



Internet Multimedia Conferencing: What now?

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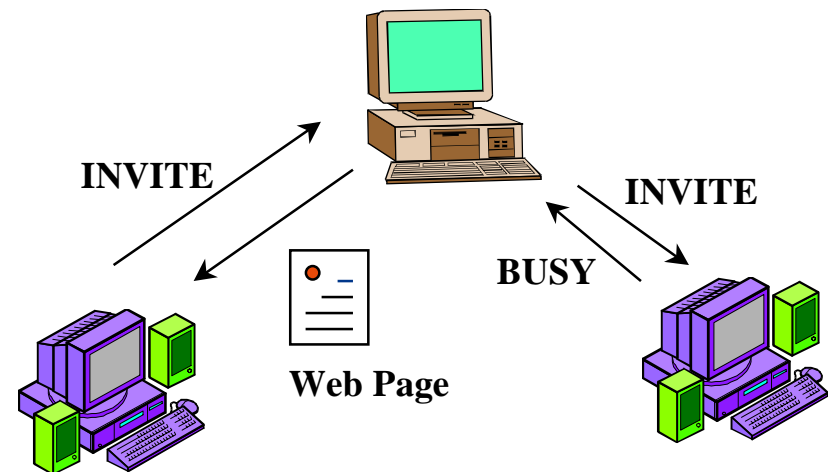
Whats next?

- Service Creation
 - SIP CGI
 - Call Processing Language
- Features
 - Caller handling directives
 - Call control



Service Creation

- SIP can do lots of neat services
 - call redirect web
 - web IVR
 - email call logs
 - follow-me
 - distributed home line emulation



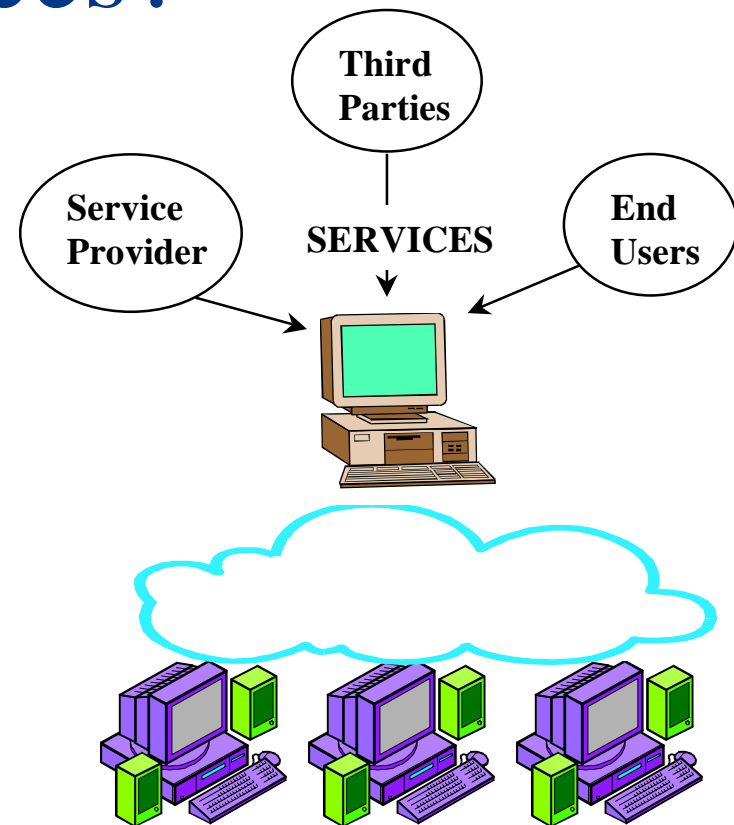
Call Redirect to Web Service

- How to program these services?



Who Creates Services?

- Lots of people
 - service providers
 - third parties
 - end users
- Security Requirements
 - End users shouldn't access resources, crash servers
 - CGI model dangerous!





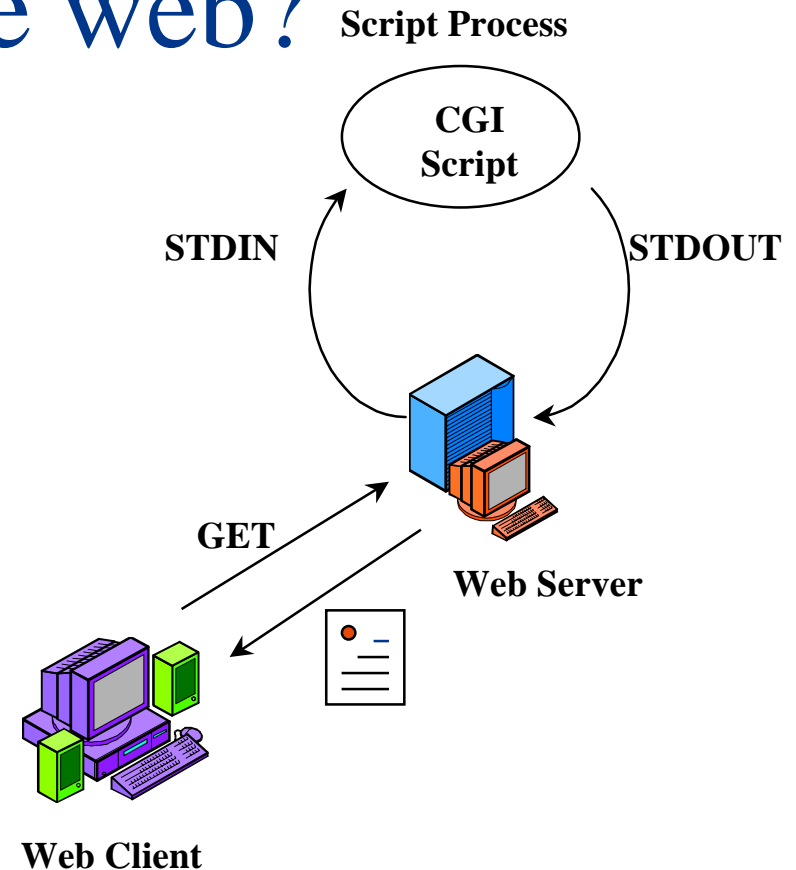
Some Requirements

- Rapid Development
 - easy services = easy program
- Rapid Deployment
 - Servers stay up
 - No code rebuilds
- Cross Platform
 - Vendor, possibly protocol
- Easy Learning
 - Little protocol expertise
 - Basic programming expertise



How's it done on the web?

- CGI = Common Gateway Interface
 - Popular web dynamic content tool
 - Request arrives at server
 - server spawns process
 - request info sent to process
 - process returns web page





SIP CGI

- SIP and HTTP are close cousins
- SIP CGI nearly same
 - Allow for “persistent” scripts
 - Allow script to proxy and return responses
- Benefits
 - ANY programming language
 - Loose coupling with server
 - separate process
 - IPC by file descriptors
 - no rebuilds or out of service
 - Little SIP understanding needed



Example perl Script

- Provides “call forward unconditional service”
- Uses database to store forwarding lists
- Returns error if user not in database
- only 19 lines of perl!!

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w

use DB_File;

sub fail {
    my($status, $reason) = @_;
    print "SIP/2.0 $status $reason\n\n";
    exit 0;
}

tie %addresses, 'DB_File', 'addresses.db' or fail("500", "Address database failure");

$to = $ENV{'HTTP_TO'};

if (! defined( $to )) {
    fail("400", "Missing Recipient");
}

$destination = $addresses{$to};
if (! defined( $destination )) {
    fail("404", "No such user");
}

print "CGI-PROXY-REQUEST-TO $destination SIP/2.0\n";
print "CGI-Reexecute-On: never\n\n";
untie %addresses; # Close db file
```




Another solution

- CGI is unlimited in flexibility
 - ideal for service providers, third parties
 - not ideal for end users
- Want restrictions for end users
 - limited access to resources
 - limited services
 - guarantees on correctness
 - bounds on execution time
 - automated verification



Call Processing Language

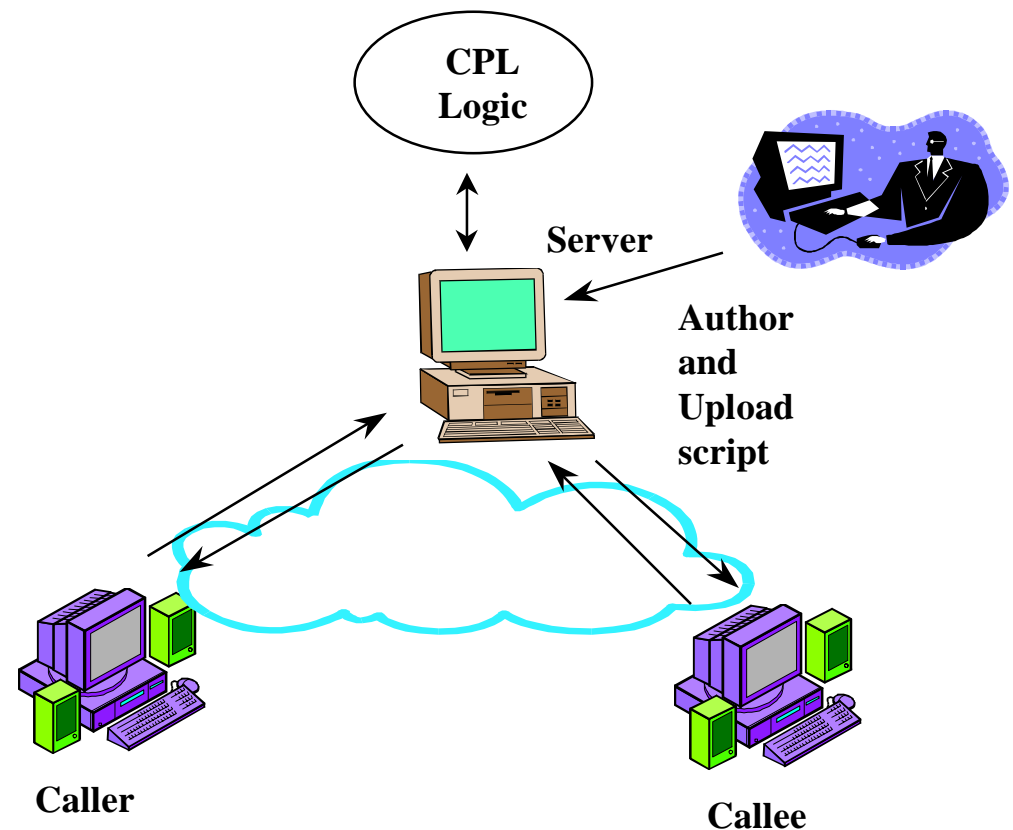
- A scripting language to describe call services
- Language properties guarantee safety
- Based on XML
- Hand or tool authoring
- Example: “call forward on busy/no-answer”
- Under development in IETF

```
<call>
  <location url="sip:jones@pc.ex.com">
    <proxy timeout="8s">
      <busy>
        <location url="sip:jones@vmail.ex.com"
          merge="clear" id="voicemail" >
          <proxy />
        </location>
      </busy>
      <noanswer>
        <link ref="voicemail" />
      </noanswer>
    </proxy>
  </location>
</call>
```



How is it used?

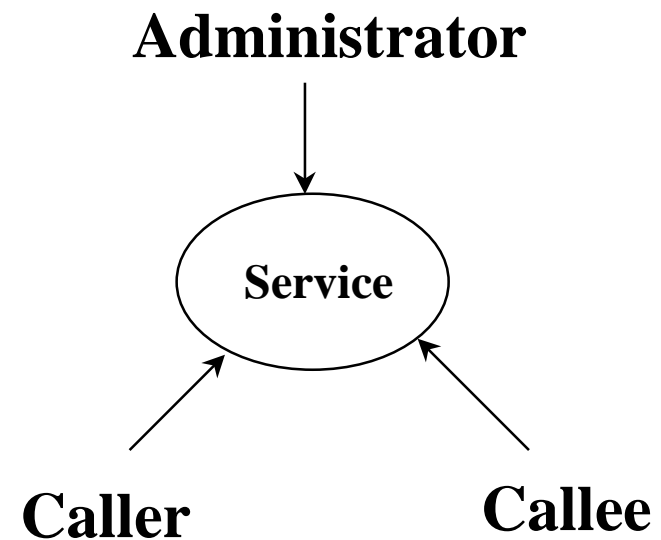
- User authors script
 - tools or by hand
- User uploads script to server
 - SIP, HTTP, FTP, email
- Someone calls user
- Server executes script
- Script rings phone at work
- Call accepted





Who controls the service?

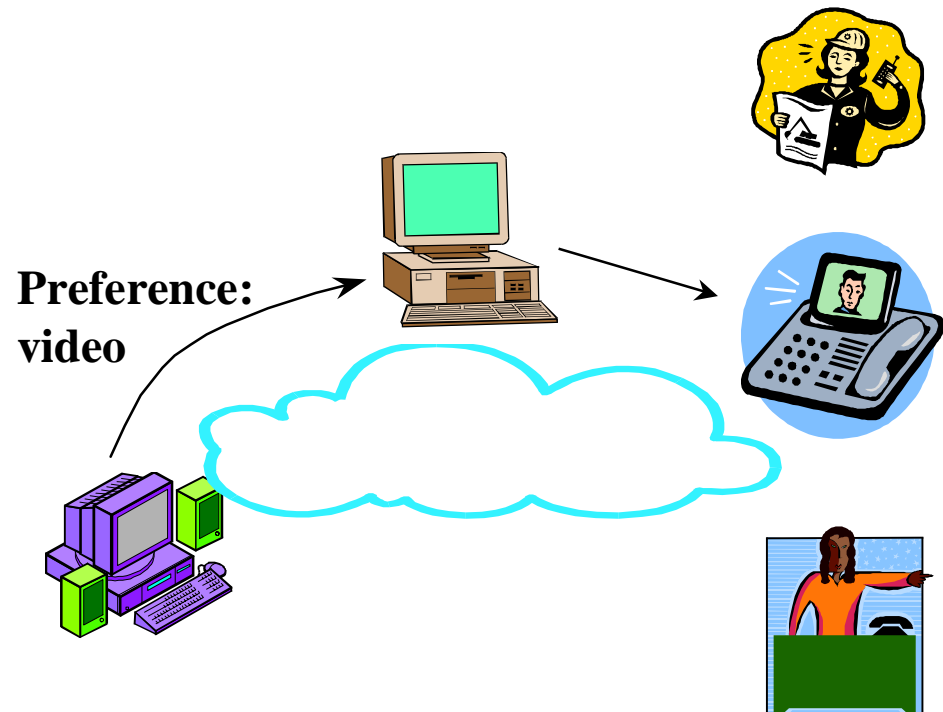
- Three parties interested in a call
 - caller
 - callee
 - administrators
- CPL and CGI used for callee/administrator logic
- How about caller logic?





SIP Caller Preferences

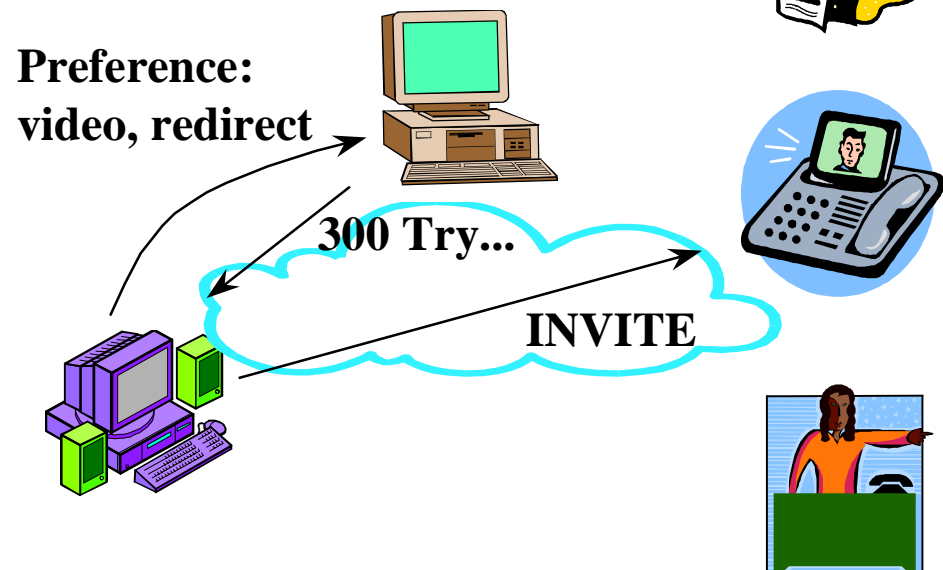
- SIP Extensions for specifying caller preferences
- Preferences carried in INVITE setup message
- Preferences for
 - reaching callee at home or work
 - fax, video, audio call
 - mobile or landline
 - secretary or voicemail
 - priority locations





Additional Preferences

- Caller can also direct server features
 - proxy or redirect
 - reach all, reach first
 - call queue
- Challenge
 - Merging all these preferences
 - Feature interaction
 - Differentiator!





New SIP Features

- SIP's current features are mostly for call initiation
- Need features for post-call setup
 - Transfer
 - Multi-party
 - Dial-in bridges
- Requirements
 - Features can be implemented **anywhere**
 - end systems alone
 - central servers
 - Don't specify feature - specify primitive
 - Primitive example
 - Add call leg



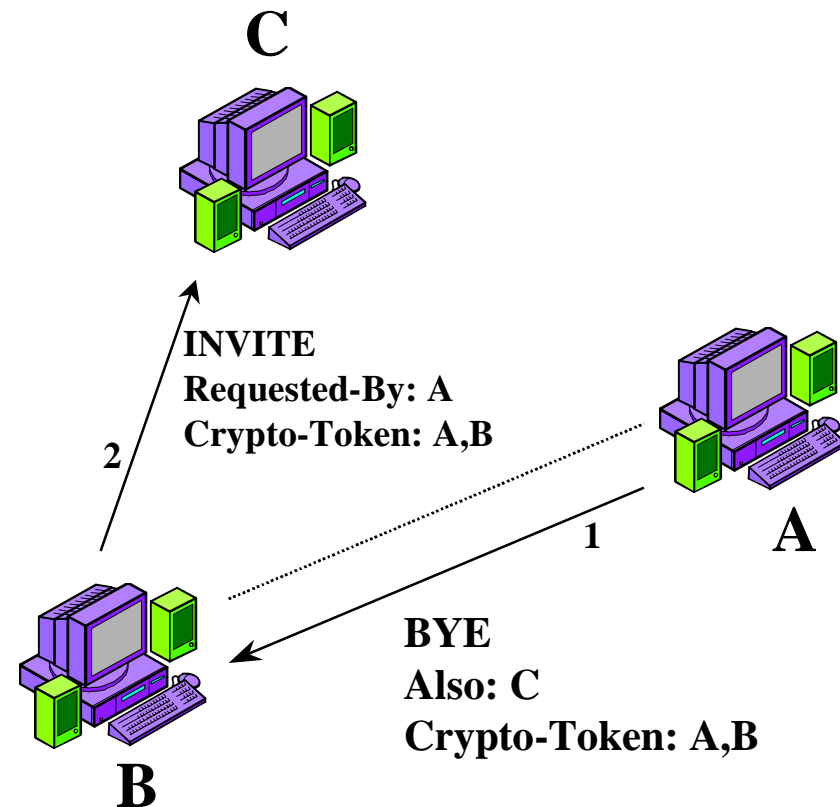
Not your ordinary transfer...

- Internet is not PSTN
- End systems *can* be smart
- Give them information
 - All parties know what service is invoked
- Give them a choice
 - Any party can refuse or accept service
- Give them security
 - Parties can be sure of identity of others involved in service
- Dumb endpoints can ignore these
 - don't tell user about service
 - accept service
 - ignore security



E2E Call Transfer

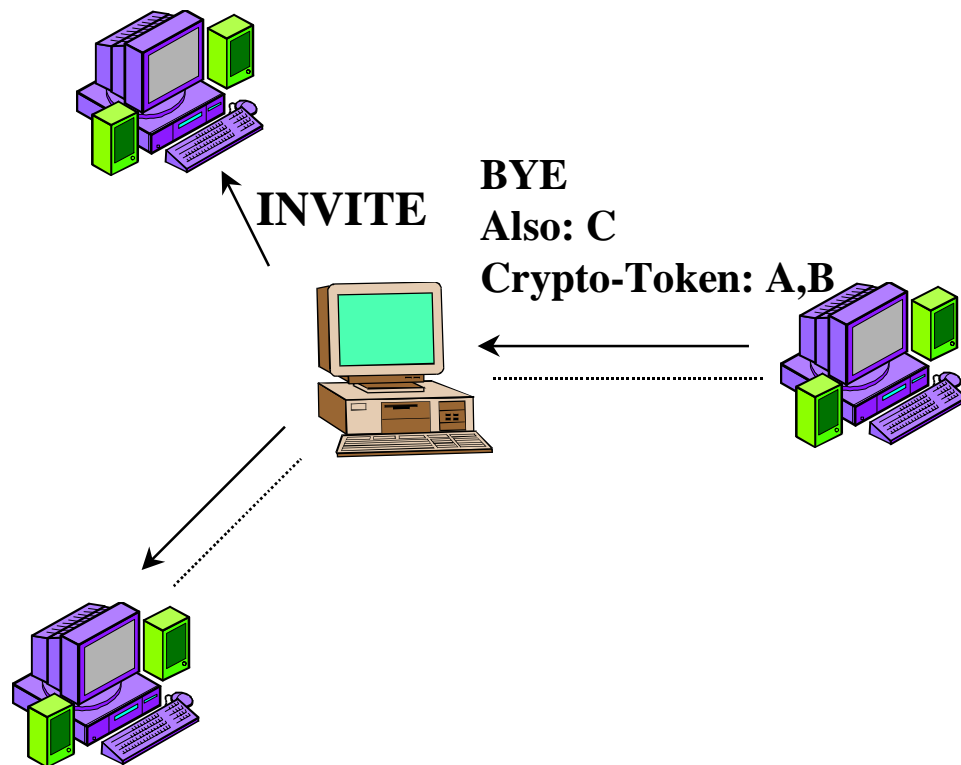
- A transfers B to C
- Whats new?
 - C knows A did transfer
 - C can accept/reject transfer
 - B knows its being transferred to C
 - B can accept/reject transfer





Net-Provided Transfer

- Same service - A transfers B to C
- Proxy steps in
- A does same thing
- Service looks like traditional transfer now!





Conclusion

- CGI and CPL for programming services
- Caller preferences
- Call control