

[SS 1] ..fi epodoc

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] digital and radio

Results in EPODOC **35.992**

[SS 2] station AND ss1

Results in EPODOC **111**

[SS 3] internet AND SS2

Results in EPODOC **1**

[SS 4] ..li



1/1 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [KR20030011409](#) A 20030211

PR - KR20010046813 20010802

AP - KR20010046813 20010802

DT - I

PA - ARA CO LTD [KR]

TI - METHOD FOR PERFORMING SIMULATED STOCK TRADING OVER **INTERNET**

AB - PURPOSE: A simulated stock trading method is provided to enable a user to perform a simulated stock trading in a state of connection to a server of a security corporation making a real time update of stock information offered by KSC(Korea Securities Computer Corp.). CONSTITUTION: The method comprises several steps. A user executes a simulated stock trading program at a user PC(S1), then the PC is automatically connected to a server of a program provider and a database server, and an HTS(Home Trading System) is executed(S2). The user logs in the server by inputting a virtual account number, a user ID and a password(S3, S5). The server checks whether the user makes the first access(S6), and offers an initial virtual fund setting screen to the user in a case that the user makes the first access. The user sets conditions for necessary initial virtual fund, and transmits them to the server(S7, S8). The user selects one among various menu like selling or buying stocks(SS1), browsing a transaction specification (**SS2**), browsing an owning item(SS3), assessing an account remainder(SS4), and browsing a profit ranking(SS5).

[SS 4] ss3

Results in EPODOC **440**

[SS 5] radio and stations

Results in EPODOC 25.703

[SS 6] ss5 and network

Results in EPODOC 5

[SS 7] ..li



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PN - [CN104915727](#) A 20150916

PR - CN20151268305 20150522

AP - CN20151268305 20150522

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[CN103218673](#) A 20130724 [A] (UNIV HOHAI)

[A] 1-8

* 全文 *;

[CN104573879](#) A 20150429 [A] (UNIV HOHAI)

[A] 1-8

* 全文 *;

[CN104616085](#) A 20150513 [A] (UNIV HOHAI CHANGZHOU, et al)

[A] 1-8

* 全文 *

CTNP - || STSE (A)
[A] - 袁晓玲 等, "计及天气类型指数的光伏发电短期出力预测", 《中国电机工程学报》
[A] 1-8
* 第57-64页 *

PA - NANJING SAC AUTOMATION CO LTD

TI - Multi-dimensional isomorphic heterogeneous BP neural **network** optical power ultrashort-term prediction method

AB - The invention discloses a multi-dimensional isomorphic heterogeneous BP neural **network** optical power ultrashort-term prediction method. The method specifically comprises the steps of: SS1, utilizing grid-connected active power measured data, meteorological substation measured data, grid-connected active power historical data, meteorological substation historical data and weather forecast data comprehensively, analyzing data segmented by the day, calculating an index of similarity under the conditions of approximate meteorological conditions and similar active power, and classifying the data according to the index to form historical data samples; SS2, correcting numerical weather information according to the weather forecast data and the meteorological substation measured data; SS3, matching the samples under the conditions of approximate meteorological conditions according to the corrected numerical weather information and classified historical data samples,

and selecting the approximate samples as input training samples of an artificial neural **network**; SS4, carrying out input data normalization, training sample selection and predictive output for a BP neural **network**; and **SS5**, repeating the process from step SS1 to step SS4 when the prediction in the next time period starts.

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PN - [KR20010091237](#) A 20011023

PR - KR20000012729 20000314

AP - KR20000012729 20000314

DT - I

PA - VERTICAL KOREA INC [KR]

TI - ELECTRONIC COMMERCE INTERMEDIATION METHOD

AB - PURPOSE: An electronic commerce intermediation method is provided to **network** purchasing enterprises and sales enterprises engaged in a textile fashion field one another and supply a consistent service so that users can obtain necessary information at a necessary time. CONSTITUTION: A purchasing enterprise(or a selling enterprise) applies for a free homepage to an intermediary system through its terminal(SS1). The enterprise inputs associated company information, including its ID, password, e-mail address and company name, and transmits the data to the intermediary system(SS2). The intermediary system sends the transmitted data to a credit appraisal institute. The credit appraisal institute decides the enterprise's credit rating, and transmits a result to the intermediary system in order to judge whether the enterprise can be registered as a member company(SS3). In case that it is judged that the company is qualified for membership registration, the intermediary system registers the company as a member company(SS4). If the enterprise reconfirms and selects the application of the free homepage through its terminal(**SS5**), the intermediary system constructs the free homepage according to the enterprise's relevant information(SS6). Then the intermediary system makes out an electronic catalogue for the sales goods of the enterprise(SS7), and stores it in a database(SS8).

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PN - [JP2003298584](#) A 20031017

PR - JP20020102243 20020404

AP - JP20020102243 20020404

DT - I

FI - G06F13/00&353B; H04L12/24; H04L12/28&200M; H04L13/00&307A

FT - 5B089/GB02; 5B089/JB15; 5K030/GA14; 5K030/HB08; 5K030/KX30; 5K030/MA01; 5K033/BA08; 5K033/DA01; 5K033/EA07; 5K034/HH01; 5K034/HH02; 5K034/NN13

PA - CHUO ELECTRONICS

TI - **NETWORK**MANAGEMENTSYSTEM

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To eliminate a defect which may be caused at transmission of data with a high capacity.

- SOLUTION: The operating flowchart of the **network** management system includes: a step SS1 of receiving occurrence of an image storage trigger; a step SS2 of executing image storage processing; a step SS3 of assigning an information identifier to image data and

recording the image data in cross- reference with the information identifier; a step SS4 of transmitting a trap with the information identifier attached thereto to an image collecting apparatus 11; a step MS1 of receiving the trap by the image collecting apparatus 11; a step MS2 of acquiring the information identifier attached to the trap; a step MS3 wherein the image collecting apparatus 11 starts communication by the HTTP with an image storage device 13, transmits the acquired information identifier to the device 13 to request the image storage device 13 to transmit image data corresponding to the information identifier; a step **SS5** wherein the image storage device 13 receives the transmission request of image data; and a step SS6 wherein the image storage device 13 searches the image data corresponding to the transmission request on the basis of the information identifier and transmits the image data to the image collecting apparatus 11.

- COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO

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PN - [JPH0322660](#) A 19910131
 PR - JP19890157597 19890619
 AP - JP19890157597 19890619
 DT - I
 CCA - [H04M3/533](#)
 FI - H04M3/42&Q; H04M3/42&R
 FT - 5K024/AA06; 5K024/AA71; 5K024/BB00; 5K024/BB04; 5K024/BB05; 5K024/CC00; 5K024/CC02; 5K024/CC03; 5K024/FF03; 5K024/FF06; 5K024/GG12; 5K024/HH03
 PA - NEC CORP
 TI - MESSAGE VISUAL AND AUDIBLE DISPLAY SYSTEM
 AB - PURPOSE: To send an accurate message by displaying a message sequentially to a telephone set having a message visible/audible display section at a designated time. CONSTITUTION: A message content, a designated extension and a time are registered in advance in a computer (COMP) 7. The COMP 7 starts an interface package (IP) 6 at a designated time to send extension information. The CPU 2 closes switch **network** parts (NWP) 8, 9 to form a route of multi-function telephone set (DTEL) 4-line circuit (DLC) 3-switch **network** (NW) 8-(NW)9-**SS5**. Then the COMP 7 sends voice information and character information to the IP 6. The CPU 2 sends the voice information to the SS 5, the character information to the DLC 3 and the voice is outputted from a speaker 41 of the DTEL 4 through a path of **SS5**-NW9-NW8-DLC3. Moreover, the character is displayed on a visual display section 42 of the DTEL 4 via the DLC 3.

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PN - [GB211189](#) A 00000000
 AP - GBD211189 00000000
 DT - *
 AB - 211,189. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Automatic Electric Co.). Oct. 17, 1922. Automatic exchange systems.-In an exchange **network** in which two or more exchanges accessible from a given exchange over different routes are called by dialling the same initial digit or digits, when a subscriber dials a digit which does not

determine definitely to which exchange the call is going, a trunk is simultaneously seized to each exchange to which the call might go and as soon as sufficient of the designation has been dialled to establish definitely its eventual destination all the trunks are released except the one actually to be used. The invention is especially applicable to systems in which the exchanges of a **network** are grouped into a number of geographical districts each comprising a central main exchange and several surrounding branch exchanges. Such a system is shown in Fig. 10, in which four districts are illustrated, Dunham, Lincoln, Blazon, and Medbury being the main exchanges therein. Inter-exchange trunks extend from each main exchange to other nearby main exchanges, whilst direct trunks extend from each exchange to every other exchange in the same district. The subscribers' dials are numbered and lettered as illustrated in Fig. 9 and each subscribers' designation comprises the first three letters of the exchange name and four digits, subscriber No. 1234 in the exchange Market, for example, being listed in the directory as MARKET 1234. Assuming that a change of exchange names is undesirable, it will be seen that conflict must of necessity occur between certain exchanges, and the eventual destination of a call cannot be determined until the second and in some cases the third letter is dialled. For example, the first two letters of POLK, NORTH and PONTIAC all have the same digital equivalents and therefore the direction in which a call is to be routed finally, cannot be established until the third letter is dialled. To meet this condition, when a subscriber in any exchange dials a letter which does not determine definitely to which exchange the call is going, a discriminating switch at the originating exchange is taken into use which seizes a trunk to each of the branch and main exchanges to which or through which the call might go. The discriminating switch successively responds to as many digits as are necessary to determine definitely the ultimate destination of the call, and according to a distinctive setting extends the calling line to the trunk to be used and releases all the others. The invention conveniently lends itself to application to district office systems. Its application to such a system is described in subsequent paragraphs. General operation of system. The manner in which a call from the exchange Lincoln is trunked to any other exchange is shown in the layout diagram, Fig. 11. If a subscriber A in Lincoln calls an exchange, such as Upland, the first letter of which definitely establishes its identity, a discriminating switch is not used and the call is extended over a line switch C, group selector D, a rotary trunk-hunting switch SS4 of the lineswitch type, a repeater R1, a group selector E1 at the intermediate exchange Medbury, and a rotary switch SS16 which selects a repeater DAR2 associated with an idle trunk to Upland. Since the wanted exchange has been selected by the first two letters U, P, the impulses corresponding to the third letter L are arranged to be absorbed by the repeater DAR2. Assuming the subscriber A in Lincoln calls an exchange such as Pontiac the first one or two letters of which correspond digitally with those of other exchanges, such as North and Polk, the group selector D in response to the first digit 6 selects an idle discriminating switch US which causes rotary switches SS3 and SS6 to seize trunks to Dunham and Medbury over repeaters R, R1. In response to the second digit O, a first group selector E in Dunham selects an idle trunk to North by way of a switch SS12 and a digit absorbing repeater DAR, and a first group selector E1 in Medbury extends connection to a second group selector F1. On the dialling of the third letter N the group selector F1 extends connection to an idle rotary switch SS18 which selects an idle trunk to Pontiac. The discriminating switch US has in the meantime successively responded to the first three letters and according to its distinctive setting now releases the trunk to Dunham and connects the calling line to the seized trunk to Medbury. If the third letter L

of Polk had been dialled the second selector F1 would have extended the call to Polk over a rotary switch and repeater, such as SS19 and R8, the trunk to Dunham being released as before, but if the third letter had been the R of North, the distinctive setting of the switch US would have caused the release of the connection to Medbury, and the extension of the calling line to the seized trunk to North. Two groups of trunks from the rotary switches SS17, SS18 in Medbury are combined in a common group of trunks to Pontiac terminating at Medbury in bi-level repeaters BLR, and at Pontiac in traffic separators TS. According to whether a bi-level repeater BLR is seized by a rotary switch SS17 or SS18 at Medbury, a traffic separator TS extends the call to a rotary switch SS24 or SS25, respectively, at Pontiac. In cases where a rotary switch, such as SS9, accessible from a discriminating switch, such as US3, has direct access to exchange trunks, it is not connected up unless the exchange to which it has access is the one required, and then only after the dialling of the third letter. In a similar manner, when local calls are made, the rotary switch SS26 having access to the local group selectors G1, is not connected up by the discriminating switch US1 until the third letter has been dialled and the connections over US1, SS2, R, E, F, SS14, R6 and **SS5**, R1, E1, F1, SS17, BLR, TS, SS24, R13, G5 to Maburn and Market respectively, released. A development of the invention is described as applied to a **network** of 200 exchanges divided into 20 districts of 10 exchanges. Direct trunks are provided between each exchange and every other exchange in the same district, and a main exchange in each district is provided with trunks to each of the main exchanges in the other 19 districts. These inter-district trunks are accessible from second selectors in the main exchange and terminate in, exchange selectors in the distant main exchanges, separate levels in these exchange selectors being allotted to the different exchanges in the district. It is therefore necessary that the digital equivalent of the third letter of an exchange should not be the same for any two exchanges in the same district. Fig. 15 shows two main exchanges, Ghent and Akard, of the **network**. The exchanges Mahope and Macey belong to a main exchange Topaz, but owing to the geographical position of Macey direct trunks are provided between it and the main exchange Akard. It is therefore necessary when calling Macey from Akard that trunks to Topaz and Ghent should be taken into use when the first two letters are dialled, since Main and Mahope also begin with these letters. This and other similar contingencies are met by the provision of discriminating switches US6, US7, &c., which operate as already described with reference to the lay-out shown in Fig. 11. District offices of 100 and 1,000 lines are also assigned to the Akard exchange, direct trunks being provided between the 1,000-line district office 6,000, and the 100- line district office 9,700. The arrangement is described in relation to calls from the district office 6,000. Normally when a call is originated by a subscriber A2 the line is extended over a rotary switch C2, discriminating switch US5, rotary switch D1, and repeater R15, to a group selector E3 at the parent exchange Akard, and thence to its destination. If the call is one local to the district office 6,000, in response to the fourth digit 6 the selector HI at Akard seizes a trunk to the district office 6,000 over a rotary switch D15 and a repeater R17. The discriminating switch US5 having in the meantime recorded the first four digits, frees the trunk to the main exchange and causes a rotary switch D2 to select an idle local selector I1. If, however, the call is for a subscriber in the district office 9,700, in response to the fourth digit 9, the call is extended to a fifth selector I in Akard, and thence in response to the fifth digit 7 over a rotary switch D11 and repeater R20 to the district office 9,700. The discriminating switch US5, which has recorded the first five digits, now disconnect the connection to the main exchange and causes a rotary switch D16 to select a direct trunk to the wanted district office 9,700. To

illustrate the operation of the bi-level repeater BLR and traffic separator TS, and of discriminating switches, such as US1, the operation of the switching apparatus when a subscriber in Lincoln calls a subscriber in Market will first be described. Subsequently the operation of a digit absorbing repeater DAR2 will be described with reference to a call from Lincoln to Upland. The discriminating switches vary slightly in arrangement according to the number of routes between which they have to discriminate. Slightly modified forms of discriminating switches will be described in relation to calls from Lincoln to Cedar and Lincoln to South and with reference a district office calls. Call from Lincoln to Market: selection of an idle discriminating switch US1. When a subscriber A in Lincoln removes his receiver to make a call, a line switch C, Fig. 1, operates in known manner to extend connection to an idle first selector D, which in response to the dialling of the first letter M raises its wipers to the fifth level and rotates them in search of an idle trunk, such as the trunk 32 - - 34, extending to a discriminating switch US1. Operat