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(54) **COMMON CARRIER SYSTEM**

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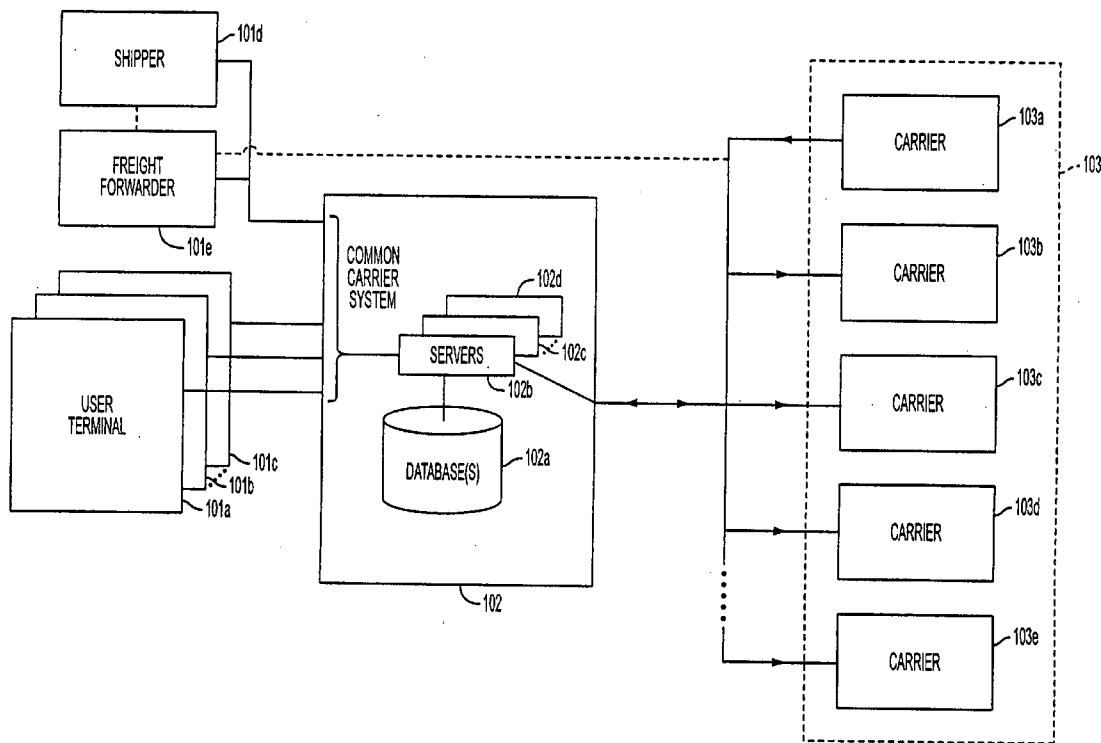
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An on-line system and method for buyers and sellers of international container transportation services is disclosed. Specifically, the system offers importing and exporting customers the opportunity to request and select specific service patterns offered by participating carriers in the booking of full container shipments. The system includes user interfaces that allow a shipper to track and trace containers across multiple carriers and an event notifications system, which notifies the user when an event has or has not occurred.

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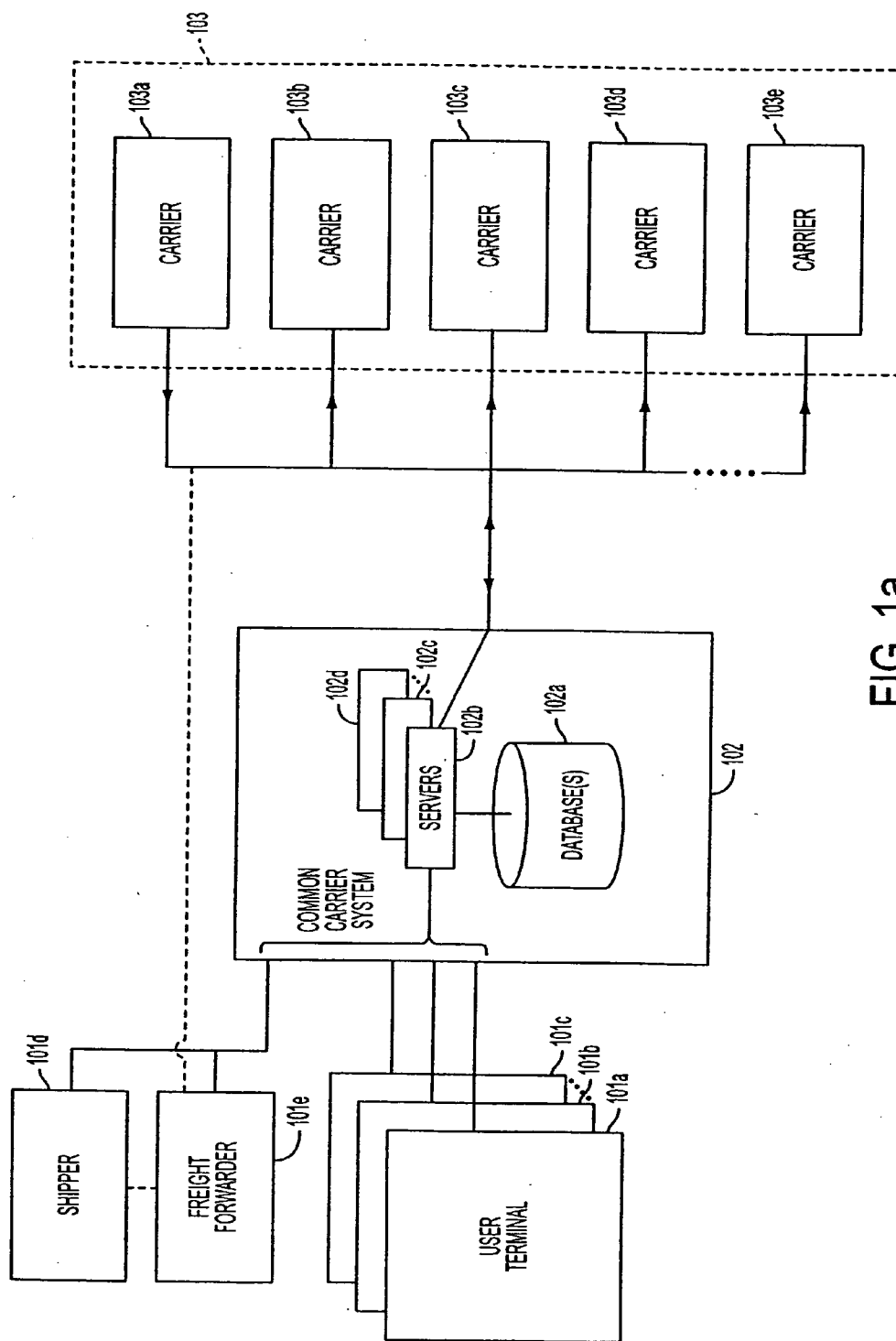


FIG. 1a

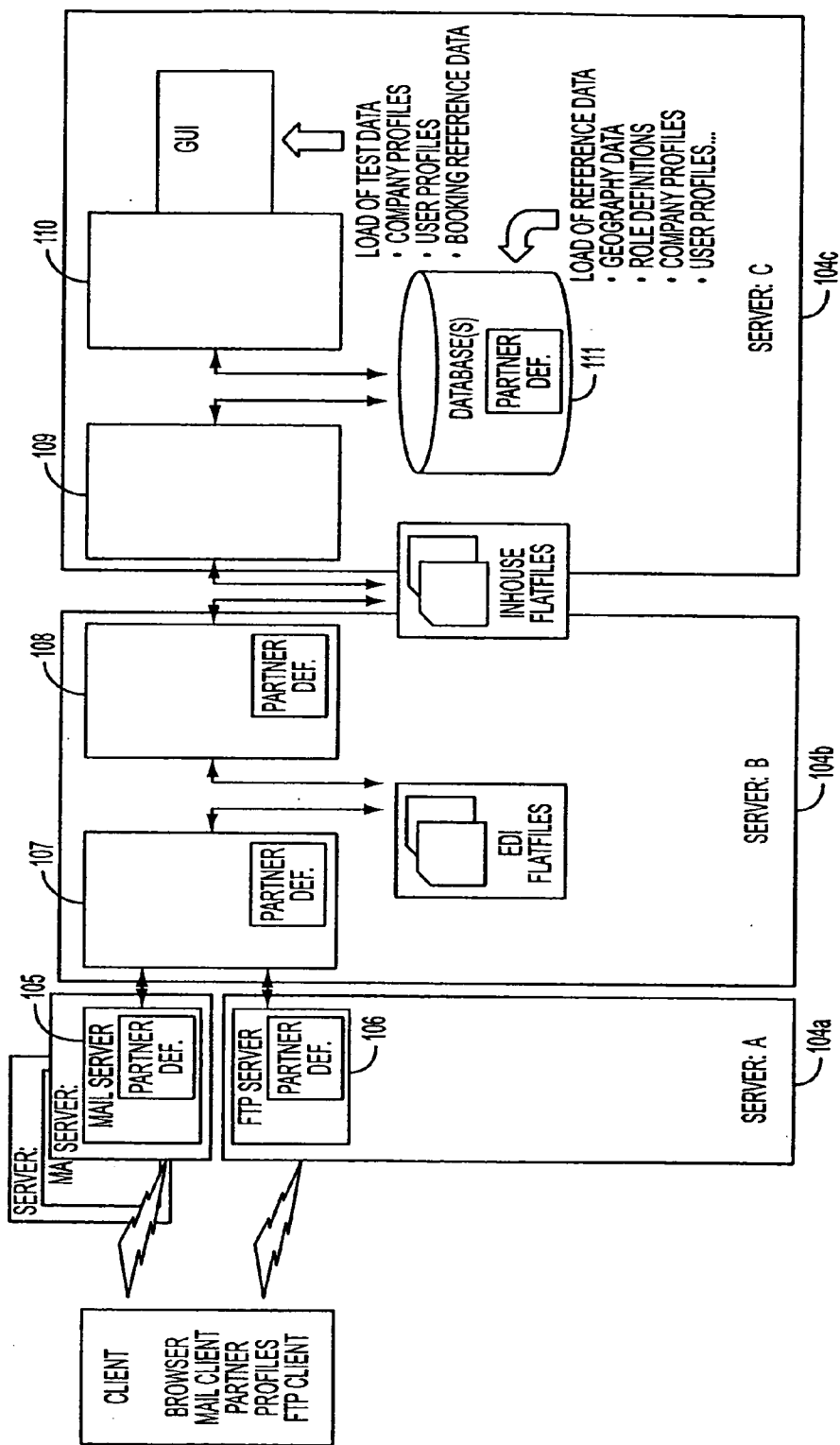


FIG. 1b

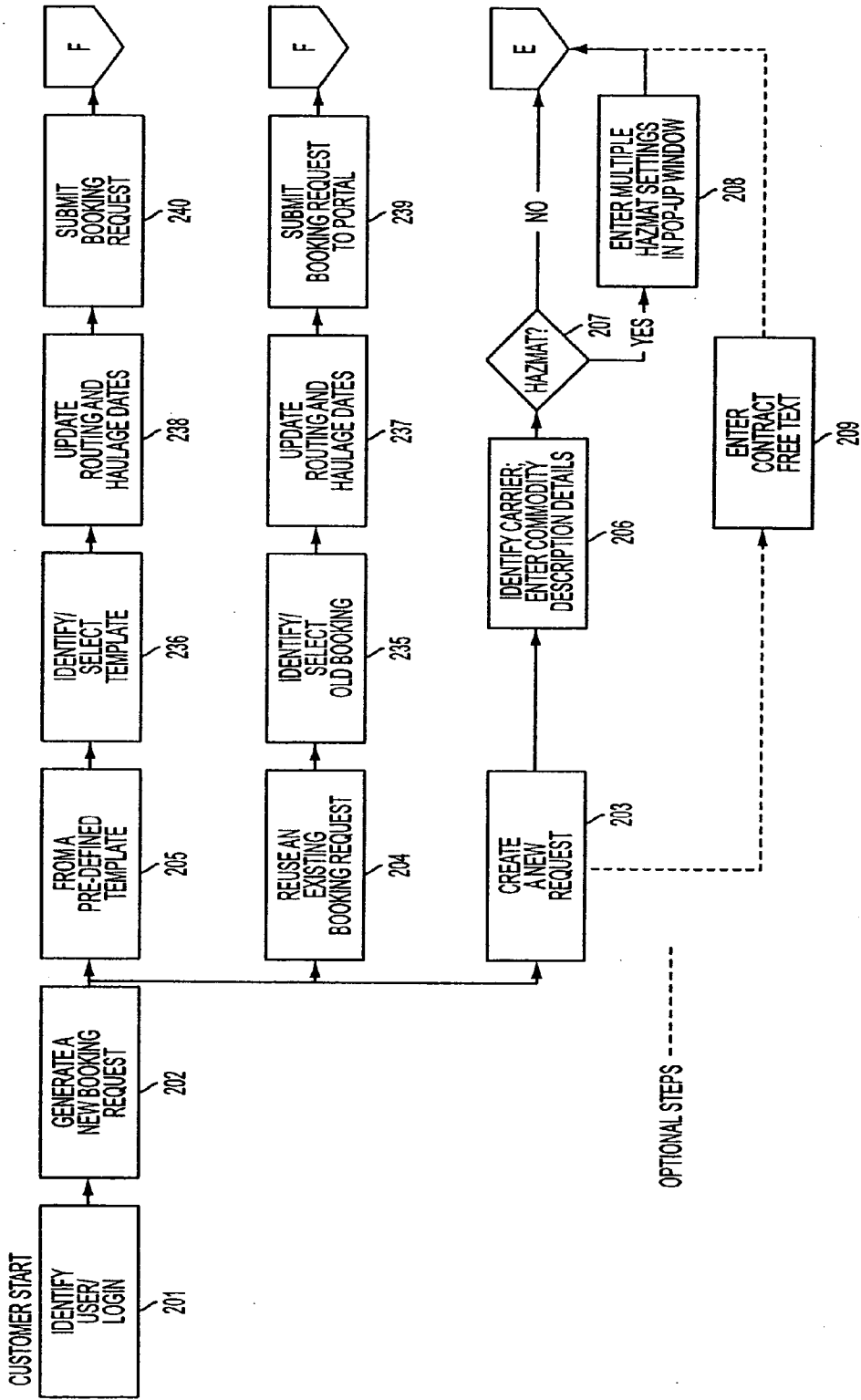


FIG. 2a

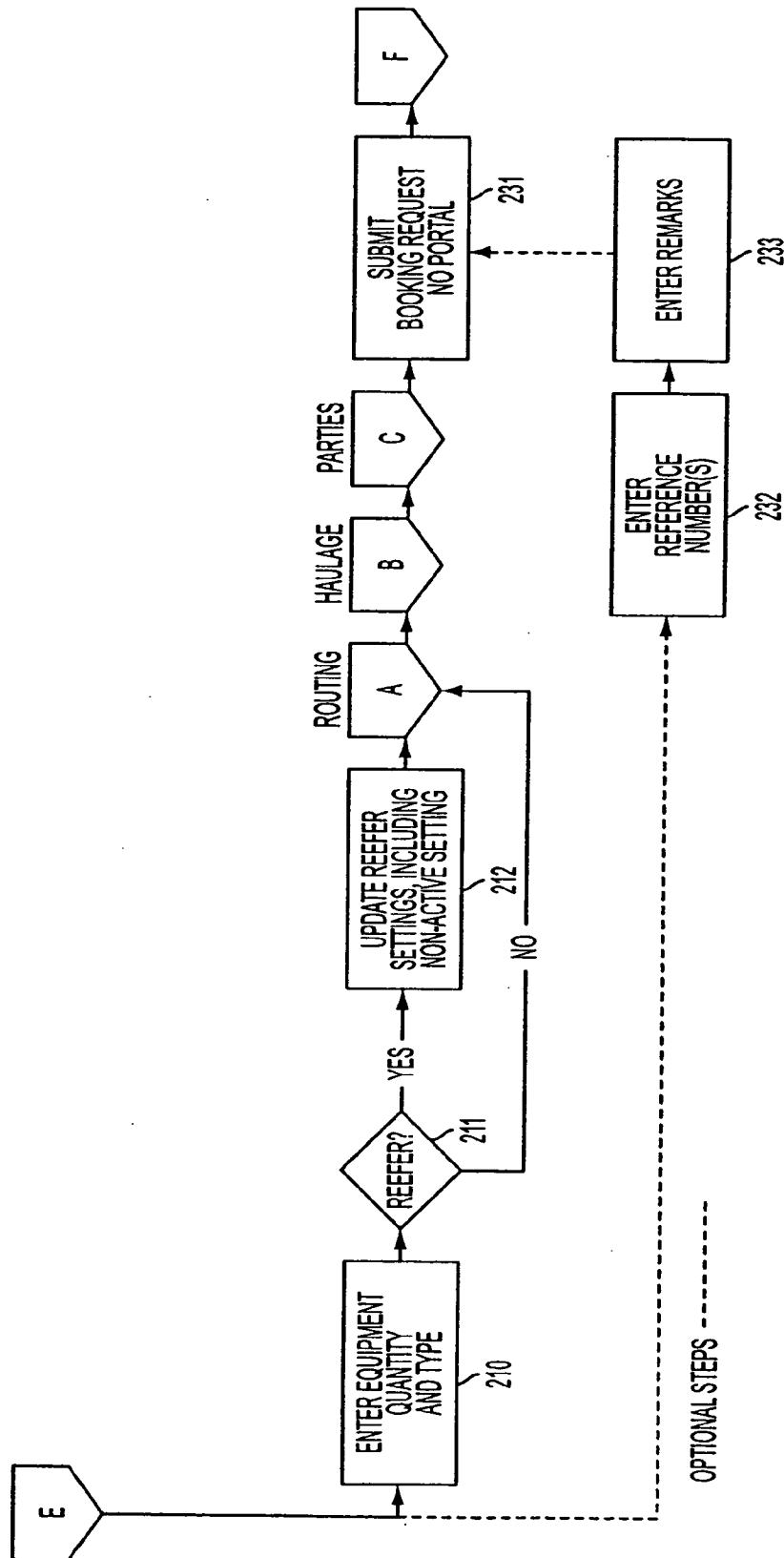


FIG. 2b

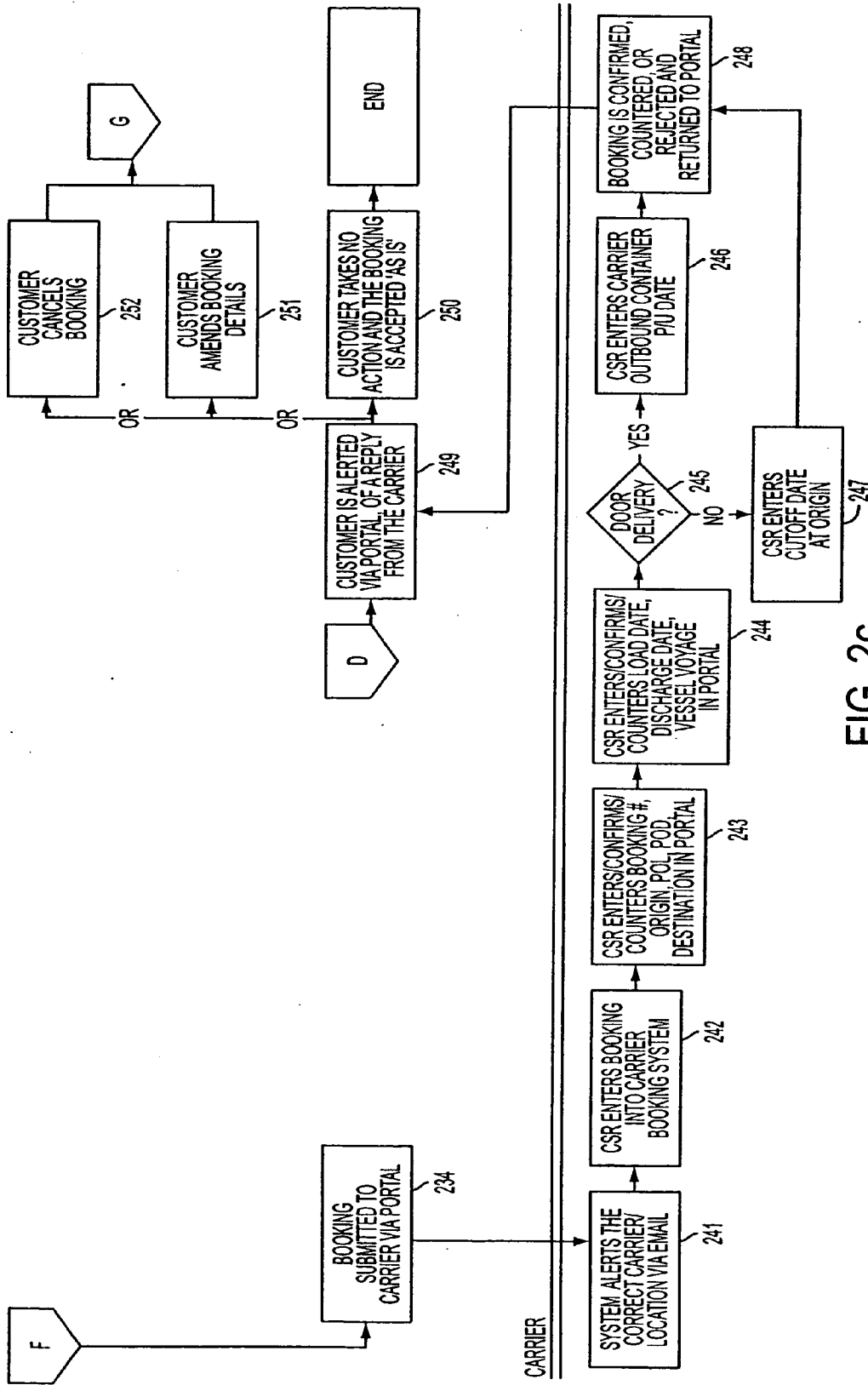


FIG. 2C

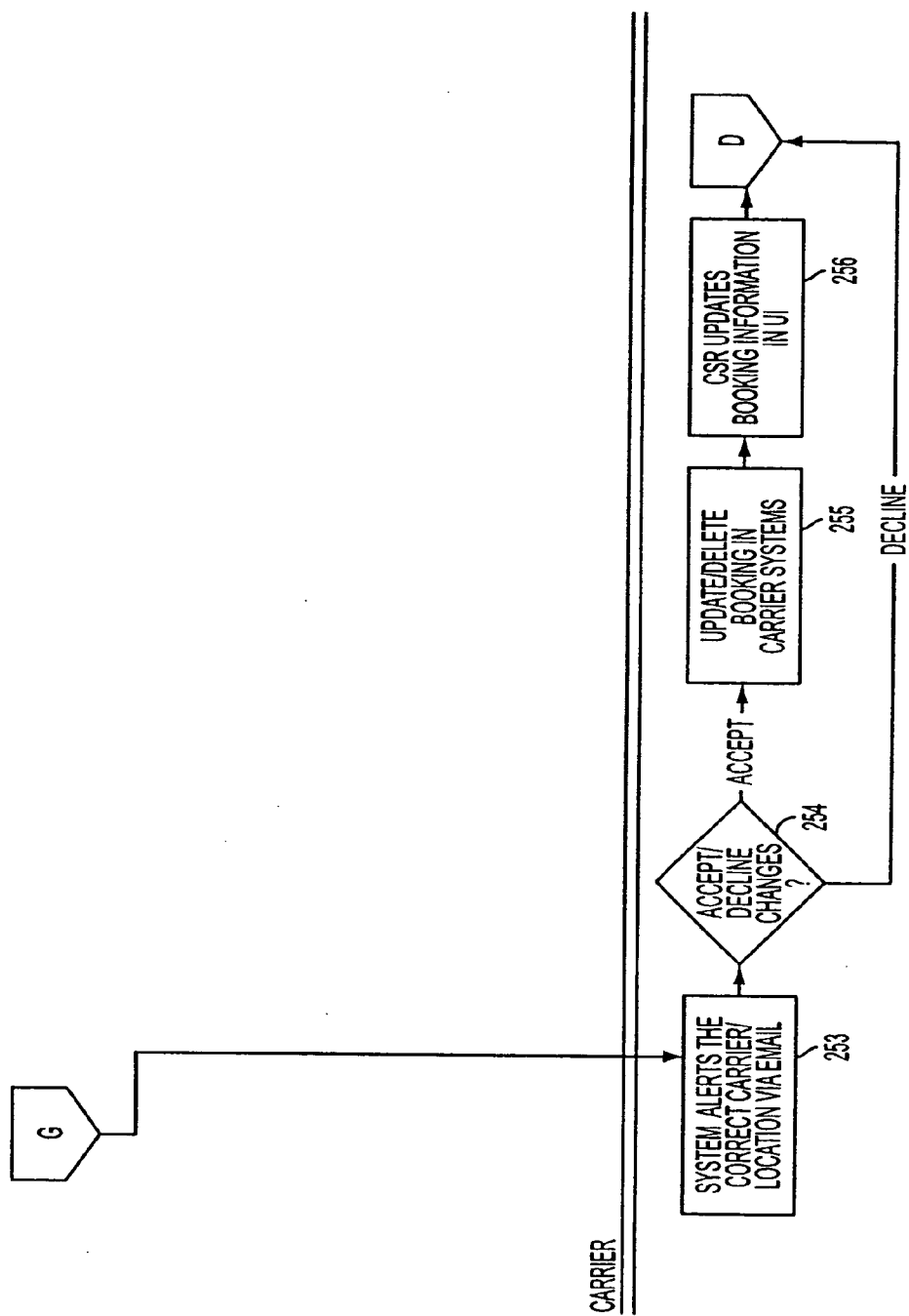


FIG. 2d

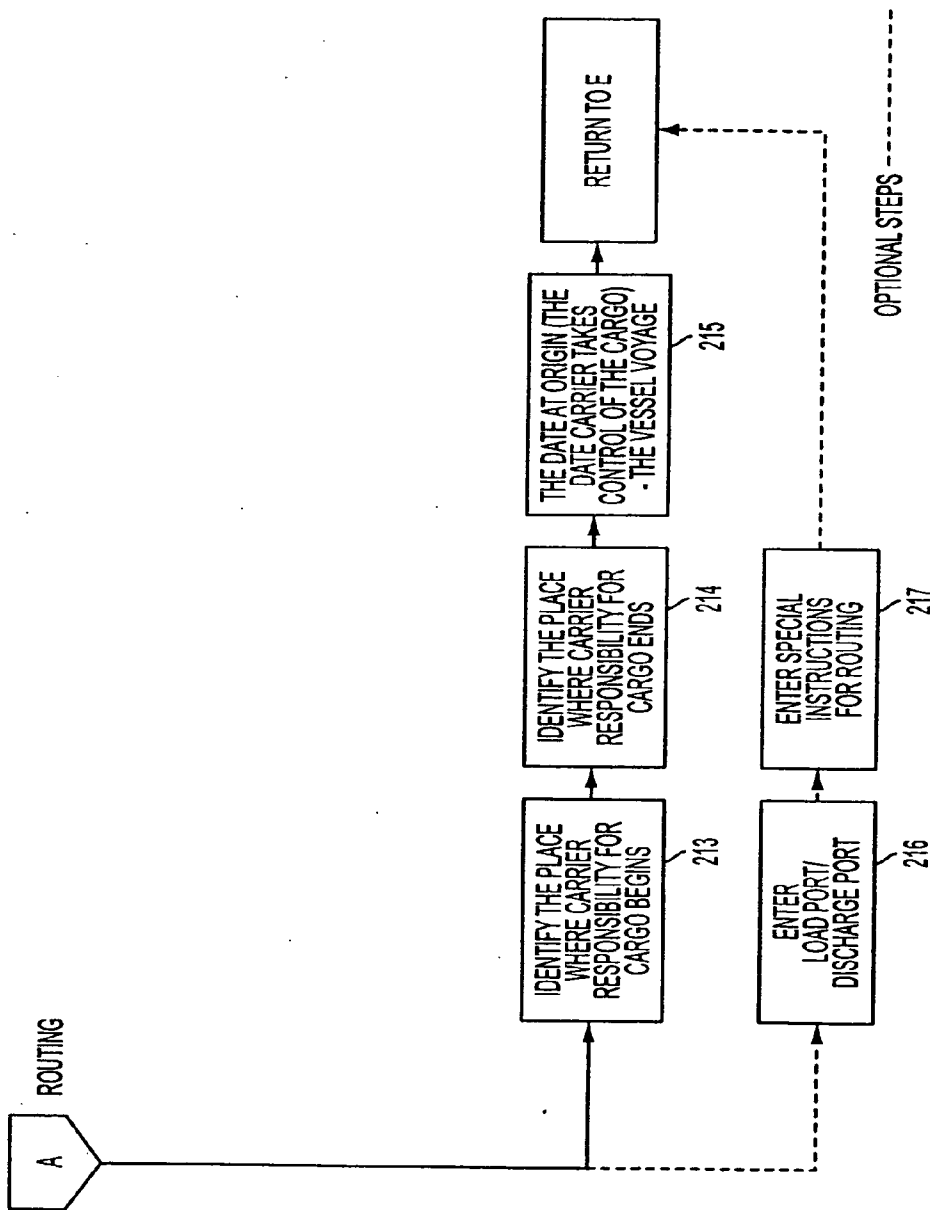


FIG. 2e

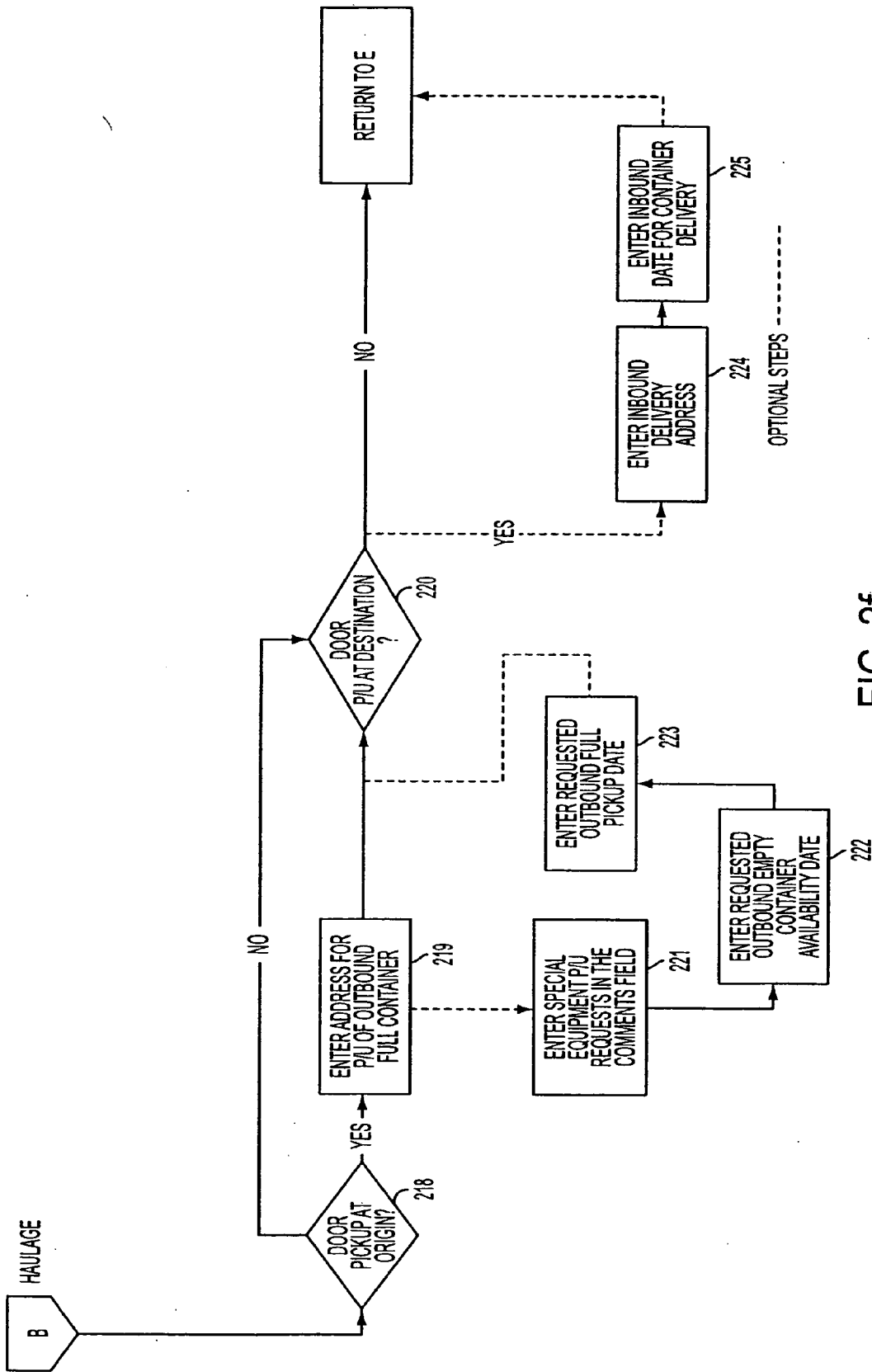


FIG. 2f

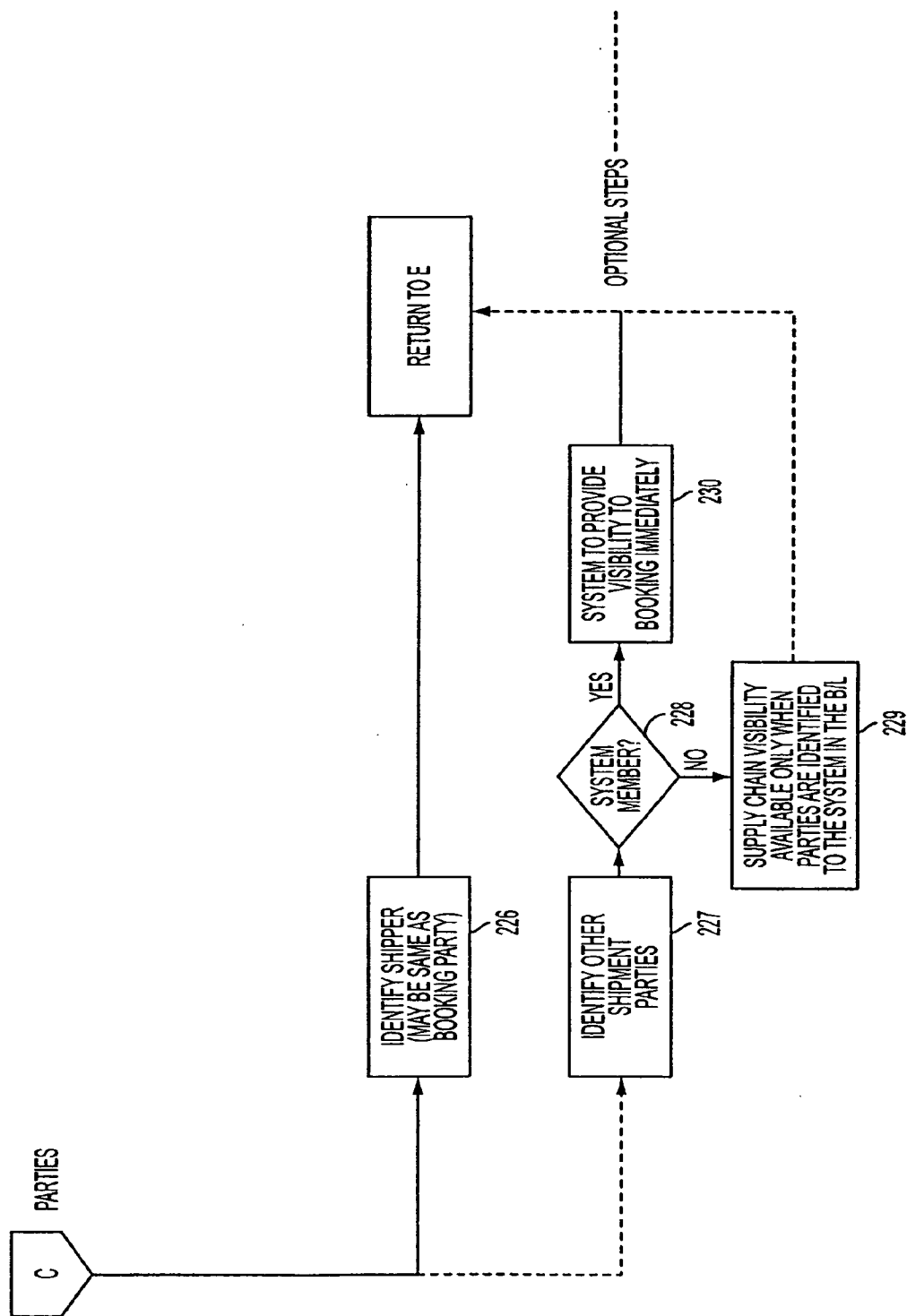


FIG. 2g

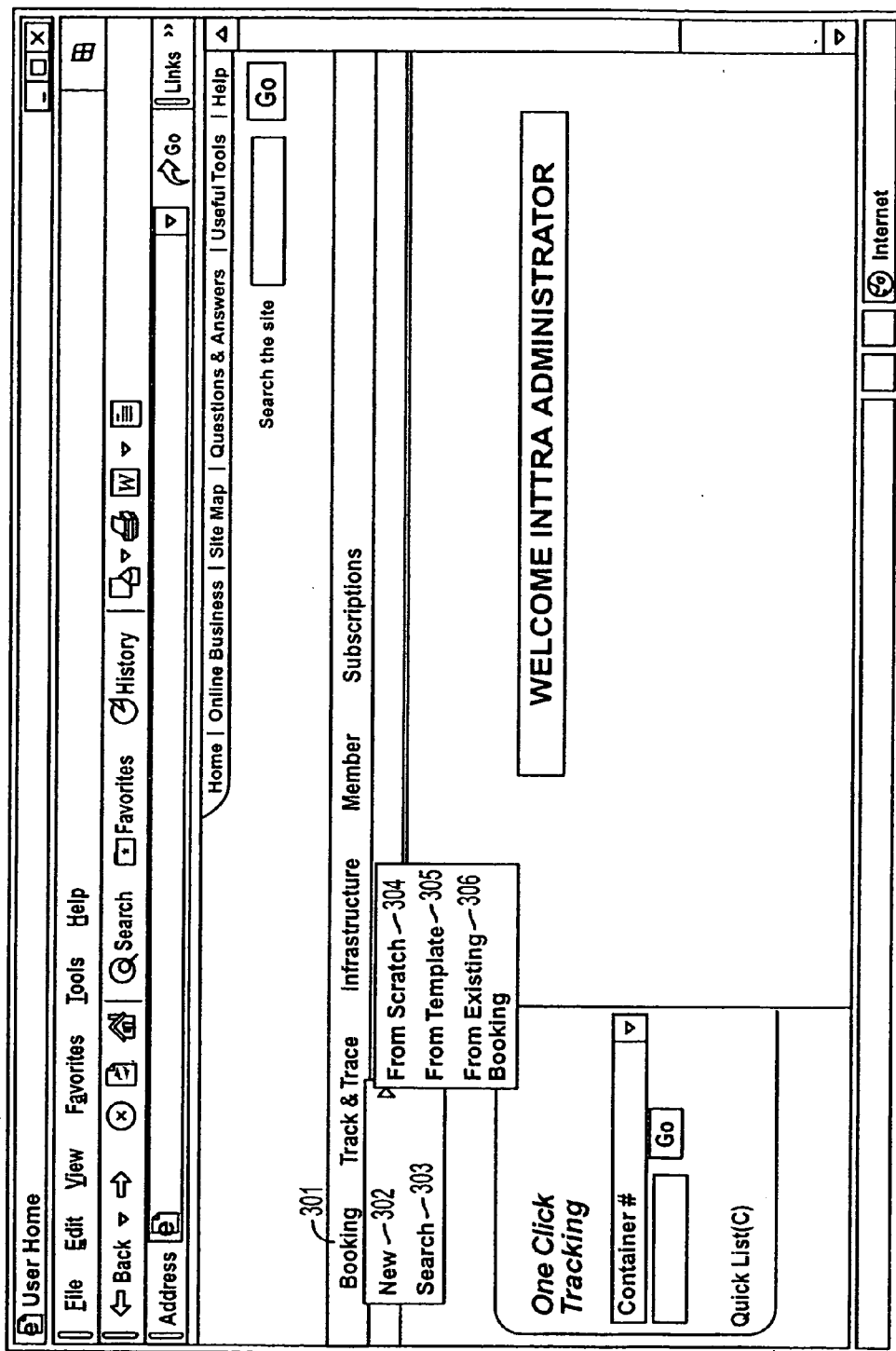



FIG. 3



436

John Smith Exports International

Bookings
Track & Trace
Geography
Account Setup

New Booking Request

carrier selection

For Contract Reference, please enter either the Service Contract, Quote Number, or Tariff Number/Tariff Line Item. To enter more than one PO# or other reference number, please follow the arrows link below.

Carrier (*) 407

Contract Reference 408

PO Number 409 Additional Reference Numbers 410

cargo information

Please check the HazMat box if your cargo contains hazardous materials.

Description (*) 411 Total Cargo Wgt (*) 412 413 Hazmat

container information

If any of your containers require temperature control, please check the temperature control box to submit additional information.

Quantity (*) 414 Type / Size (*) 415

Quantity Type / Size

Quantity Type / Size

Quantity Type / Size

Temperature Control 416

routing information

Below please enter Place of Origin, Place of Destination, and either Requested Date of Origin or Requested Vessel Voyage.

Place of Origin (*) Search 425

Requested Date at Origin (DDMMYYYY)

Requested Vessel Voyage

Place of Destination (*) Search 426

Load Port Search 427 Discharge Port Search 428

Door Pickup: 423 421 Door Delivery: 424 422

FIG. 4a

booking parties	
Please enter information about the different Booking Parties, Shipper and Export Forwarder	
Shipper	
Name	<input type="text" value="429a"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="text" value="434a"/>
Check if the Shipper's name entered is an existing system party.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am the Shipper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address	<input type="text" value="430a"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Reference	<input type="text" value="431a"/>
Contact	<input type="text" value="432a"/>
Telephone	<input type="text" value="433a"/>
ExportForwarder	
Name	<input type="text" value="429b"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="text" value="434b"/>
Check if the ExportForwarder's name entered is an existing party.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I am the ExportForwarder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address	<input type="text" value="430b"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Reference	<input type="text" value="431b"/>
Contact	<input type="text" value="432b"/>
Telephone	<input type="text" value="433b"/>

FIG. 4b

Consignee	
Name	<input type="text" value="429c"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> 434c
Check if the Consignee's name entered is an existing party.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am the Consignee	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address	<input type="text"/> 430c <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Reference	<input type="text"/> 431c
Contact	<input type="text"/> 432c
Telephone	<input type="text"/> 433c
ContractParty	
Name	<input type="text" value="429d"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> 434d
Check if the ContractParty's name entered is an existing party.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am the ContractParty	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address	<input type="text"/> 430d <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Reference	<input type="text"/> 431d
Contact	<input type="text"/> 432d
Telephone	<input type="text"/> 433d
additional information	
	<input type="text"/> 435 <input type="button" value="▲"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>

405c

405d

406

<input type="button" value="Book Now"/> 436	<input type="button" value="Save As Draft"/> 437	<input type="button" value="Save As Template"/> 438	<input type="text"/>
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FIG. 4c

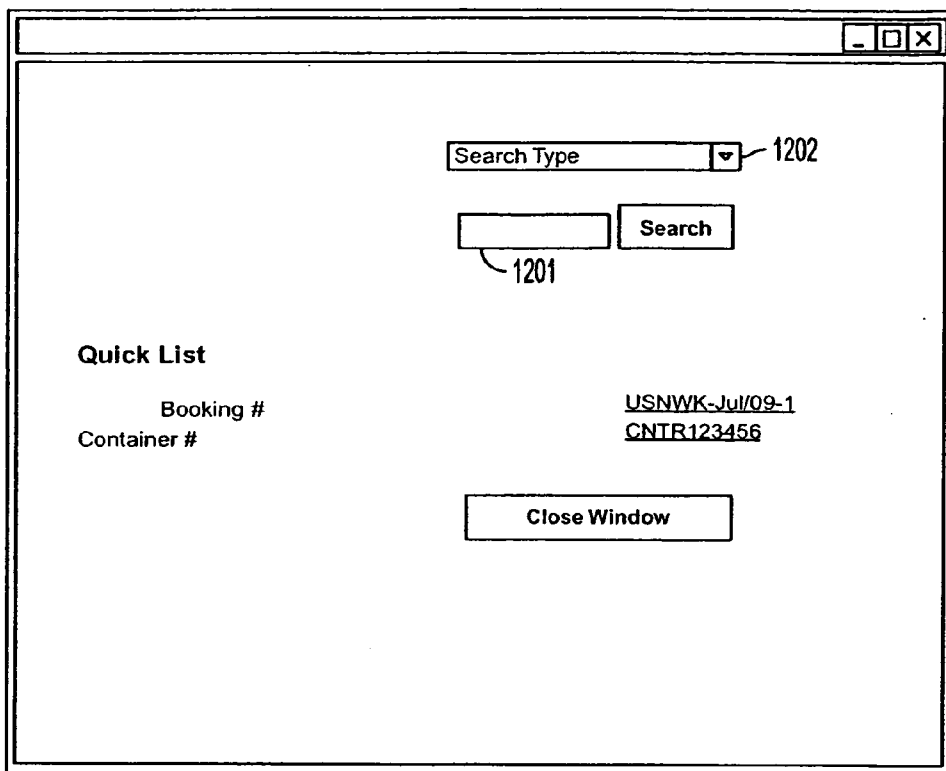


FIG. 12a

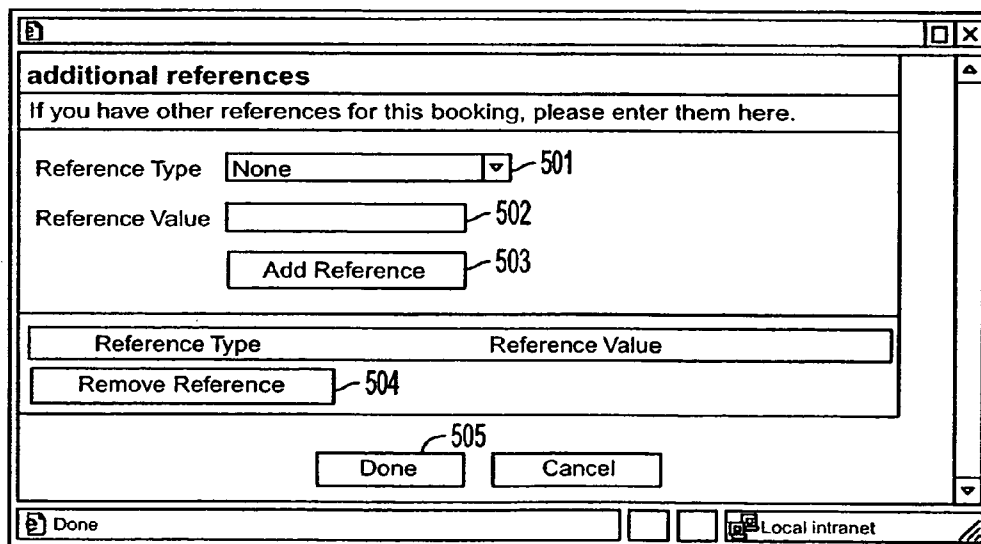


FIG. 5

Reefer Details - Microsoft Internet Explorer

temperature control

Please enter reefer settings below

Non-active Reefer 704

Set temperature 705 + - 703 °C °F 701 702

Ventilation 706 CBM/hr

Humidity 707 %

Reefer comments 708

709 OK Cancel

Done Local intranet

FIG. 7

Hazmat Details - Microsoft Internet Explorer

hazardous material settings

Please enter IMO Class information and add to the list below. To Remove an item in the list, uncheck the box, and press "Remove IMO Class". When finished, press "Done".

IMO Class Select IMO Class 601

Proper shipping name

UN Number 602

Packing Group 603

Flash Point 604 + - °C °F

Emergency Contact/Phone 605

Further specification 606

607 Add IMO Class

608 Done Cancel

Done Local intranet

FIG. 6

Haulage Settings - Microsoft Internet Explorer
Haulage Requirements for Receipt : Container Pickup Schedule

Drop-off Empty Date Time (24h) (hhmm)
Day [v] Month [v] [] [] 801d

801a
Pickup Date 801b 801c Time (24h) (hhmm)
Day [v] Month [v] [] []
802a 802b 802c 802d

Company Name [] 803
Contact [] 804
Telephone No. [] 805

Address [] 806
[] 806
[] 806
[] 806
[] 806

If more drop-off locations needed, or if timetable is different, please describe those in Booking Comments.

807 [Save Haulage] [Close Window]

Required fields

Done [] [] Local intranet

FIG. 8a

Haulage Settings - Microsoft Internet Explorer
Haulage Requirements for Delivery : Container Delivery Schedule

Empty available Date Time (24h) (hhmm)
Day [v] Month [v] [] []
808a 808b 808c 808d

Company Name [] 809
Contact [] 810
Telephone No. [] 811

Address [] 812
[] 812
[] 812
[] 812
[] 812

If more drop-off locations needed, or if timetable is different, please describe those in Booking Comments.

813 [Save Haulage] [Close Window]

Required fields

Done [] [] Local intranet

FIG. 8b

Country City Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

city search

Please enter city search criteria below

City 814

State 815

Country 816

Done Local intranet

FIG. 8c

Country/City Search Result - Microsoft Internet Explorer

city search results

Please select a city below

Country	State	City
818 UNITED STATES	CALIFORNIA	MANHATTAN BEACH
819 UNITED STATES	KANSAS	MANHATTAN
820 UNITED STATES	NEW YORK	MANHATTAN

817

Done Local intranet

FIG. 8d

Search Templates

Search template

Template Name:

Location **1002** Search

Location **1003** Search

Cargo Description: Cargo:

Company: **1004**

Carriers(s): **1005**

1006

FIG. 10a

RESULT OF TEMPLATE SEARCH

Templates found: 1

Template Name	Receipt	Delivery	Cargo Description	Hazardous	Reefer
<input type="checkbox"/> 1010 COMMODITY ABC	NEWARK	ROTTERDAM	COMMODITY ABC		

FIG. 10b

Company Search - Microsoft Internet...

Company Search

Please enter a company name or alias to search for it below

Company Name/Alias **901**

Done Local intranet

FIG. 9a

List of Companies - Microsoft Internet...

Company List

Please select a company

Company Name	Shortname
PONL	CA1100
SEARS	CU1600
SEARS, Asia	CU1610
SEARS, Australia	CU1630
SEARS, DK	CU1622
SEARS, Europe	CU1620
SEARS, UK	CU1621
Tesco	CU1900
The Home Depot	CU1700
Wal-Mart	CU1800
Wal-Mart Europe	CU1820
Wal-Mart Germany	CU1821
Wal-Mart USA	CU1810
Walmart United	CU1400
Walmart United, Asia	CU1410
Walmart United, Europe	CU1420
Walmart United, UK	CU1421

Done Local intranet

FIG. 9b

SEARCH BOOKING		
<p>References: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Location: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1101 </p> <p>1102 </p>
<p>Booking Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Ocean Carrier Booking Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Bill of Lading Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Container Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Booked Vessel: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Booked Voyage: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Latest Vessel: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Latest Voyage: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Cargo Description: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Booking Status: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Dates: <input style="font-size: small; border: none; background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px 5px;" type="button" value="Booking Creation Date"/></p> <p>From: Day: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="17"/> Month: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="January"/> Year: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="2001"/></p> <p>To: Day: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="31"/> Month: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="January"/> Year: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text" value="2001"/></p> <p>Company: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Carriers(s): <input style="font-size: small; border: none; background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px 5px;" type="button" value="ALL"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Alianca <input type="checkbox"/> CMA CGM <input type="checkbox"/> Columbus Line </p>	<p>Cargo: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="1111"/></p> <p>Event: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="1112"/></p>
<p><input style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px; margin-right: 5px;" type="button" value="Search"/> <input style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;" type="button" value="Reset"/></p>		

FIG. 11

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top left is a logo for "One Click Tracking" featuring a hand clicking a mouse. To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with the following items: "Booking", "Track & Trace", "Geography", and "Account Setup". The user's name "John Smith" and company "Exports International" are displayed in the top right corner. Below the navigation menu is a large horizontal bar with the text "Booking Search Result". Underneath this bar is a section titled "Select id to view booking information." with a "Booking Status" dropdown menu set to "All". Below this are two rows of data, each with a "Details" link and a "Requested Booking" link. The first row has a "Carrier Name" dropdown set to "CMA/CGM" and a "Track Container" button labeled "1204". The second row has an "Intra Id" dropdown set to "USNWK-Jul/09-1" and a "Customize Booking" button labeled "1205".

John Smith Exports International

One Click Tracking

Booking | Track & Trace | Geography | Account Setup

Booking Search Result

Select id to view booking information.

Booking Status All

Details	Intra Id	Carrier Name	Diff flag	Booking Status
	USNWK-Jul/09-1	CMA/CGM		Requested Booking

1203 Track Container 1204 Customize Booking 1205

FIG. 12b

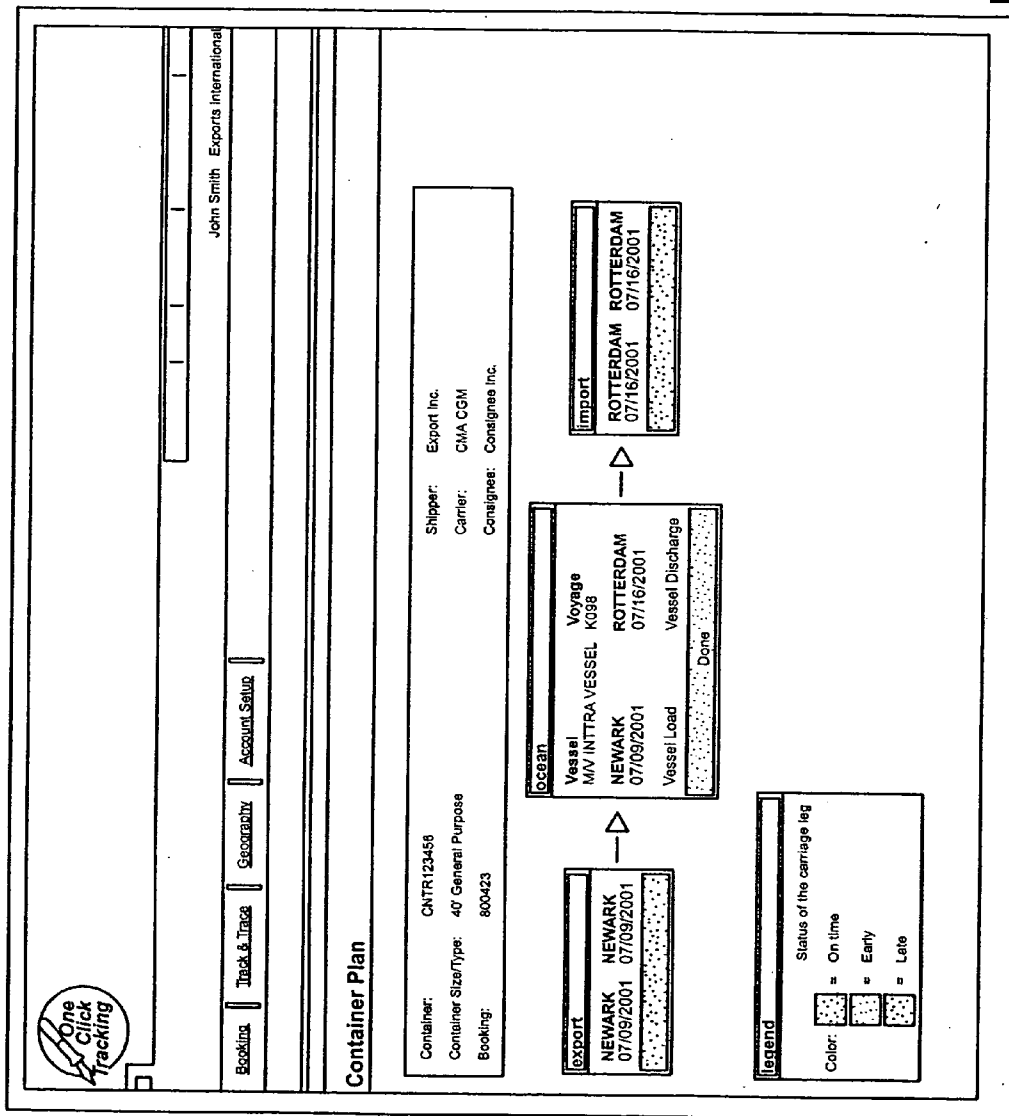


FIG. 12c

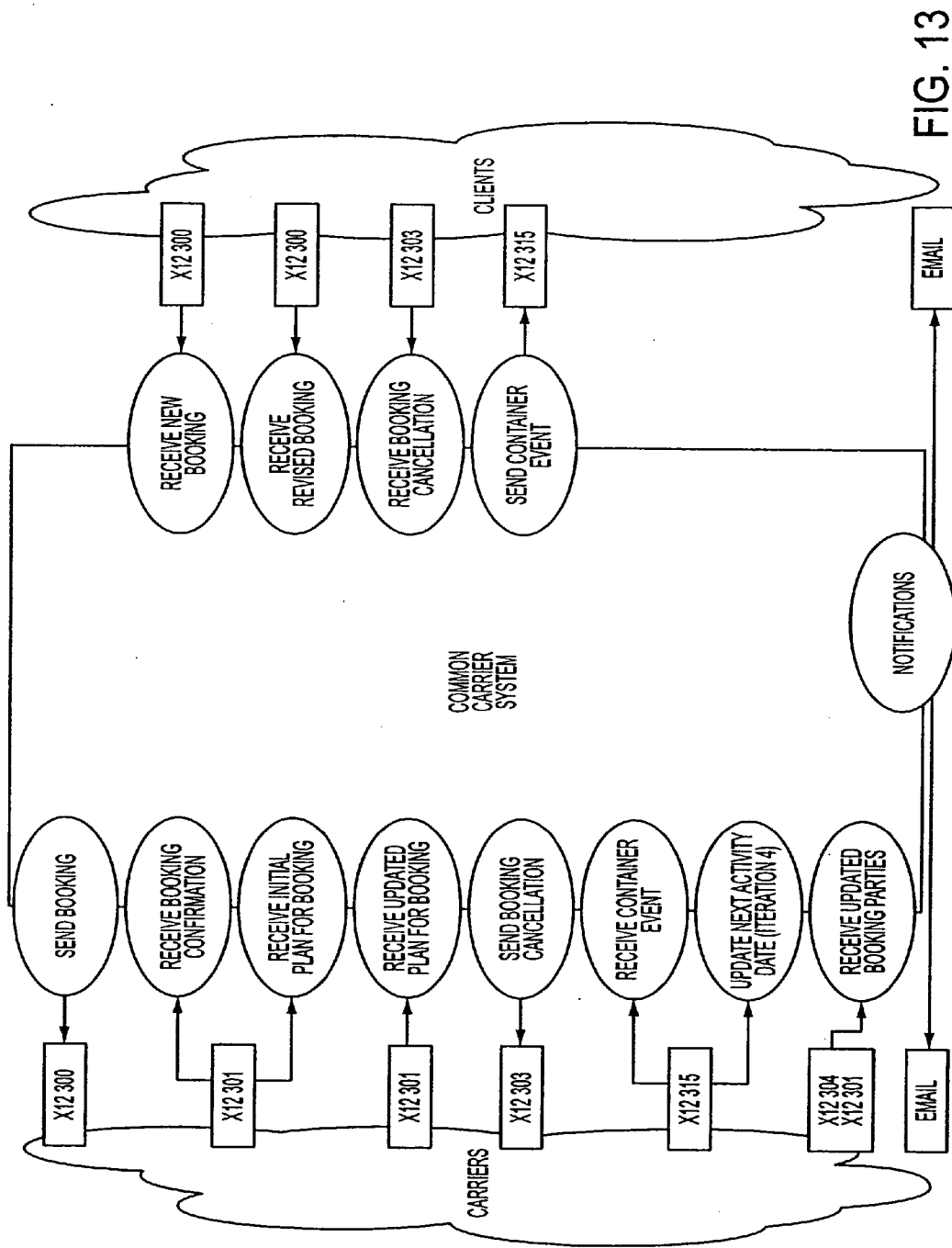


FIG. 13

COMMON CARRIER SYSTEM

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to provisional application U.S. Ser. No. 60/238,454, filed Oct. 10, 2000, whose contents are expressly incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Today, shipping goods is a complicated business. Carriers have a finite amount of cargo space, and accordingly, shippers often negotiate with multiple carriers to coordinate the movement of just one container. Typically to limit the uncertainty and cost of moving goods, shippers contract with multiple carriers to provide a predetermined volume of business to each carrier at an agreed upon rate. This gives shippers the flexibility to choose from a number of different carriers to transport goods (for example, shipping directly from Stockholm to New York, rather than through an intermediate location) and increases the likelihood of moving a container when the shipper needs the container moved while guaranteeing individual carriers a volume of business. In practice, a shipper sequentially contacts carriers to check availability. If one carrier doesn't meet the shipper's desires, the shipper then contacts another contracted carrier. For example, refrigeration may be required and only certain carriers may handle refrigerated goods, the shipper may negotiate with only those contracted carriers that provide refrigeration. Even if the carrier may handle refrigerated cargo, they may not have the cargo space available to move the goods by a given day. Accordingly, even if the shipper and carriers have executed a contract prior to negotiations to move goods, shippers are still effectively required to negotiate with multiple carriers when securing the transport of cargo.

[0003] Since shippers typically contract with multiple carriers, the shipper is required to learn and understand a variety of different carrier idiosyncrasies. The differences between carriers is compounded as each carrier attempts automation and/or direct booking over the internet. Each carrier booking system (or platform) may be different in the look and feel as well as in the process that one requests the transport of goods. This forces each shipper to learn each carrier's platform to effectively and efficiently book a shipment of goods. The entire process is both confusing and time consuming for shippers. Carriers are then faced with incorrect or irreconcilable booking reports leading to more lost resources.

[0004] Freight forwarders add yet another level to this complicated business. Freight forwarders generally coordinate the transportation of goods on behalf of the shippers. For example, if the shipper desires goods be shipped from Chicago to Tokyo, the freight forwarder, on behalf of the shipper, negotiates and/or coordinates with the carriers to arrange for the goods to be moved. Essentially, the freight forwarders provide shippers with a service and generally do not move the goods themselves. Thus, freight forwarders provide shippers with an alternative to coordinating transportation of goods with the carriers. Although, freight forwarders provide shippers with a valuable service, they also create inefficiency and increase shipping costs for shippers as the cost for the service of the forwarders is billed to the shippers.

[0005] Biasing results in yet another inefficiency. Forwarders may receive incentives to direct business to certain carriers over others. Also, as the complexity of the shipping business creates a desire for both shippers and freight forwarders to contract with certain carriers, this desire naturally creates a bias towards the contracted carriers. For example, if a shipper wants to move goods from Detroit to Spokane, the shipper may negotiate with a contracted carrier which only moves goods directly to Seattle. A second carrier would be needed to complete the transport from Seattle to Spokane, thus, requiring an additional leg to move the goods to Spokane. However, if the shipper wasn't biased towards the contracted carriers, the goods may have been shipped directly to Spokane using a non-contracted carrier. Accordingly, shippers or freight forwarders may be creating inefficiencies by not using all available resources.

[0006] Since shippers or freight forwarders typically move goods using a variety of carriers, tracking and tracing goods across different carriers is also costly. Because shippers or freight forwarders often coordinate transportation of goods with multiple carriers, they are required to learn how to track and trace goods according the specific carrier's platform. Since shippers may have hundreds of containers being shipped by many different carriers at any given time and want to know the status and related info for their shipments, both shippers and carriers devote large amounts of resources to tracking and tracing containers. It is not uncommon for carriers to devote an entire workgroup to handling phone calls from shippers requiring information on the location of their goods. A consolidated system is needed that permits shippers to track shipments from a variety of carriers. Also, a system is needed that permits tracking of a shipment across multiple carriers.

[0007] In recent years developers have used the internet to create virtual marketplaces that bring together buyer and sellers, run negotiations and give companies and their suppliers the ability to readily share information. Some attempts have been made to reduce the cost to the shipper by using the internet. One attempt was to give carriers the ability to post published rates and discount information for land, sea and air bearing cargo vessels allowing customers to evaluate prices prior to booking. Another attempt to use the internet, give shippers the ability to receive a plurality of bids from a plurality of participating cargo transportation entities. These systems merely identify the cost of doing business with a select carrier and no more. This does not solve the problem of having to use multiple carrier platforms to submit the booking request to different carriers. This also does not permit easy exchange of goods between carriers where multiple carriers are used for a single shipment. Finally, warehousing goods, transporting goods, customs brokerage and trade finance are complicated pieces of a very complicated business. Accordingly, a need exists for a more efficient system for handling logistics and transportation of goods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The disclosure provides a method and system that enables domestic and international transportation users to handle shipping transactions through a single common system through a neutral transportation portal. The system provides, among other things, transportation users with single point of entry for tracking cargo movements with

multiple carriers. In various embodiments, the system also gives users access to scheduling, booking requests for booking cargo across several carriers and, in some embodiments, proactive event notification.

[0009] These and other benefits will become apparent as described in the drawings and related description.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0010] FIGS. 1a and 1b illustrate the system infrastructure according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0011] FIGS. 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f and 2g illustrate a flowchart depicting a booking process according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0012] FIG. 3 illustrates an example of a selection screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0013] FIGS. 4a-4c illustrate an example of a booking request screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 5 illustrates an example of a contact section of the booking request screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0015] FIG. 6 illustrates an example of the HAZMAT screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0016] FIG. 7 illustrates an example of the temperature control screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0017] FIGS. 8a, 8b, 8c and 8d illustrate an example of haulage and search screens according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0018] FIGS. 9a and 9b illustrate an example of company search screens according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0019] FIGS. 10a and 10b illustrate an example of a search template screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0020] FIG. 11 illustrates an example of a search for a booking screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0021] FIGS. 12a, 12b and 12c illustrate examples of track and trace screen and result screen according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0022] FIG. 13 illustrates an example of the common carrier system according to embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0023] The following description is divided into sub-sections to assist the reader. The sub-sections include: terms; infrastructure; booking process and user interface; track and trace; and event notification.

[0024] Terms

[0025] The following terms are used in the description.

[0026] Shipper—Any entity with goods to be transported. The entity may desire the goods be transported or may be transporting the goods for a different entity.

[0027] Freight forwarder—An entity that coordinates the transportation of goods with a carrier or carriers for a shipper.

[0028] Carrier—Any entity that transports goods from an origin to a destination. The carrier may transport goods domestically and/or internationally. For example, a carrier may transport goods for a shipper from Chicago to Seattle or the same carrier may transport goods from Chicago to Paris. The carrier may transport goods using trucks, trains, planes, ships, and/or the like.

[0029] Carrier Platform—A carrier's computer system supporting an interface that enables exchange of information with the carrier.

[0030] Common Carrier System—Infrastructure that supports the common carrier interface including data storage.

[0031] Common Carrier Interface—An interface that enables multiple users and multiple carriers to communicate.

[0032] User—Any entity that uses the common carrier system. All users may have various levels of interest in using the common carrier system. The main users of the common carrier system may be shippers, third-party logistics providers, freight forwarders, consignees, brokers, trading portals, carriers and the like.

[0033] Booking—A reservation to transport a volume of goods from a single origin to a single destination. The goods may vary in product type, may be a mix of hazardous and non-hazardous, may require refrigeration and the like. The booking may be a single booking or may be repetitive.

[0034] Routing Request—A query to the carrier to determine if the carrier supports the basic transpirations of the cargo as part of the carrier product catalog.

[0035] Booking Activity Plan—A carrier plan that encompasses the major, or milestone, activities of a shipment.

[0036] Infrastructure

[0037] FIG. 1a illustrates an example of representative infrastructure according to embodiments of the present invention. The user 101a-101e, via terminals, communicates with a plurality of different carriers 103 through the common carrier system 102 including server(s) 102b-102c and database(s) 102a. In one embodiment, users use terminals to exchange information with the common carrier system 102. These terminals may be standard personal computers as are known in the art (for instance, a computer system using a PENTIUM III processor). In alternative embodiments, the users may use hand-held or other portable devices as known in the art to communicate with the common carrier system 102. Further, the communications from multiple users may be batched together at a user's location prior to transmission to the common carrier system 102. Although FIG. 1a shows five users, five carrier terminals, one database and three servers, FIG. 1a is merely illustrative and the number of, users and/or user terminals, carriers and/or carrier terminal, servers and databases is not in anyway limited. Furthermore, although the embodiments are described in the context of a single system, one of ordinary skill in the art may appreciate that the described functionality may be implemented across

multiple systems. Moreover, a web site may be mirrored at additional systems in the network and, if desired, one or more management systems or other computer resources may be used to facilitate various functions. The computer program at the system includes appropriate screen routines for generating a set of screens that together comprise a user interface for the site.

[0038] Referring to FIG. 1*b*, illustrates, in more detail, the common carrier system 102. The common carrier system includes, for example and without limitation, servers 104*a*-104*c*. Server 104*a* includes mail server 105 which may be used to receive and send data via email. Server 104*a* also includes server 106 for receiving and sending data over the internet. Server 104*b* includes server 107 as a communication bridge between server 108 and servers 105 and 106. Server 107 polls servers 105 and 106 for new messages, unpacks and sends the messages to server 108. For outbound polls from server 107, server 108 adds the receiver's address and triggers the transfer of the message. When server 107 fails to process an EDI message, an email will be sent to a predefined email address. Server 108 processes EDI messages by validating the data when called by server 107 and translating the data into the common carrier system layout format. For outbound EDI messages, server 108 is called by server 109 and server 109 feeds server 108 with the outbound EDI message in the common carrier system layout format. Server 104*b* includes servers 109 and 110. Server 109 converts and loads common carrier system layout to a set of database tables, or vice versa. Server 109 also polls server 108 for any new messages, opens a connection to the database and populates the database tables corresponding to the EDI message type (300, 301, 315 and the like, show in FIG. 13). For outbound EDI messages, server 109 scans the database tables populated by an EDI processor and converts the message and then triggers server 108 to process the common carrier layout format. Referring to Server 110, the EDI processor is part of the server 110 that processes the EDI messages deposited into the database tables by 109. Server 110 scans the header of the database table for the first unprocessed message being marked for example as submitted. The status is then change from submitted to processing in the database 111 and if successful the status is then change to complete.

[0039] The present disclosure relates to a system and method for buyers and sellers of domestic and/or international transportation services related to the shipment of goods. The users and carriers may be linked to the system by dial-up modem to communicate to the internet, and accordingly, be disconnected from the system or off-line. For example, the user may use a dial-up modem and submit a booking request to a carrier through the internet and afterwards disconnect from the internet. After the user disconnects and is currently off-line, the common carrier system may submit the booking request to the carrier and receive confirmation of the booking request from carriers while the user is off-line. In another embodiment, the common carrier system 102 may process the information while the user is still connected with the internet. This permits the user to be notified as soon as availability is determined for various carriers or after a reservation has been made with the carriers by the common carrier system 102. The system and method offers shippers the opportunity to request and select specific service patterns offered by participating carriers in the booking of full container shipments. The system and method

includes user interfaces, processes, computer systems, and computer-readable mediums having programs stored thereon. The system and method enable a user to submit booking requests to multiple carriers and/or track and trace the goods using a single common carrier system and interface. The system and method also may be used to provide event notification.

[0040] In general, when a shipper wants to move goods, the shipper submits a booking request to one or more carriers to which the carrier(s) responds by accepting, rejecting, or changing the booking request. A booking represents a shipper's intention to transport a volume of goods from a single origin to a single destination. The goods may vary in product type, may be a mix of hazardous and non-hazardous, may require refrigeration and the like. As a result, differing container types may be required. To accommodate differing cargo characteristics, a booking may contain one or more booking lines. The request may be made using a variety of different processes. The user 101 may send an email message to the common carrier system 102, who processes the email and acts in response. Alternatively, the user 101 may post information to a web site of the common carrier 102. Further, the user 101 may transmit information in the form of XML or EDI data sets for processing by the common carrier system 102. It is appreciated that a number of different transmission schemes may be used to forward requests to the common carrier system 102. The information received by the common carrier system 102 may then forward the requests to a variety of carriers 103. The common carrier system 102 may blindly forward the request to all carriers 103 to see who responds. Otherwise, the common carrier system may filter the booking request from user 101 to minimize the number of carriers 103 who receive the request. In addition, the common carrier system 103 may have a routing list as specified by the user for permitting the ordering of the hierarchy in which carriers are polled for booking availability.

[0041] The transmissions between the common carrier system 102 and the carriers 103 may also be in the form used by the user. Alternatively, the common carrier system 103 may translate the user's request from one form or format into one understood by the carrier or carriers 103. If needed, common carrier system 103 may add information or subtract information as needed for each carrier 103. For example, some carriers may use one type of units while others use another type of units. The common carrier system 103 then translates the units provided by the user for submission to the carrier. Also, the user may have certain needs if goods are transported one way as opposed to another (refrigeration needed if shipped in a container ship while no refrigeration needed if shipped by truck or train). If so, the common carrier system 103 may eliminate or modify the information transmitted to each carrier 103 so as to meet the needs of each carrier's platform and/or booking system. A booking line may include a single container type, single hazardous goods indicator, single refrigeration and a single commodity description. When the common carrier system receives the first carrier booking confirmation message, for example the confirmation from carrier 103*a*, the system 102 may, upon the shippers request (any user using one of terminals 101*a*-101*e* or other known devices like, for example, a mobile PDA), automatically generate and submit booking cancellation to other carriers 103*b*-103*e*.

[0042] Alternatively, the booking request from the common carrier system 102 may request information from the carriers 103 of who has availability for handling the proposed booking. The response from the carriers 103 provides the common carrier system 102 with information of availability, shipping time frame, and other information.

[0043] In one example, an interested party, typically the shipper or freight forwarder, enters a booking draft with high-level details about the freight it desires to be shipped. Using the information entered on the booking, the user of the system may also, via terminals 101a-101e, issue a routing request through the common carrier system 102 to one or more carriers 103a-103e. One or more of carriers 103a-103e responds with detailed routing information. The shipper may request the carrier 103a-103e submit routing information based upon the data contained within the booking (place or receipt, place of delivery, etc.) The common carrier system 102 enable users (via terminals 101a-101e or by other known devices like, for example, a mobile PDA) to submit a booking, with or without a routing request, and it may be submitted to one or more carriers 103a-103e.

[0044] The actual interfaces between the user 101 and the plurality carriers 103 handling the routing request may be determined by the technical capabilities of the carriers 103. Sophisticated carriers 103 may provide direct online response through their internal systems. Other carriers 103 may use the service patterns interface to store available routings. At a minimum, all carriers may respond to routing request via using the common carrier system 102. Separate confirmation directed to each user may also be made (via email, instant messaging and the like).

[0045] If the booking party 101 chooses to so specify (for example, by checking a checkbox or similar object on the booking screen), the first carrier to respond with a valid response to the routing request may automatically be selected and the booking may be submitted to the carrier. Otherwise, the booking party may manually select the carrier and submit the booking. It is now up the carrier to determine if the actual transport of cargo may take place (based on vessel capacity, equipment availability, etc.) and either confirm the booking, decline the booking or make a counter proposal.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 1, after carrier 103a confirms the booking, the user sends shipping instructions using the common carrier system 102 by interacting with the common carrier interface. The information sent contains more details about the freight, such as hazardous/refrigeration characteristics. Since the booking already contains the rudimentary information about the care, the shipping instruction don't need to happen at any a particular time. The carrier then sends the bill of lading based on the shipping instructions.

[0047] Finally, when a carrier confirms the booking, the carrier may return a booking activity plan as part of the booking confirmation. The plan may be stored in the common carrier system database(s) 102a of the common carrier system 102 and subsequent track and trace messages may be used to measure performance (time to process bookings, percent on time delivery, claims, misdeliveries, etc.) against the booking activity plan.

[0048] The common carrier system enables the common carrier interface provides the users with a unified booking

interface and procedure while also providing an additional source of bookings for the carriers.

[0049] Furthermore, the common carrier system and interface enables the user to create templates tailored for their specific needs. Accordingly, the user may quickly create template-driven booking requests without having to step through the entire booking process. Also, Identifying and registering a user's consignees, forwarders, shippers, et al., may facilitate the template building process and provide shipment visibility to user's partners as quickly as possible.

[0050] Booking Process and User Interface

[0051] The description of the first embodiment is organized to show process flows as taken by the user. Various user interface screens embody the process flows. FIGS. 2a-2g illustrate the booking process from creating a booking request, using any one of the three booking methods, through receipt of booking confirmation. FIGS. 3-12 illustrate the various screens the user may encounter throughout the booking process described by FIGS. 2a-2g. Although, FIGS. 3-12 illustrate display screens, the particular screen layouts are used for exemplar purposes only and should not be taken to limit the scope of the embodiments in any way.

[0052] The process of creating a booking request through confirmation will now be described, with reference to FIGS. 2a-2g. The process may be rearranged as needed or to accommodate faster information processing. Referring to FIG. 2a, first the user logs into the common carrier system as shown in step 201. At step 202, the user selects a new booking request. At steps 203-205, the user chooses from creating a new booking request, reusing an existing booking request and creating a booking request from a predefined template.

[0053] Creating a new booking request will now be described. If the user chooses to create a new booking request in step 203, then the user continues to step 206 and identifies the carrier and the commodity description details. If HAZMAT data is not desired, the user advances to step 210 of FIG. 2b. If HAZMAT data is desired, the user enters the data at step 208 via a pop-up window and then advances to step 210. Optionally, the user may enter contract information at step 209 in a free text field.

[0054] Referring to FIGS. 2b and 2e, at step 210, the user identifies equipment quantity and type. If specific environmental conditions are not desired, the user continues to step 213. If certain environmental conditions are desired, at step 212, the user enters the appropriate data and then advances to step 213. At steps 213-215, the user identifies the place where the carrier responsibility for cargo begins including the pick-up date and the place where carrier responsibility for cargo ends including the delivery date. Optionally, the user may enter the load location and discharge location and/or special instructions in steps 216 and 217.

[0055] Referring to FIG. 2f, from steps 215 or 217 and if door pick-up is desired, the user advances to step 218. If not, the user advances to step 220, door drop-off. From step 220, if door drop-off is not desired, the user advances to step 226. If door pick-up is desired, the user identifies the address, any necessary comments, and dates at steps 221-223. The user then continues to step 220. If door delivery is desired, the user identifies the delivery address and the date for container delivery during steps 224 and 225, respectively.

[0056] Referring to FIG. 2g, from steps 220 or 225, the user advances to steps 226, and if desired, step 227. The user identifies the shipper and other shipment parties, step 226. The shipper may be the booking party. If the other shipment parties are not registered, the system may not provide visibility. However, the system may provide booking visibility immediately to registered parties, steps 227-230.

[0057] After identifying the shipping party at step 236 and steps 227-230, the user advances to step 231 and submits the booking request to the system, wherein the system submits the booking request to the carrier at step 234. The user may also reach step 234 by entering a reference number and remarks during steps 232 and 233, respectively. Additionally, the user may reach step 234 by reusing an existing booking request or from a predetermined template as shown in FIG. 2a, steps 204 and 205. The user identifies the old booking or the template and then updates the routing, haulage, dates and submits the updated booking request, steps 235-240. Furthermore, the common carrier system enables entities to register via the common carrier interface.

[0058] Referring to FIG. 2c, the carrier may be alerted by the common carrier system, via Electronic Data Interchange ("EDI"), email, common carrier interface pop-up dialogue box and the like, step 241. CSR enters the booking into the carrier's booking system and confirms or counters the booking origin, POL, POD, destination, load date, discharge date, vessel voyage and the like in the common carrier system, steps 242-244. If door delivery was requested, the CSR enters carrier outbound container P/U, if not, the CSR enters cutoff date at origin in the common carrier system, steps 245-247. The booking is confirmed, countered or rejected and returned to the common carrier system. The common carrier system alerts the user of the reply from the carrier, steps 248-249. The user takes no action, and thus, accepts the booking as is, cancels the booking request or amends the booking request, steps 250-252. If the user cancels or amends the booking, the carrier is alerted and accepts, declines or changes the booking in the carrier system and updates changes in the common carrier system. The common carrier system submits the response to the user via EDI, email, common carrier interface pop-up dialogue box and the like, steps 253-256.

[0059] As illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3, the user, after login, has a number of options to navigate through the common carrier system. To create a new booking request, the user selects the "Booking" menu option 301. This menu option enables the user to create a new booking request 302 or search for an existing booking request 303. If the user needs to create a new booking request, then the user has three options: (1) create a new booking request from scratch 304, (2) reuse an existing booking request 306 and (3) create a booking from a predefined template 305 as shown in FIG. 3.

[0060] Creating new booking request will now be described with reference to FIGS. 3-10. Upon selecting the "from scratch" menu option 304, shown in FIG. 3, the user is linked to the new booking request screen, shown in FIG. 4a-4c. The new booking request screen is divided into several sections: (1) carrier selection 401, cargo information 402, container information 403, routing information 404, booking parties 405a-405d, and additional information 406. Each enables the user enter information. Although all sec-

tions are shown on a single screen, this is merely an example and should not be taken to be limiting in any way. For example, each section maybe shown using a separate screen. Each of these sections will now be described with reference to FIGS. 4-9

[0061] FIG. 4a shows the carrier selection section 401 of the booking request screen. To enter information in this section, the user clicks the "Select Carrier" drop-down menu 407 and identifies which registered carrier may be sent in the booking request. If desired, the user may enter a contract reference, the quote number or TLI in the contract reference field 408. Optionally, the user may enter a PO number into the PO number field 409. If desired, the user may attach additional reference numbers by clicking the "Additional Reference Numbers" button 410 which would link the user to the additional reference screen as shown in FIG. 5. The user may enter a reference type by using a drop-down menu 501. Also, the user may enter a reference value in the reference value field 502, add a reference by clicking the "Add reference" button 503, and/or may remove reference(s) by clicking the "Remove Reference" button 504. After the user has entered the appropriate data for each object, the user clicks the "Done" button 505.

[0062] Referring to cargo section 402 of FIG. 4a and FIG. 6, the user may enter the commodity description in the description field 411, along with the total cargo weight in the total cargo weight field 412. The user defines the total cargo weight as being either metric or imperial using drop-down menu 413. If the commodity is hazardous, the user may click the "Hazmat" button 414. This button links the user to the hazardous material settings window shown in FIG. 6. The common carrier system supports multiple hazardous IMO classes per commodity. For example, a commodity "Car Parts" may hold two hazardous line items, one for seat belt tensionless, and another for air bags. The user selects the appropriate hazardous class from the "IMO Class" drop-down menu 601 and then user enters the proper shipping name and the four digit UN number in the un number field 602. Additionally, the user may enter the packing group, flash point, emergency contact details and further specification for each IMO line item in fields 603-606, respectively. Once all the details for one IMO class have been entered, the user clicks "Add IMO Class" button 607 to associate the hazmat details with the commodity. After the user is finished inputting of the hazmat details for all the commodities the user clicks the "Done" button 608.

[0063] Referring to the container information section 403 of FIG. 4a and FIG. 7, the user enters the number of containers they wish to request in the quantity free text field 414. With the "Type/Size" drop down menu 415, the user identifies the kind of equipment they wish to request. Some carriers do not support some types of equipment. To help the user, carrier-specific equipment may be identified in the drop down free text literals. The user identifies at least one container for each booking request. In the container information section, the user has the option of selecting the "Temperature Control" button 416 to bring up the refrigeration details pop-up window as shown in FIG. 7. The user may set the booking temperature as Fahrenheit or Centigrade by clicking the ° C. or ° F. buttons 701 and 702, respectively, set the temperature using field 403 and clicking either button 404 or button 405; set the ventilation in cubic meters per hour using field 706; set the humidity settings as

a percentage using field **707**; and provide additional comments using field **708**. After enter the appropriate setting, the user clicks the OK button **709** to save the environmental settings.

[0064] Referring to the routing information section **404** of **FIG. 4b** and **FIGS. 8a, 8b, 8c,** and **8d**, the user enters the routing details for the booking request. The user enters the place of origin in field **417** (place of origin is the location where the carrier's responsibility for the cargo begins); the requested date at origin in fields **418a-418c** (the date when the carrier takes responsibility for the cargo); the requested vessel voyage in field **419**; and the destination in field **420** (the location where the carrier's responsibility for the cargo ends). Optionally, the user may enter the load and discharge locations in fields **421** and **422**. If the user desires to have the product picked-up, the user clicks the "Door Pickup" button **423** which links the user to the door pickup details screen shown in **FIG. 8a**. The user then enters the outbound empty equipment drop-off date and time in fields **801a-801d**, the outbound stuffed equipment pick-up date and time in fields **802a-802d**, and additional door pick-up details, including company name, contact details, telephone, and the pick-up address in fields **803-806**, respectively. After entering the appropriate information, the user clicks the "Save Haulage" button **807** to update. Additional haulage details may include hot load, equipment drop-off schedules and the like. If the user desires to have the containers delivered, the user clicks the "Door Delivery" button **424** which links the user to the haulage requirements delivery screen shown in **FIG. 8b**. The user enters the inbound empty equipment availability date and time in fields **808a-808d** and additional door pick-up details, including company name, contact details, telephone, and the pickup address in fields **809-812**, respectively. Followed by the user clicking the "Save Haulage" button **813** to update. Additional haulage details may include hot load, equipment drop-off schedules, and the like.

[0065] Optionally, the user may search to find the common carrier system for the registered locations of the place of origin, load and discharge locations. Several locations in the booking screen may be registered (non-free text) locations. To assist the user with identify these locations, the user may link to the search screen for assistance by clicking any of the buttons **425-428**. The user may enter any combination of city, state, and country in fields **814-816** and press the search button **817** of **FIG. 8c**. The common carrier system displays the results shown if **FIG. 8d**. The user clicks on the correct location to select it, for example click on line **818, 819** or **820**, or clicks the "Start Over" button **817** to return to the search screen.

[0066] Referring to the booking parties section **405** of **FIGS. 4b-4c** and **FIGS. 9a,** and **9b**, the user enters the booking parties, thus, identifying the parties associated with the booking request. The booking party may be identified as any one of shipper, export forwarder, consignee, contracted party and the like. Either the shipper or the export forwarder is identifiable on the system. To receive cargo visibility as soon as possible, the identified parties may be registered on the common carrier system. The parties may register with the common carrier system using the common carrier interface. If booking parties are not selected in this section, they may not be able to view the booking until their contact information is retrieved from the BL. That is, booking parties identified by the user may be capable of viewing the

booking so long as they were a party selected by the user and they are registered with the common carrier system. Registration may be completed using the common carrier interface. Using fields **429a-429d, 430a-430d, 431a-431d, 432a-432d** and **433a-433d** as shown in **FIGS. 4ba** and **4c**, the user may enter the name, address, reference, contact, and telephone number of the booking parties. So long as the party is registered, that party may view the booking.

[0067] **FIGS. 9a** and **9b** show a company search window for the user's convenience. When the user clicks the "Search" buttons **434a-434d** from any booking party section, the user is linked to the company search pop-up window. The user enters the company name in the window in field **901** and clicks the "Search" button **902**. The user then clicks on the desired company. An example list is shown in **FIG. 9b**.

[0068] Referring to the additional information section **406** of **FIG. 4c**, if desired, the user may provide additional information by entering the additional comments in the additional information field **435**. This area is free text and may hold, for example, details not be captured in the existing booking screens. Comments, for example, may include drop and pick; hot load, drop-off/pick-up schedules, HAZMAT details and the like should be entered here.

[0069] Once the user entered all initial data, the user may send the booking request, save the booking request as a draft or save the booking request as a template by clicking one of the appropriate buttons **436-438**. If the user sends the booking request, the carrier selected by the user may then be alerted by the common carrier system and reply to the user's booking request. If the user saves the booking request as a draft, the user may at a later time complete the booking request and send it to the carrier and/or save the booking request as a template.

[0070] Creating a booking request from a template will now be described. Referring to **FIGS. 10a** and **10b**, to create a booking request from an existing template, the user starts from any of the common carrier system screens after login and selects the "New"**302** menu and then the "From Template" menu **305** from the booking menu **301** as shown in **FIG. 3**. This action links the user to the template search screen. The user enters at least one of the template name, origin/destination, cargo description, company, and carriers in fields **1001-1006**, respectively, to find the booking template. Once the user enters the data, the user clicks the "Template Search" button **1007**. The common carrier system generates a list of any template that matches the search. The user selects the desired template. An example list is shown in **FIG. 10b**. If desired, by clicking the "New Template Search" button **1008**, the user may add or remove criteria to limit or broaden the search. Once the user finds the appropriate template, the user may, for example update the dates associated with the booking along with additional booking request fields. The user may save the template and/or submit the booking request to the carrier. If desired, the user may delete the template, for example, by checking a box, like **1010**, and clicking the "Delete Template" button **1009**.

[0071] Reusing an existing booking request will now be described. Referring to **FIG. 3** and **FIG. 11**, starting from any of the common carrier system screens after login, the user select the "New" menu **302** and then "From Existing Booking" menu **306** from the booking menu **301** of **FIG. 3**.

This action links the user to the search booking screen shown in **FIG. 11**. The user inputs data in at least one of references, booking number, ocean carrier booking number, bill of lading number, container number, booked vessel, booked voyage, latest vessel, latest voyage, cargo description, location, dates, company, carriers, cargo and event fields **1101-1112**, respectively. The user selects the desired template from the returned list of old bookings, or performs another search. Once the user finds the desired booking request, the user updates the booking and submits and/or saves the booking request.

[**0072**] The common carrier system is capable of developing forms for the common carrier interface which help users capture their tradelines, commodity and equipment requirements, routing, and booking party details. These forms enable the common carrier system to create customer specific booking request templates. In most cases, a booking template capture the majority of fields described above, and worksheets group these fields into easily understood sections.

[**0073**] Bookings may be made, for example, through the common carrier system user interface, Electronic Data Interchange and the like. EDI transmission pass through the common carrier system to allow common carrier system functionality to be used. For example, track and trace functionality require the booking EDI transmission pass through the common carrier system. Booking made via the common carrier system user interface may be made from scratch or facilitated by means of previously saved data in the form of templates or previous booking as described above.

[**0074**] Track and Trace

[**0075**] This embodiment enables the user to track and trace only by identifying container as opposed to tracking and tracing by identifying both carrier and container. That is, the user does not need identify which carrier is transporting their container. Accordingly, the common carrier system enables the user to track and trace containers across multiple carrier platforms from a single system, the common carrier system.

[**0076**] The common carrier system facilitates track and trace information within the confines of a carrier's responsibilities. The boundaries for tracking a shipment directly reflect the associated route and service patterns supporting that container's movement. Applicable common carrier system users, via terminal **101a-101e** of **FIG. 1**, have the ability to view the execution status of the shipment(s) on an as-needed basis. The booking activity plan defines the carrier's intended method and times for transporting a container from its origin to its final destination. This provides the benchmark for determining whether events that should have occurred have not. The common carrier system **102** alerts the parties of non-confirmation. The carriers offer event reporting against the milestones contained in the booking activity plan. The system operates using standard event codes and standard event messages. In other words, carriers **103** may update the common carrier system **102** using common reporting information. Alternatively, the common carrier system **102** may receive tracking information from each carrier in each carrier's native reporting format. The common carrier system **102** then extracts desired information from the carrier's tracking information

and formats it into a style that is extensible to the user **101**. Also, an intermediate format may also be used to internally store the tracking information from each carrier in the common carrier system **102**. The system may log when event messages are received (in local time) to enable carrier performance monitoring.

[**0077**] To use the track and trace function, the user request a booking with a common carrier registered carrier using the common carrier system as outlined above. The carrier confirms the booking request and submits a booking activity plan for the booking at the same time. A single booking supports a single booking activity plan. The booking may consist of multiple container movements. The booking activity plan may be used to support track and trace information at the container level. The booking activity plan may provide greater information than a service pattern, since each main leg may be broken down into actual transport modes, transshipment locations and interim arrival and departure date/times.

[**0078**] Once the carrier submits the booking activity plan the container may be tracked and traced. The carrier submits the track and trace events to the common carrier system either by EDI or via a common carrier system user interface. Carriers may continue to use their own coding convention when submitting events by using EDI translator. EDI translator translates carrier event codes and message formats into a common carrier system neutral format. The common carrier system may record when a shipment has departed and arrived at the various location and record when business processes or non-conformances occur. The common carrier system may also record the date and time when the common carrier system receives track and trace events. The date and time recorded by the system maintains consistency with the date and time associated with where that event occurred (e.g. from GMT to local time of the shipper, local time of the destination location, local time of the sending location, and the like). That is, the date and time may be adjusted to match the time zone of the user or other parties.

[**0079**] The user uses the track and trace function by using the common carrier system track and trace user interface. This enables the user to select criteria against which a search may be conducted. The user has the ability to customize how the search results are displayed. The user has the ability to customize display results on an individual container basis or on a "batched" container basis. The common carrier system may "batch" container records. When the common carrier system returns track and trace information on "batch" records, the user has the ability to drill-down to the container level detail and to drill back up. Furthermore, the user has the ability to ascertain, at glance, where the container is in relation to the activity plan and clear visibility as to what events have been successfully completed and which were not.

[**0080**] Referring to **FIGS. 4a** and **12a-12c**, by clicking, for example, the track and trace icon **436** of **FIG. 4a**, the user enables the track and trace search window as shown in **FIG. 12a**. The user enters the specific container data in the field **1201** and, by using the drop-down menu **1202**, the user identifies the type of data. The type of data may be any of the following: bill of lading number; container number; booking number; carrier booking number; customer reference number; shipper/consignee number, date ranges for place of

receipt, first load port, final discharge port and delivery location; receipt/delivery locations, load/discharge locations, carrier, vessel and voyage number, current container activities/status and the like. The common carrier interface displays the search results screen as shown in FIG. 12b. If desired, the user may view a booking summary by clicking on, for example, the word “details”**1203** or track the containers by clicking on the “Track Container” button **1204** which links the user to the container plan screen shown in FIG. 12c. Furthermore, the user has the option of customizing the booking by clicking the “Customize Booking” button **1205**.

[0081] Event notification may be submitted to the nominated users using any of the following technologies: EDI, Email, common carrier interface pop-up dialogue box and the like. This may be based on the users technology. Furthermore, the user may define the rules with respect to event notification. Table I below shows an example of the events, event triggers and event notification as determined by the user.

expected on a certain day, but is not expected to arrive until the next day). The user may specify their tolerances for these events. For example, one user may wish to know if a shipment is late more than six hours, whereas another is more tolerant and a 24 hour delay and notification is acceptable.

[0083] To notify the user when an event has not occurred, the common carrier system polls the booking activity plan information periodically to identify non-conformances against the booking activity plan, that is, when milestone events (that should have occurred) have not. Event messages may contain event code and location information. When the system identifies a non-conformance, an event notification is automatically generated and submitted to nominated entries. A non-confirmation in this case is deemed to be when the system has not received an event message prior to or at the dateline of the event should have occurred as defined in the booking activity plan. The common carrier system also submits track and trace events notifications when certain “optional” events are notified to the system, for example customs held and customs release.

TABLE I

Events	Event Trigger	Event Source	Event Notification
Empty container pick-up	Empty Container Released by Carrier	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Empty container positioned	Arrival of container at Shipper's premises	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Departure	Departure of Container from a Location	Carrier's system or CC System	Yes, if not notified to CC System
Arrival	Arrival of Container at Location	Carrier's system or CC System	Yes, if not notified to CC System
Loaded on Truck	As part of an inland move, container has been loaded onto a Truck	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Loaded on Rail	As part of an inland move, container has been loaded onto a train	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Loaded on Barge	As part of an inland move, container has been loaded onto a barge	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Loaded on Vessel	Container has been loaded onto a vessel	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Discharged from Vessel	Container has been unloaded from vessel	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Customs Clearance	Container has cleared customs	Carrier's System or nominated agent's system or CC System	Yes
Customs Hold	Container has been held at Customs	Carrier's System or nominated agent's system or CC System	Yes
Customs Release	Container has been released by Customs after being held	Carrier's System or nominated agent's system or CC System	Yes
Cargo Release	Cargo has been released by the Carrier	Carrier's system or CC System	None
Free Time to Expire	Containers from time about to expire	Carrier's system or CC System	Yes
Free Time Expired	Container free time has expired	Carrier's system or CC System	Yes

[0082] The system may, upon the user demand, automatically generate notices of cargo movement according to the user specification. The event handling functionality may be employed to provide notification regarding the certain track and trace events, track and trace non-events, and certain business process decisions. The event notification component of the common carrier system may reflect the workflow environment whereby interested users are notified when an event has occurred, or when one hasn't (e.g. a shipment was

[0084] FIG. 13 illustrates the flow of messages sent and received by the common carrier system. EDI may be received in all EDI formats. Carriers may, for example, send **301** document message types to confirm container booking. Carriers may, for example, send document type **315** status events to the common carrier system to update container status. Events may be, for example and without limitation, anything from pick up at shipper, to ocean voyage through customs clearance to ultimate delivery. Carriers may send a

range of different messages. Finally, the common carrier system supports but is not limited to EDI, XML, email and the like to send out received messages to the users.

[0085] Thus, has been described a system that enables domestic and/or international transportation users to handle shipping transactions through a single common system substantially through a neutral transportation portal. The system provides, among other things, transportation users with single point of entry for tracking cargo movements with multiple carriers. The system also gives users access to scheduling, booking requests for booking cargo across several carriers and proactive event notification. Many variation and alterations of the embodiments are of course possible.

1-16. (canceled)

17. A system for accessing information comprising:

a first computer system receiving a booking, said first computer system including an output for sending booking information relating to a booking made on said first computer system;

a second computer system remote from the first computer system, said second computer system including an output for receiving the booking information from said first computer system, said second computer system further including an output for outputting said booking information to a customer who made the booking.

18. The system for accessing information according to claim 17, wherein a communication pathway between said first computer system and said second computer system is the internet.

19. The system for accessing information according to claim 17, wherein a communication pathway between said first computer system and said second computer system is electronic data interchange (EDI).

20. The system for accessing information according to claim 17, wherein said customer is able to view the booking information through an application running locally on a computer system of said customer.

21. A method of exchanging booking information pertaining to a shipping transaction comprising the steps of:

receiving booking information from a first computer booking system at a second booking system;

transmitting said booking information to a customer of said computer booking system.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein said first computer booking system and said computer booking system exchange information via electronic data interchange (EDI).

23. The method according to claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

receiving additional booking information from said first computer booking system relating to a booking by a user of said first computer booking system;

transmitting additional booking information to said user of said first computer booking system.

24. The method according to claim 21, further comprising the steps of:

receiving additional booking information from a third computer booking system relating to a booking of a user of said third computer booking system;

transmitting said additional booking information to said user of said third computer booking system.

25. The method according to claim 22, wherein the user of said first computer booking system is a customer of said first computer booking system.

26. The method according to claim 22, wherein the user of said first computer booking system is a party to the shipping transaction.

27. A computer system for receiving booking information from one or more carriers comprising:

an input for receiving booking information from a carrier;

a processor for searching said information based on criteria supplied by a user;

an output for transmitting information relating to said booking information to said user.

28. A method for displaying booking information to a customer comprising:

receiving in a first computer system a request from the customer for information about an electronic booking not booked in the first computer system;

in response to the request for information, retrieving the information about the electronic booking from a second computer system; and

returning the information about the electronic booking to the customer via the first computer system.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein the first computer system is a common carrier system and the second computer system is a carrier's website.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein the electronic booking was booked in the second computer system.

31. The method of claim 30, further comprising:

prior to the receiving step, receiving a booking request from the customer; and

entering the booking request into the second computer system.

32. A method for displaying booking information to a customer comprising:

receiving a first computer system a first booking request from the customer;

in response to the first booking request, creating a first electronic booking for the customer; and

sending information pertaining to the first electronic booking to a second computer system.

33. The method of claim 32, further comprising:

receiving a request pertaining to the first electronic booking at the second computer system; and

in response to the request pertaining to the first electronic booking, sending information to the customer.

34. The method of claim 33, further comprising:

prior to receiving the request at the second computer system, registering the customer at the second computer system.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the request pertaining to the first electronic booking is a request to amend the first electronic booking.

36. The method of claim 35, further comprising:

prior to sending the information, amending the first electronic booking.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the request pertaining to the first electronic booking is a request to provide shipping instructions for the first electronic booking.

38. The method of claim 33, wherein the request pertaining to the first electronic booking is a request to receive a bill of lading for the first electronic booking.

39. The method of claim 34, further comprising:

receiving in a third computer system a second booking request from the customer;

in response to the second booking request, creating a second electronic booking for the customer; and

sending information pertaining to the second electronic booking to a second computer system.

40. The method of claim 39, further comprising:

receiving a request pertaining to the first electronic booking and the second electronic booking at the second computer system; and

in response to the request pertaining to the first electronic booking and the second electronic booking, sending information to the customer pertaining to the first electronic booking and the second electronic booking.

41. The method of claim 40, further comprising:

prior to delivering the container to the destination, loading the container on a second vessel.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the destination is an inland destination.

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