more integrated with more types of global business relationships, benefiting corporations as well as citizens. At the same time the fortunes of "safe havens" could rise if they become a new force for human freedom and personal prosperity.

Collectively, corporations are sometimes more powerful than dictatorial governments who may try to coerce or threaten them. Even when they are not more powerful, a propertied corporation is a formidable force that dictatorships must consider and handle differently from an ordinary citizen. Could new collective value accrue to "digitally free people" who live under dictatorships but are enabled to accumulate "stealth wealth" beyond their governments' reach in "safe havens?" Some citizens of leading democracies may want to support this new type of digital freedom for people who live under dictatorships. Some corporations may like this because they may be able to do more business in restricted dictatorial countries. Some free and democratic governments may also like this when they want to see more free and democratic countries worldwide – and fewer dictators.



Two potentials are clear: First, the potential scope of change is large, as exemplified by multi-national corporations deploying their offshore funds around the world rather than paying the penalty to bring their profits into the United States and spend them there. By adjusting to an economic system that appears to drive large profits out of the USA, these companies spent accordingly and shifted millions of jobs and incomes from the United States to other countries. Second, the potential velocity of change is large, as exemplified by the transformation of the American economy in a few short decades from the preeminent economic leader with a rising standard of living to middle-class stagnation with economic insecurity for tens of millions of middle-class families.

Is it possible that the corporate CHC (controlled holding company) model may be that powerful, that important? Combining this potentially large scope of change with its potential velocity of change to digitally enable and empower oppressed citizens around the world, could “the empowered oppressed” use new private technologies and services from outside their legal borders to force their dictatorial governments into a different position relative to their citizens human rights and personal choices?

How might this new rebalancing of technology powers be produced to deliver digital human rights that elevate connected peoples who are oppressed, and the world?

# From Section 6: Automated Digital Boundaries

## Automate Setting Digital Boundaries

This is from FIG. 125-126, ARM boundaries – automated setting or updating (Paywalls, priorities, filters, protections, etc.)

ARM boundaries – automated setting or updating (Paywalls, priorities, filters, protections, etc.): In some examples SPLS Boundary Management Services 4905 FIG. 115 and each of the managed SPLS boundaries (Paywall, Priorities, Filters, Protection) may be created, edited, deleted, replaced, etc. and some examples of said boundary management process are illustrated in FIG. 125, “Arm Boundaries: Automated Setting or Updating (Paywalls, Priorities, Filters, Protections, Etc.)”. In some examples said boundary management process begins with the Paywall boundary 9854. In some examples said boundary management process begins with the Priorities / Filters boundaries 9855. In some examples said boundary management process begins with the Protection boundary 9856. In some examples said boundary management process begins with the SPLS Boundary Management Services as exemplified in FIG. 115 and elsewhere. In some examples no boundaries are set 9857 9858 and a person [or identity] may use one or a plurality of SPLS without a boundary(ies) 9858. In some examples no boundaries are set 9857 9858 and a person [or identity] may set one or more boundaries by automated means 9857 9860. In some examples no boundaries are set 9857 9858 and a person [or identity] may set one or more boundaries by manual means 9857 9859. In some examples one or a plurality of boundaries are set 9857 9858 and a person [or identity] may set and/or edit one or

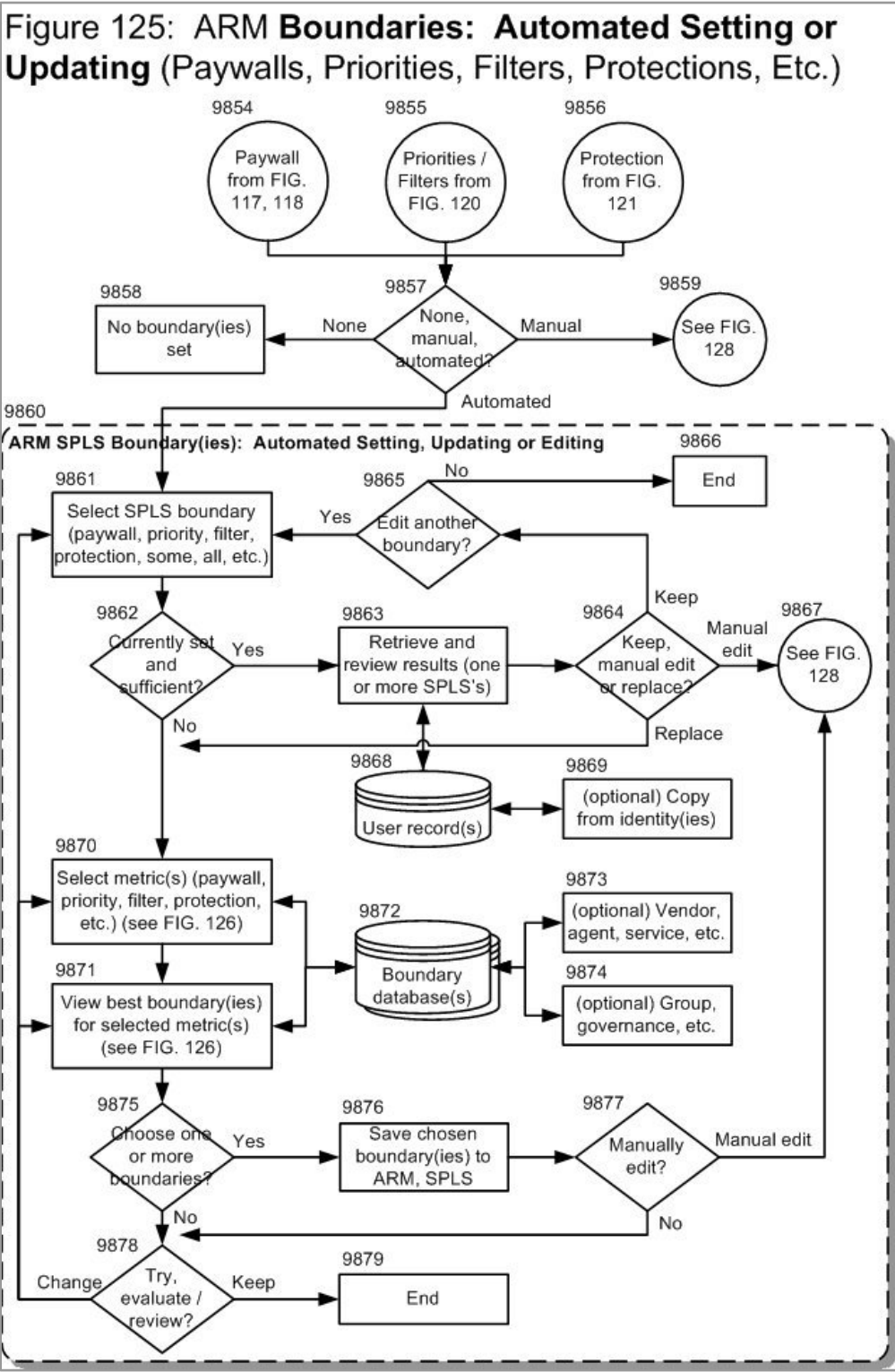


FIG. 125: An option is to automatically set or update one or a plurality of settings of a Boundary. This dynamically changes the visibility of what is received so some will get more attention; and some will get less or no attention.

more boundaries by automated means 9857 9860. In some examples one or a plurality of boundaries are set 9857 9858 and a person [or identity] may set and/or at it one or more boundaries by manual means 9857 9859.

In some examples the automated setting, updating or editing of ARM SPLS Boundaries 9860 begins by being in an SPLS and selecting a Paywall boundary 9861. In some examples the automated setting, updating or editing of ARM SPLS Boundaries 9860 begins by being in an SPLS and selecting a Priorities / Filters boundary(ies) 9861. In some examples the automated setting, updating or editing of ARM SPLS Boundaries 9860 begins by being in an SPLS and selecting a Protection boundary 9861. In some examples the automated setting, updating or editing of ARM SPLS Boundaries 9860 begins by being in an SPLS and selecting a plurality of boundaries 9861. In some examples if said selected boundary(ies) 9861 is currently set and sufficient 9862 then results from said boundary(ies) 9861 may (optionally) be retrieved and its results reviewed 9863 from user records 9868. In some examples if results are sufficient 9863 9868 said selected boundary(ies) 9861 may be kept 9864; in which case another boundary might be edited 9865 and in some examples there is no more editing so editing may be ended 9866; however, if another boundary(ies) is to be edited 9865 then one or a plurality of boundary(ies) is selected 9861 and said process begins again. In some examples if results are not sufficient 9863 9868 said selected boundary(ies) 9861 may be edited or replaced 9864. In some examples boundary(ies) editing may be chosen 9864 to be done manually 9867 FIG. 128. In some examples boundary(ies) editing may be chosen and 9864 to be done with automation assistance 9870.

In some examples automation assistance begins by selecting one or a plurality of metrics 9870 as exemplified in FIG. 126 which illustrates the process for retrieving tracked boundary metrics 9884, and analyzing and displaying tracked boundary metrics 9890. In some examples tracked boundary metrics are retrieved 9884 in

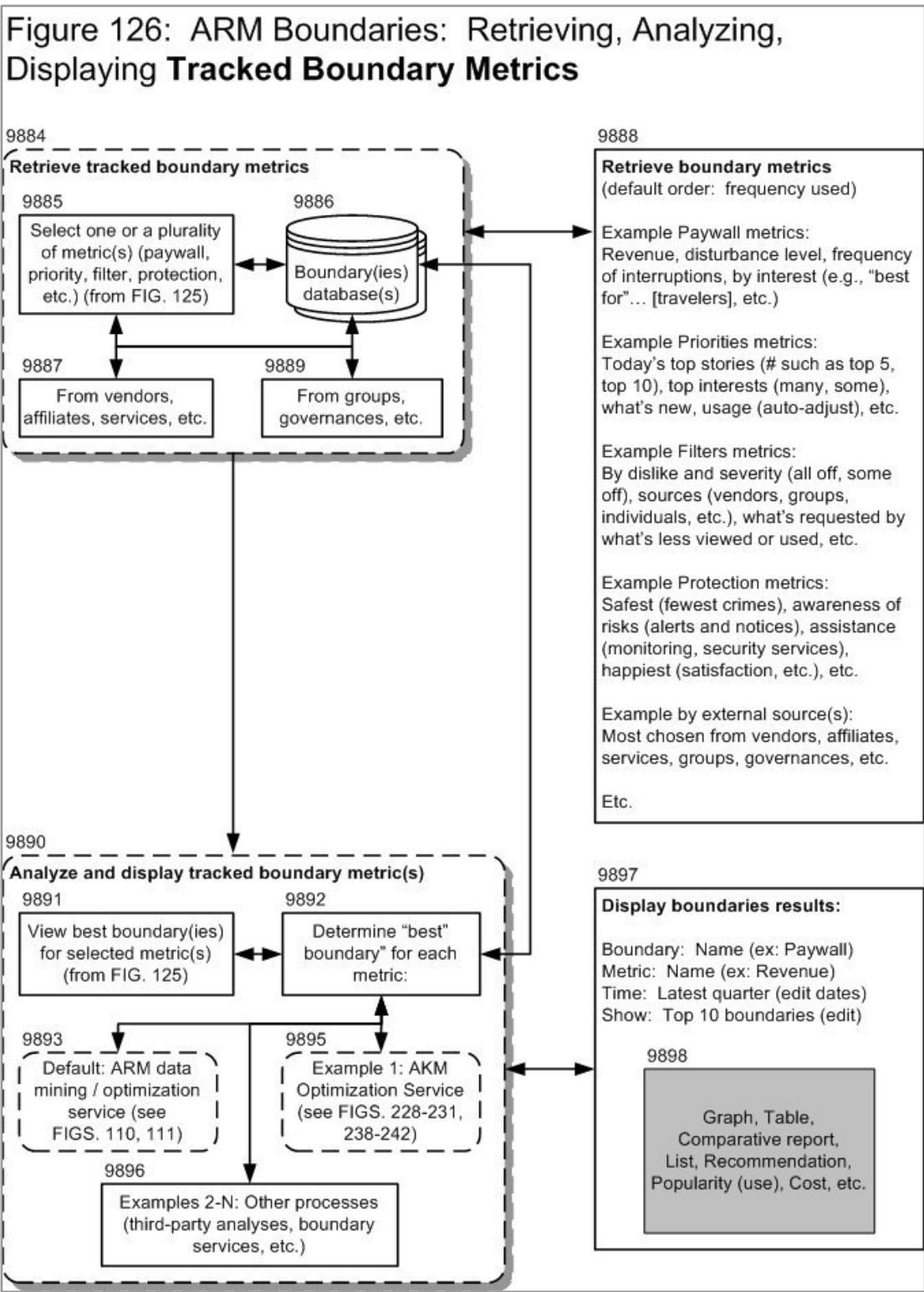


FIG. 126 illustrates the process for retrieving tracked boundary metrics, and analyzing and/or displaying tracked boundary metrics

FIG. 126 by selecting one or a plurality of metrics 9885. In some examples Paywall metrics include revenue 9888, disturbance level 9888, interruption frequency 9888, by interest 9888 (in some examples "best for"... [business travelers, photographers, scientists, computer professionals, etc.]), etc. In some examples Priorities metrics include today's top news stories 9888 (with a number such as top 5, top 10, etc.), my top interests 9888 (with many of my categories of interests, some of my categories of interests, or only a few of my categories of interests), what's new and BIG 9888 (so I know what new and important), what's used most worldwide 9888 (so I know what people are doing the most based on what's tracked), what's funniest 9888 (so I know it today is newest and most popular humor), etc. in some examples Filters metrics include what I dislike most 9888 (with many of my dislikes, some of my dislikes, or only a few of my dislikes), specific sources I don't want 9888 (certain vendors, groups, individuals, politicians, etc.), what's least viewed or used worldwide 9888 (because I want to ignore what people are not doing), etc. In some examples Protection metrics include the streets near me that are most dangerous 9888, streets that are safest 9888 (fewest crimes), awareness of nearby risks (alerts and notices), nearby assistance available 9888 (monitoring, security services, etc.), what happiest near me 9888 (highest satisfaction, most popular, etc.), etc. In some examples said tracked boundary metrics 9870 9885 and "best boundaries" are retrieved from Boundary database(s) 9872 9886. In some examples said retrieved boundary metrics 9870 9885 and "best boundaries" may be (optionally) provided in some examples by one or a plurality of vendors 9873 9887, in some examples by one or a plurality of agents 9873 9887, in some examples by one or a plurality of services 9873 9887 (such as in some examples governances), in some examples by one or a plurality of affiliates 9873 9887, etc. In some examples said retrieved boundary metrics 9870 9885 and "best boundaries" may be (optionally) provided in some examples by one or a plurality of groups 9874 9889,

in some examples by one or a plurality of governances 9874 9889, in some examples by one or a plurality of other third-parties 9874 9889, etc. In some examples said tracked boundary metrics 9870 may be (optionally) retrieved from another of said person's identities 9868 9869 in order to copy its Paywall boundary 9869, and/or copy its Priorities boundary 9869, and/or copy its Filters boundary 9869, and/or copy its Protection boundary 9869. In some examples said retrieved tracked boundary metrics 9870 9885 and "best boundaries" retrieved from Boundary database(s) 9872 9886 are analyzed and displayed 9890 by viewing the best boundaries for selected metrics. In some examples the best boundaries are determined by statistics as exemplified in a sample display of boundaries results 9897 that in some examples includes (1) the boundary name 9897 such as Paywall, (2) the metric name 9897 such as revenue, (3) the time. 9897 such as the last quarter, or such as the ability to edit the date range, and (4) a selector control 9897 such as the number of best boundaries to include such as "top 10," "top 5," etc.; with that sample display then illustrating a pictorial presentation of the best boundaries in some examples as a graph 9898, in some examples as a table 9898, in some examples as a comparative report 9898, in some examples as a list 9898, in some examples as annotated recommendations 9898, in some examples as popularity 9898 (frequency of use), in some examples as cost 9898 (if there are any costs), etc. In some examples the best boundaries are determined by ARM data mining / reporting 9893 as described in FIGS. 110, 111, and elsewhere. In some examples the best boundaries are determined by TP optimization 9895 as exemplified in the AKM (Active Knowledge Machine) as described in FIGS. 228 through 231, FIGS. 238 through 242, and elsewhere. In some examples the best boundaries are determined by other processes 9896 such as third-party analyses 9896, independent experts 9896, bloggers 9896, boundary services 9896, etc. In some examples of varied and numerous means for determining the best boundaries 9871 9891 9892 9893 9895 9896 9897 in some examples

they utilize the same pictorial presentations 9897 9898 described elsewhere.

In some examples said retrieved boundary metrics and best boundary(ies) 9870 9872 9873 9874 9884 9885 9886 9887 9888 9889 are utilized to optimize said boundary(ies) settings (as described elsewhere such as in FIGS. 228 through 231 and FIGS. 238 through 242) and/or choose the best boundary(ies) for selected metrics 9871 9891. In some examples a person [or identity] may choose one or more retrieved example boundary(ies) for selected metrics 9871. In some examples said chosen retrieved boundary(ies) may be saved to said person's [or identity's] SPLS 9876. In some examples said saved chosen boundary(ies) 9876 may be manually edited 9877 9867 FIG. 128. In some examples said saved chosen boundary(ies) 9876 is not manually edited 9877 in which case it is applied and may be tried 9878, evaluated 9878, and reviewed 9878. In some examples it is liked and kept 9879. In some examples it needs to be changed 9878 and in some examples said person [or identity] returns to the boundary(ies) selection 9871. In some examples it needs to be changed 9878 and in some examples said person [or identity] returns to the metric(s) selection 9870. In some examples another boundary(ies) needs to be changed 9878 and in some examples said person [or identity] returns to the initial selection of SPLS boundary(ies) 9861 to add 9861 or edit 9861 SPLS boundary(ies). In some examples said automated setting, updating or editing of SPLS boundary(ies) 9860 is completed 9878 9879 9865 and said edited boundary(ies) are kept and said automated process is ended 9879 9866.



# From Section 7: Digital Super Boundaries Add Greatness for All

## Boundaries Metrics: Which Boundaries Work Best for You?

This is from FIG. 110, "Life Space Metrics: Directory(ies) Reporting and Recommendation Processes"

LIFE SPACE METRICS – DIRECTORY(IES), REPORTING AND RECOMMENDATION PROCESSES: How is a Directory different in an Alternate Reality with Shared Planetary Life Spaces? In brief, it becomes more than just a way to store and look up contact information, if it records enough information about a plurality of people and/or identities, and if it is kept updated with new and current information based on users' actions – and if the stored data is periodically analyzed, reported and archived such as by Artificial Intelligence or Machine Learning – then a Directory may become a record of some of what we are, what we have been, and what we are becoming – a new way to see and use our "Life Space Metrics." In fact, if said Directory is used for gap analysis – "You" versus "Your Life's Goals," or "You" versus "Your Country's Best Standards," or "You" versus "Your Group(s) Achievements" – and if said Directory analyses and reports include recommendations that might help you close your personal gaps, then a TP / ARM Directory may become a way to leap ahead. This delivers a new real-time digital paradigm for immediately knowing where you are relative to others, and how to move faster toward the best life possible today.

Turning now to FIG. 110, "Life Space Metrics: Directory(ies) Reporting and Recommendation Processes," this exemplifies the analysis of Directory(ies) data 4874 to

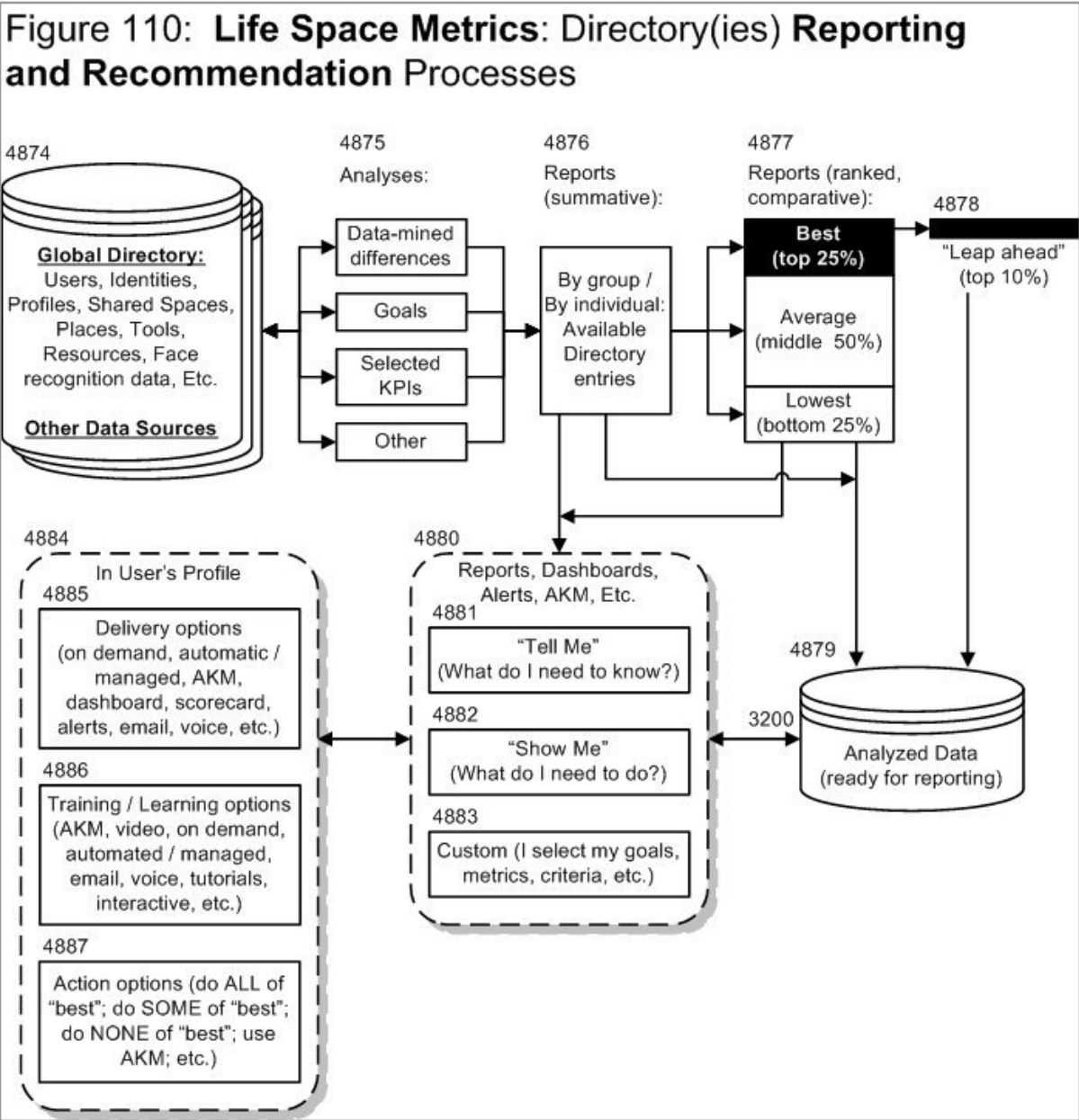


FIG. 110 exemplifies the analysis of Directory(ies) data 4874 to determine and report which Boundaries and other settings are most successful and which are least successful for individuals, groups, etc.

determine what is most successful and what is least successful for individuals, groups, etc. It can report that widely in, in some examples summative reports and comparative reports in which we are individually compared to others. Because of the gaps between what exceeds the norm what falls below it, and because of the gaps between each of us and what's "best," it can generate recommendations based on the differences in those gaps, so that individuals and groups may gain new opportunities to become "fast followers" in adopting what will fill their personal gaps – perhaps achieving the goals that both individuals and groups dream of reaching. Potentially, the TP / ARM Directory(ies) may become a new way to expand the scope and speed at which we reach for our personal and collective dreams by distributing and adopting what may be more effective ways for us to reach for and realize what is in our hearts.

In some examples Life Space Metrics begins with Directory(ies) data 4874 which, depending upon their configuration, may include users 4874, users' identities 4874, each identity's profile 4874, each identity's Shared Spaces 4874, each identity's places 4874, each identity's tools 4874, each identity's resources 4874, each identity's face recognition data, etc. as well as other data sources 4874 that Directory(ies) may access. Some examples of other data sources 4874 include other directories or accessible databases (as described elsewhere such as in FIG. 104) with sufficient numbers of people, identities, places, tools, resources, and various types of related data of interest to ARM Directory(ies); such as from government agencies, the military, large corporations (whether of their employees, their customers, their prospects, their markets, etc.), a governance, etc. These Directory(ies) 4874 and/or other data sources 4874 may then be analyzed 4875 such as by data mining that determines differences 4875, based upon goals that are identifiable in profiles 4874, based upon selected KPI metrics 4875, or based on other types of analyses 4875. After analyses 4875 said analyzed data is written to one or a plurality of archives of said analyzed

data 4879 such as a database of analyzed data that is prepared and ready for summative and/or comparative reporting 4879. Some examples of said analyses 4875 include group categorization and summative / comparative analyses by group such as by geography 4876 (such as summatively reporting one, or comparing a plurality of countries, regions, metropolitan areas, cities, neighborhoods, etc.), such as by demographic groups 4876 (such as by summatively reporting one, or comparing a plurality of categories like gender, age groups, race/ethnicity, etc.), such as education 4876 (such as by summatively reporting one, or comparing a plurality of educational levels like high school dropout, high school, college, graduate school, etc.), such as income 4876 (such as by summatively reporting one, or comparing a plurality of income categories like low income, middle income, upper middle income, high income, etc.), etc. In some examples comparative reporting 4876 may compare one identity (or user, group of identities, etc.) against a group such as using analyses 4875 of Directory(ies) data 4874 and other data sources 4874 to determine the similarities and differences between one identity and those in a higher income group in the same geographic area – to see if any of the gaps and/or similarities may be acted upon so the identity might reach a higher income level. After reporting 4876 said reported data may be written to one or a plurality of archives of said data 4879 such as a database of analyzed data and/or reported data that is prepared and ready for various types of summative and/or comparative reporting 4879.

Some examples utilize said analyses 4875 of Directory(ies) data 4874 and other data sources 4874 to generate ranked data 4875 and ranked reports 4877 by means such as (1) periodically calculating a plurality of metrics 4875 for a plurality of identities 4874 (such as current income, education level, home value, employment level, job title, company size, etc.); (2) performing data mining 4875, gap analysis 4875 or other types of analyses 4875; (3) writing said analyzed data to one or a plurality of archives of said

analyzed data 4879 such as a database of analyzed data that is prepared and ready for comparative reporting 4879; (4) periodically determine the range of successes for each metric from archived records 4879 and assign a quartile for the percentages in that range 4877 such as "best" equals top 25%, "average" equals middle 50%, and "lowest" equals bottom 25%); (5) perform data mining 4875 and other analyses 4875 based on quartiles such as: BEST: What do the top 25% do more (or differently) than others do, and by how much more? After determining those items, rank them in frequency order by most frequent first. Write these to the Analyzed Data 4879. BEST: What do the top 25% do the least that others do, and by how much less? After determining those items, rank them in frequency order by the least frequent first. Write these to the Analyzed Data 4879. BEST: What technologies, services, devices, products, etc. do the top 25% use more than those who are least successful? After determining those items, rank them in frequency order by most frequent first. Write these to the Analyzed Data 4879. LOWEST: What do the lowest 25% do the most (that is different from those who are "best") and by how much? After determining those items, rank them in frequency order by the most frequent first. DERIVED from the above: An action list to achieve like the top 25% – What should I do? (In priority order). Write these to the Analyzed Data 4879. DERIVED from the above: AKM input, including AKI and AK, to do "your steps" successfully, for those who choose a specific item, task and step from the above analyses. Write these to the Analyzed Data 4879, and if AKI and/or AK are not available create "stubs" so said AKI. And AK may be added interactively by multiple sources and optimized during use as described elsewhere (such as in the AKM).

In addition, some examples utilize said analyses 4875 of Directory(ies) data 4874 and other data sources 4874 to determine the top 10% 4878 of performers in a plurality of metrics as a "leap ahead" group to emulate. This employs a model of simply determining what they do most frequently in areas such as their technologies, services, devices,

products, etc.; and which are used most frequently (in ranked order), so those may be copied directly. While this data alone is likely to be insufficient, when augmented by TP SPLS connections with members of this "leap ahead" group, the means for using their various choices to produce successes will be clearer and might be copied better.

In some examples recommendations 4880 may be included in reports 4880, dashboards 4880, alerts 4880, AKM 4880, etc. Said recommendations may include "Tell Me" 4881 (such as "what do I need to know?" which informs me of what it is that I should know about), "Show Me" 4882 (such as "what do I need to do?" which informs me of actions I might take to achieve various improvements), custom 4883 and/or personalize recommendations 4883 (in which I decide my goals, metrics, criteria, etc. and available recommendations are provided to help me improve in those areas), etc. As a result recommendations may be provided based upon gap analysis 4881 (ranked differences between me and "best" achievements), available action options 4882 (ranked ways to close gaps, and also tracked actions that have worked for others in producing improvements), my self-determined needs 4883 (wherein I decide what is important to me and ranked recommendations are provided for improvements in those areas).

In some examples one or a plurality of a user's identity(ies) may include settings, preferences, etc. in their profile(s) for Delivery Options 4885 for receiving reports 4880, dashboards 4880, alerts 4880, AKM 4880, etc. and optionally may even include finer-grained settings, preferences, etc. for receiving "tell me" information 4881, "show me" recommendations 4882, customized recommendations 4883, etc. These Delivery Options 4885 may include settings, preferences, etc. such as on-demand delivery(ies) 4885, automatic / managed delivery(ies) 4885, AKM delivery(ies) 4885, dashboard delivery(ies) 4885, scorecard delivery(ies) 4885, alerts delivery(ies) 4885,

notifications delivery(ies) 4885, e-mail delivery(ies) 4885, voice delivery(ies) 4885, etc.

In some examples one or a plurality of a user's identity(ies) may include settings, preferences, etc. in their profile(s) for Training / Learning / Education options 4886 for learning, training, education, etc. that are based on generated and/or received reports 4880, dashboards 4880, alerts 4880, AKM 4880, etc. and optionally may even include finer-grained settings, preferences, etc. for learning, training, education, etc. that are based on "tell me" information 4881, "show me" recommendations 4882, customized recommendations 4883, etc. These Training / Learning / Education options 4886 may include settings, preferences, etc. such as AKM learning 4886, video learning 4886, on-demand learning 4886, automated / managed learning 4886 (such as with an LMS [Learning Management System]), e-mail-driven learning 4886, voice learning 4886, tutorials learning 4886, interactive learning 4886, etc.

In some examples one or a plurality of a user's identity(ies) may include settings, preferences, etc. in their profile(s) for Action options 4887 for acting upon generated and/or received reports 4880, dashboards 4880, alerts 4880, AKM 4880, etc. and optionally may even include finer-grained settings for acting on "tell me" information 4881, "show me" recommendations 4882, customized recommendations 4883, etc. These Action options 4887 may include settings, preferences, etc. such as do all of "best" 4887, do some of "best" 4887, do none of "best" 4887, choose which of "best" recommendations to use 4887, use AKM 4887, etc.

In some examples one of the objectives of said reporting 4876 4877 4878 4879 4880 4884, recommendations 4880 4884, and personalized guidance 4876 4877 4880 4884 is to enable a plurality of individuals and groups to step to higher rates of personal satisfaction and economic success. These may optionally include ranked comparisons 4877 that make it clear what's best, what average and what's

worst; gap analysis that make it clear what succeeds and what fails 4876 4877; recommendations that list ranked actions an individual might take based upon their personal identified gaps from what is most successful 4880 4881 4882 4883 4884 4885 4886 4887; etc.

In some examples one or a plurality of types and levels of comparisons 4876 4877 4880 4881 4882 4883 and/or reports, dashboards, alerts, etc. 4876 4877 4880 4881 4882 4883 may be utilized such as an individual's comparisons with more successful individuals, between groups such as between large corporations, small companies, nonprofit charities, etc.; between government agencies or departments (either within one country or between countries); between educational organizations such as between schools or school districts; between educational levels such as differences between elementary schools, middle schools, high schools and undergraduate colleges; etc.

# Author / Inventor



I believe the real value of innovation is to solve the biggest problems, and advance humanity to its next stage. These steps are rare but they transform billions of lives by growing humanity’s abilities and prosperity.

I think of myself as an Applied Futurist who starts with big, unsolved problems in life, economics and our planet. Then I use foresight to design a positive future, and create new patented technologies to build it.

Here's a few metrics:



- **Degrees:** Harvard and Wharton
- **Commercial Value:** 550 licensees of my previous patents, includes Apple, Google and Microsoft
- **Wide Usefulness:** Lifetime patent filings cited 4,100 times. (The average patent is cited only 3 to 6 times. Only 0.01% of patents are cited more than 100 times.)
- **Limits Others’ IP:** My large filings cover many new areas at once. U.S. Patent Examiners cited Expandiverse IP the most in 2017. Their wide and continued citations limits others from getting patents on what the Expandiverse already filed.



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**Anticipates What’s Coming:** My latest IP and patent family is the Expandiverse, Human Potential Unleashed™.



- **Vision and mission:** Start universal success on a sustainable, healthier and more prosperous planet that includes everyone
- **2,033 patent citations of Expandiverse IP** (as of May 2023)
- One-third of these patent citations are by 20 of tech’s largest companies
- This is in the most cited 0.01% of all U.S. Patents

Ten of the tech leaders who cite this IP, with each’s number of citations:



UX (User Experience) Expert:

Hundreds of UX improvements for leading companies. Some previous UX clients:



Use Case Example: ESG Roadmap Keynote

As the climate crisis forces your company to act, how will you use your rapid transformation as a growth opportunity by taking profits-focused economic leadership?

My keynote speech opened a 2-day ESG conference by U.S. utilities, the industry that produces 25% of U.S. Greenhouse gas emissions.

This keynote provides a two-stage roadmap to use the Expandiverse Real World Metaverse to:

- Increase revenues and profits by becoming a real-time ESG solutions platform vendor.
- Evolve that real-time ESG Solutions Platform to lead a worldwide ESG Solutions economy.

Stream this ESG solutions keynote: <https://www.expandiverse.com/resource-use-case-esg-keynote/>



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