Title: INITIATING VOICE ACCESS TO A SESSION FROM A VISUAL ACCESS CHANNEL TO THE SESSION IN A COMPOSITE SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEM

Abstract: Embodiments of the present invention provide a method, system and computer program product for deploying and delivering composite services in an NGN network. A method for establishing a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service can include establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service, processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the session for the composite service, and synchronizing changes of state for the session in a view for each of the visual channel of access and the voice channel of access to the session for the composite session. In one aspect of the embodiment, establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service, further can include placing a hyperlink in the view for the visual channel of access to provide the request to establish the voice channel.
INITIATING VOICE ACCESS TO A SESSION FROM A VISUAL ACCESS CHANNEL TO THE SESSION IN A COMPOSITE SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of next generation networking (NGN) and more particularly to the deployment and delivery of composite services over an NGN network.

Description of the Related Art

Next generation networking (NGN) refers to emerging computing networking technologies that natively support data, video and voice transmissions. In contrast to the circuit switched telephone networks of days gone by, NGN networks are packet switched and combine voice and data in a single network. Generally, NGN networks are categorized by a split between call control and transport. Also, in NGN networks, all information is transmitted via packets which can be labeled according to their respective type. Accordingly, individual packets are handled differently depending upon the type indicated by a corresponding label.

The IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) is an open, standardized, operator friendly, NGN multimedia architecture for mobile and fixed services. IMS is a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) implementation based upon a variant of the session initiation protocol (SIP), and runs over the standard Internet protocol (IP). Telecom operators in NGN networks offer network controlled multimedia services through the utilization of IMS. The aim of IMS is to provide new services to users of an NGN network in addition to currently available services. This broad aim of IMS is supported through the extensive use of underlying IP compatible protocols and corresponding IP compatible interfaces. In this way, IMS can merge the Internet with the wireless, cellular space so as to provide to cellular technologies ubiquitous access useful services deployed on the Internet.

Multimedia services can be distributed both within NGN networks and non-NGN networks, alike, through the use of markup specified documents. In the case of a service having a visual interface, visually oriented markup such as the extensible hypertext markup language (XHTML) and its
many co-species can specify the visual interface for a service when
rendered in a visual content browser through a visual content channel, for
instance a channel governed by the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). By
comparison, an audio interface can be specified for a service by voice
oriented markup such as the voice extensible markup language (VoiceXML).
In the case of an audio interface, a separate voice channel, for instance
a channel governed according to SIP.

In many circumstances, it is preferred to configure services to be
delivered across multiple, different channels of differing modalities,
including the voice mode and the visual mode. In this regard, a service
provider not always can predict the interactive modality through which a
service is to be accessed by a given end user. To accommodate this
uncertainty, a service can be prepared for delivery through each
anticipated modality, for instance by way of voice markup and visual
markup. Generating multiple different markup documents to satisfy the
different modalities of access, however, can be tedious. In consequence,
merging technologies such as the XHTML + VoiceXML (X+V) have been utilized
to simplify the development process.

Specifically, X+V represents one technical effort to produce a multimodal
application development environment. In X+V, XHTML and VoiceXML can be
mixed in a single document. The XHTML portion of the document can manage
visual interactions with an end user, while the VoiceXML portion of the
document can manage voice interactions with the end user. In X+V,
command, control and content navigation can be enabled while
simultaneously rendering multimodal content. In this regard, the X+V
profile specifies how to compute grammars based upon the visual hyperlinks
present in a page.

Processing X+V documents, however, requires the use of a proprietary
browser in the client devices utilized by end users when accessing the
content. Distributing multimedia services to a wide array of end user
deVICES including pervasive devices across NGN networks, can be difficult
if one is to assume that all end user devices are proprietary and configured
to handle X+V and other unifying technologies. Rather, at best, it can
only be presumed that devices within an NGN network are equipped to
process visual interactions within one, standard channel of communication,
and voice interactions within a second, standard channel of communication.
Thus, despite the promise of X+V, to truly support multiple modalities of interaction with services distributed about an NGN or, even a non-NGN network, different channels of communications must be established for each different modality of access. Moreover, each service must be separately specified for each different modality. Finally, once a session has been established across one modality of access to a service, one is not able to change mid-session to a different modality of access to the same service within the same session. As a result, the interactions across different channels accommodating different modalities of interaction remain unsynchronized and separate. Consequently, end users cannot freely switch between modalities of access for services in an NGN network.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention address deficiencies of the art in respect to deploying and delivering a service to be accessed through different channels of access in an NGN network, and provide a novel and non-obvious method, system and apparatus for deploying and delivering composite services in an NGN network. As used herein, a composite service is a service deployed across an NGN network that has been enabled to be accessed through multiple, different modalities of access in correspondingly different channels while maintaining the synchronization of the state of the service between the different channels of access.

The invention provides a method as claimed in claim 1, and corresponding system and computer program.

Preferably, processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the common session for the composite service, can include determining a telephone number from the request, and forwarding a SIP request to a voice enabler to dial out to the telephone number in order to establish the voice channel of access to the common session. Finally, in yet another aspect of the embodiment, synchronizing changes of state for the common session in a view for each of the channels of access to the common session, can include maintaining the state for the common session in a model for the common session, creating listeners for changes of the state for the model for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access, detecting changes in the state for the model in the listeners, and updating the view for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access.
to the common session responsive to detecting the changes of state for the model in the listeners.

Preferably, a composite service enabling data processing system can include channel servlets enabled to establish multiple, different channels of access to a common session for a composite service. At least one of the channel servlets can include a voice enabler. The system also can include a location registry including a table of entries associating the different channels of access with the common session for the composite service. The system yet further can include a model servlet configured for coupling to a model for the common session, for modifying state data in the model for the common session, and to synchronize views for each of the different channels of access to the common session responsive to changes detected in the model. Finally, at least one of the views for a visual channel of access for the single session can include a hyperlink enabled to provide to the voice enabler a request to establish a voice channel of access for the common session.

Additional aspects of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The aspects of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. The embodiments illustrated herein are presently preferred, it being understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown, wherein:

Figure 1 is a pictorial illustration of an IMS configured for use with a data processing system enabled to establish a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service from a visual channel of access to the session in an NGN network;
Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of a data processing system arranged to establish a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service from a visual channel of access to the session in an NGN network;

Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating a process for managing multiple channels of access to a single session for a composite service in the data processing system of Figure 2; and,

Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating a process for establishing a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service from a visual channel of access to the session in an NGN network.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide a method, system and computer program product for delivering composite services in an NGN network. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a composite services enabler can establish different channels of access to a common session for accessing the common session through corresponding different modalities of access including voice and visual modes. Specifically, interactions with a common session to a composite service can be provided across selected ones of the different channels, each channel corresponding to a different modality of access to the common session. In the case of a voice modality and a visual modality, a separate markup document can be utilized in each selected channel according to the particular modality for that channel.

Importantly, within the composite services enabler, each channel utilized for accessing a common session can be associated with each other channel accessing the the common session. In consequence, the state of the common session—stored within a model in a model-view-controller architecture in the composite services enabler—can be maintained irrespective of the channel used to change the state of the service. Moreover, the composite services enabler can synchronize the representation of the service in each view for the selected ones of the different channels.

In accordance with the present invention, a voice channel of access to a common session for a composite service can be established through an established visual channel of access to the common session for the composite service. Specifically, a visual link disposed within a page in an endpoint for the visual channel of access can be activated by an end
user seeking to establish a separate voice channel of access to the common session. Responsive to the activation of the link, a message can be sent to a voice enabler in the composite services enabler instructing the dialing of a number specified by the link. The voice enabler, in turn, can dial the number in an attempt to establish a separate voice channel of access to the common session. Once a telephonic connection is accepted by the called party, the common session can be associated with the newly established voice channel and the model for the common session can be synchronized as between the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access.

 Advantageously, the system of the present invention can be embodied within an IMS in a NGN network. In illustration, Figure 1 is a pictorial illustration of an IMS configured for use with a data processing system enabled to establish a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service from a visual channel of access to the session in an NGN network. As shown in Figure 1, a composite service enablement data processing system 200 can be arranged to deploy and deliver a composite multimedia service 180 in an NGN network 120. As used herein, a "composite multimedia service" can be a service configured to be accessed through multiple different views of different modalities across correspondingly different channels of communications.

 More specifically, the composite multimedia service 180 can be accessed through several different modalities, including a visual mode, an instant messaging mode and a voice mode. Each modality of access can be produced by a developer 190 through the use of a service deployment tool 170. The service deployment tool 170 can be configured to produce the different modalities of access for the composite multimedia service 180, including visual markup to provide visual access to the composite multimedia service 180, and voice markup to provide audible access to the composite multimedia service 180.

 One or more gateway server platforms 110 can be coupled to the composite service enablement data processing system 200. Each of gateway server platforms 110 can facilitate the establishment of a communication channel for accessing the composite multimedia service 180 according to a particular modality of access. For example, the gateway server platforms 110 can include a content server such as a Web server enabled to serve visual markup for accessing the composite multimedia service 180 over the NGN network 120 through a visual mode. Likewise, the gateway server
platforms 110 can include a voice server enabled to provide audible access to the composite multimedia service 180 over the NGN network 120 through an audible mode.

End users 130 can access the composite multimedia service 180 utilizing any one of a selection of client access devices 150. Application logic within each of the client access devices 150 can provide an interface for a specific modality of access. Examples include a content browser within a personal computing device, an audible user interface within a pervasive device, a telephonic user interface within a telephone handset, and the like. Importantly, each of the provided modalities of access can utilize a separate one of multiple channels 160 established with a corresponding gateway server platform 110 over the network 120 for the same session with the composite multimedia service 180. In this regard, a session with the composite multimedia service 180 can subsist across the multiple channels 160 to provide different modalities of access to the composite multimedia service 180 for one of the end users 130.

In more particular illustration, Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of the composite service enablement data processing system 200 of Figure 1. The composite service enablement data processing system 200 can operate in an application server 275 and can include multiple channel servlets 235 configured to process communicative interactions with corresponding sessions 225 for a composite multimedia service over different channels of access 245, 250, 255 for different endpoint types 260A, 260B, 260C in an NGN network. In this regard, the channel servlets 235 can process voice interactions as a voice enabler and voice server to visual endpoint 260A incorporating a voice interface utilizing the Real Time Protocol (RTP) over HTTP, or a voice endpoint 260B utilizing SIP. Likewise, the channel servlets 235 can process visual interactions as a Web application to a visual endpoint 160A. As yet another example, the channel servlets 235 can process instant message interactions as an instant messaging server to an instant messaging endpoint 260C.

More specifically, the channel servlets 235 can be enabled to process HTTP requests for interactions with a corresponding session 225 for a composite multimedia service. The HTTP requests can originate from a visual mode oriented Web page over a visual channel 245, from a visual mode oriented instant messaging interface over an instant messaging channel 255, or even in a voice mode over a voice channel 250 enabled by SIP. Similarly, the channel servlets 235 can be enabled to process SIP requests for
interactions with a corresponding session 225 for a composite multimedia
service through a voice enabler which can include suitable voice markup,
such as VoiceXML and call control extensible markup language (CCXML)
coupled to a SIPlet which, in combination, can be effective in processing
voice interactions for the corresponding session 225 for the composite
multimedia service, as it is known in the art.

Each of the channel servlets 235 can be coupled to a model servlet 220.
The model servlet 220 can mediate interactions with a model 210 for an
associated one of the sessions 225. Each of the sessions 225 can be
managed within a session manager 215 which can correlate different
channels of communication established through the channel servlets 235
with a single corresponding one of the sessions 225. The correlation of
the different channels of communication can be facilitated through the use
of a coupled location registry 230. The location registry 230 can include
a table indicating a host name of systems and channels active for the
corresponding one of the sessions 225.

The model servlet 220 can include program code enabled to access a model
210 for a corresponding session 225 for a composite multimedia service
providing different channels of access 245, 250, 255 through different
endpoints 260A, 260B, 260C. For instance, the model 210 can be
encapsulated within an entity bean within a bean container. Moreover, the
model 210 can store session data for a corresponding one of the sessions
225 irrespective of the channel of access 245, 250, 255 through which the
session data for the corresponding one of the sessions 225 is created,
removed or modified.

Notably, changes in state for each of the sessions 225 for a composite
multimedia service can be synchronized across the different views 260 for
the different channels of access 245, 250, 255 through a listener
architecture. The listener architecture can include one or more listeners
240 for each model 210. Each listener can correspond to a different
channel of access 245, 250, 255 and can detect changes in state for the
model 210. Responsive to detecting changes in state for the model 210 for
a corresponding one of the sessions 225 for a composite multimedia
service, a listener 240 can provide a notification to subscribing view 260
so as to permit the subscribing views 260 to refresh to incorporate the
detected changes in state for the model 210.
Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating a process for managing multiple channels of access to a single session for a composite service in the data processing system of Figure 2. Beginning in block 310, a first channel of access can be opened for the composite multimedia service and a session can be established in block 320 with the composite multimedia service. Data for the session can be stored in a model for the session which can be established in block 330. If additional channels of access are to be established for the session in decision block 340, the process can continue in block 350. In block 350, an additional channel of access can be established for the same session for as many additional channels as required.

When no further channels of access are to be established in decision block 340, in block 360 a listener can be registered for each established channel of access for the session. Subsequently, in block 370 events can be received in each listener. In decision block 380, when a model change is detected, in block 390, the model change can be provided to each endpoint for selected ones of the established channels of access. In consequence, the endpoints can receive and apply the changes to corresponding views for the selected ones of the established channels of access for the same session, irrespective of the particular channel of access through which the changes to the model had been applied.

Notably, once a visual channel of access has been established for a session, a new voice channel of access to the session can be established through an endpoint for the visual channel of access. In more particular illustration, Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating a process for establishing a voice channel of access to a session for a composite service from a visual channel of access to the session in an NGN network. Beginning in block 410, a visual channel can be established for a session. The endpoint for the visual channel can include a user interface element such as a hyperlink configured to transmit a request to the composite services enabler to establish a separate voice channel of access to the session for a particular telephonic endpoint.

To that end, in decision block 420, if the user interface element is activated indicating a request to dial out a new voice channel of access, the process can continue in block 440. Otherwise, the visual channel of access can be maintained as is in block 430. In block 440, if it is determined that a new voice channel of access is to be established by way of the activation of the user interface element, in block 440, a request
can be issued to the composite services enabler to dial out a new voice channel of access to a specified voice endpoint. Subsequently, in block 450 a SIP invite can be issued to the voice enabler along with a SIP information request specifying the endpoint phone number.

In block 460, the voice enabler can dial the endpoint phone number and in block 470, a voice channel of access for the session can be established. Once the voice channel of access to the session has been established, end user interactions with the session can continue through either the voice channel of access or the visual channel of access. Changes applied to the model for the session through either the voice channel of access or the visual channel of access can be synchronized across all channels of access whenever the changes are detected through the listener architecture.

Embodiments of the invention can take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment or an embodiment containing both hardware and software elements. In a preferred embodiment, the invention is implemented in software, which includes but is not limited to firmware, resident software, microcode, and the like. Furthermore, the invention can take the form of a computer program product accessible from a computer-readable or computer-readable medium providing program code for use by or in connection with a computer or any instruction execution system.

For the purposes of this description, a computer-readable or computer readable medium can be any apparatus that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The medium can be an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system (or apparatus or device) or a propagation medium. Examples of a computer-readable medium include a semiconductor or solid state memory, magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk and an optical disk. Current examples of optical disks include compact disk - read only memory (CD-ROM), compact disk - read/write (CD-R/W) and DVD.

A data processing system suitable for storing and/or executing program code will include at least one processor coupled directly or indirectly to memory elements through a system bus. The memory elements can include local memory employed during actual execution of the program code, bulk storage, and cache memories which provide temporary storage of at least
some program code in order to reduce the number of times code must be retrieved from bulk storage during execution. Input/output or I/O devices (including but not limited to keyboards, displays, pointing devices, etc.) can be coupled to the system either directly or through intervening I/O controllers. Network adapters may also be coupled to the system to enable the data processing system to become coupled to other data processing systems or remote printers or storage devices through intervening private or public networks. Modems, cable modem and Ethernet cards are just a few of the currently available types of network adapters.
CLAIMS

1. A method for establishing a voice channel of access to a session for a composite multimedia service which can be accessed through several different modalities, including a visual mode and a voice mode, the method comprising:

   establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service;

   processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the session for the composite service; and,

   synchronizing changes of state for the session in a view for each of the visual channel of access and the voice channel of access to the session for the composite service;

wherein once the voice channel of access has been established, end user interactions with the session can continue through either the voice channel of access or the visual channel of access.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service, further comprises placing a hyperlink in the view for the visual channel of access to provide the request to establish the voice channel.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the session for the composite service, comprises:

   determining a telephone number from the request; and,

   forwarding a session initiating protocol (SIP) request to a voice enabler to dial out to the telephone number in order to establish the voice channel of access to the session.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein synchronizing changes of state for the session in a view for each of the channels of access to the session, comprises:

   maintaining the state in a model for the session;
creating listeners for changes of the state in the model for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access;

detecting changes in the state in the model in the listeners; and,

updating the view for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access to the session responsive to detecting the changes of state for the model in the listeners.

5. A system comprising means adapted for carrying out all the steps of the method according to any preceding method claim.

6. A computer program comprising instructions for carrying out all the steps of the method according to any preceding method claim, when said computer program is executed on a computer.
1. A method for establishing a voice channel of access to a session for a composite multimedia service which can be accessed through several different modalities, including a visual mode and a voice mode, the method comprising:

   establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service;

   processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the session for the composite service; and,

   synchronizing changes of state for the session in a view for each of the visual channel of access and the voice channel of access to the session for the composite service;

wherein once the voice channel of access has been established, end user interactions with the session can continue through either the voice channel of access or the visual channel of access,

wherein establishing a visual channel of access to a session for a composite service, further comprises placing a hyperlink in the view for the visual channel of access to provide the request to establish the voice channel.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein processing a request from the visual channel of access to establish a voice channel of access to the session for the composite service, comprises:

   determining a telephone number from the request; and,

   forwarding a session initiating protocol (SIP) request to a voice enabler to dial out to the telephone number in order to establish the voice channel of access to the session.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein synchronizing changes of state for the session in a view for each of the channels of access to the session, comprises:

   maintaining the state in a model for the session;
creating listeners for changes of the state in the model for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access;

detecting changes in the state in the model in the listeners; and,

updating the view for each of the voice channel of access and the visual channel of access to the session responsive to detecting the changes of state for the model in the listeners.

4. A system comprising means adapted for carrying out all the steps of the method according to any preceding method claim.

5. A computer program comprising instructions for carrying out all the steps of the method according to any preceding method claim, when said computer program is executed on a computer.
FIG. 2
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/EP2006/069048

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H04L

EPO-Int. Sophie Hilbig, Form PCT/ISA/21 B (second sheet) (April 2005)

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A CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

INV. H04L29/06

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AL) 15 September 2005 (2005-09-15)
abstract
paragraphs [0012] - [0023]

X

AL) 8 May 2003 (2003-05-08)
abstract
figures 1,4,7-9,13
paragraphs [0013], [0046], [0050] -
[0052], [0058], [0060] - [0063], [0070]
- [0076], [0080] - [0100], [0112],
[0115], [0245] - [0265]

C DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category* Citaton of document with indication where approp. txt(s) of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 January 2007

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/02/2007

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

### Information on patent family members

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