Facebook, Inc. v. BlackBerry Limited et al Doc. 1 Att. 1

EXHIBIT A

Dockets.Justia.com

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Wu et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent: *Apr. 23, 2013**

(54) **VOICE INSTANT MESSAGING**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 29 days.

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G06F 15/16 (2006.01)

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USPC **709/205**; 709/226; 715/744; 715/751; 715/758

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 709/203–207, 709/227–238, 245–246; 715/744, 751, 578, 715/759
See application file for complete search history.

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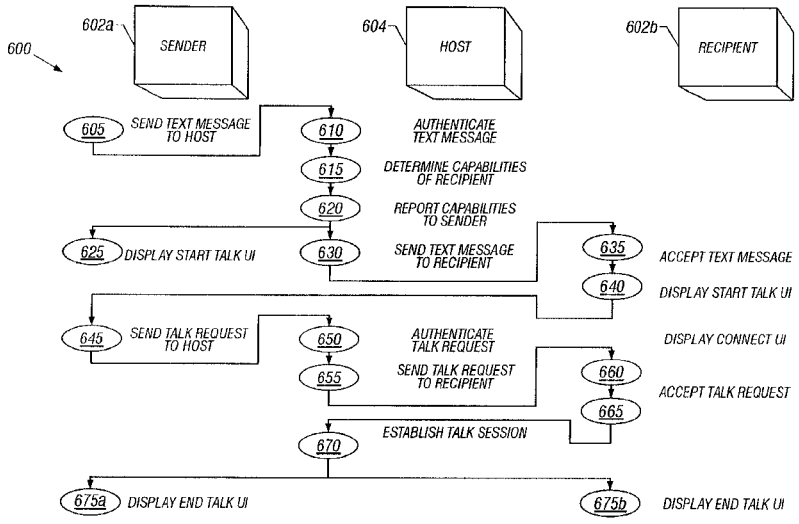
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and techniques for transferring electronic data include enabling instant messaging communication between a sender an at least one recipient through an instant messaging host. In addition, voice communication is enabled between the sender and the recipient through the instant messaging host.

18 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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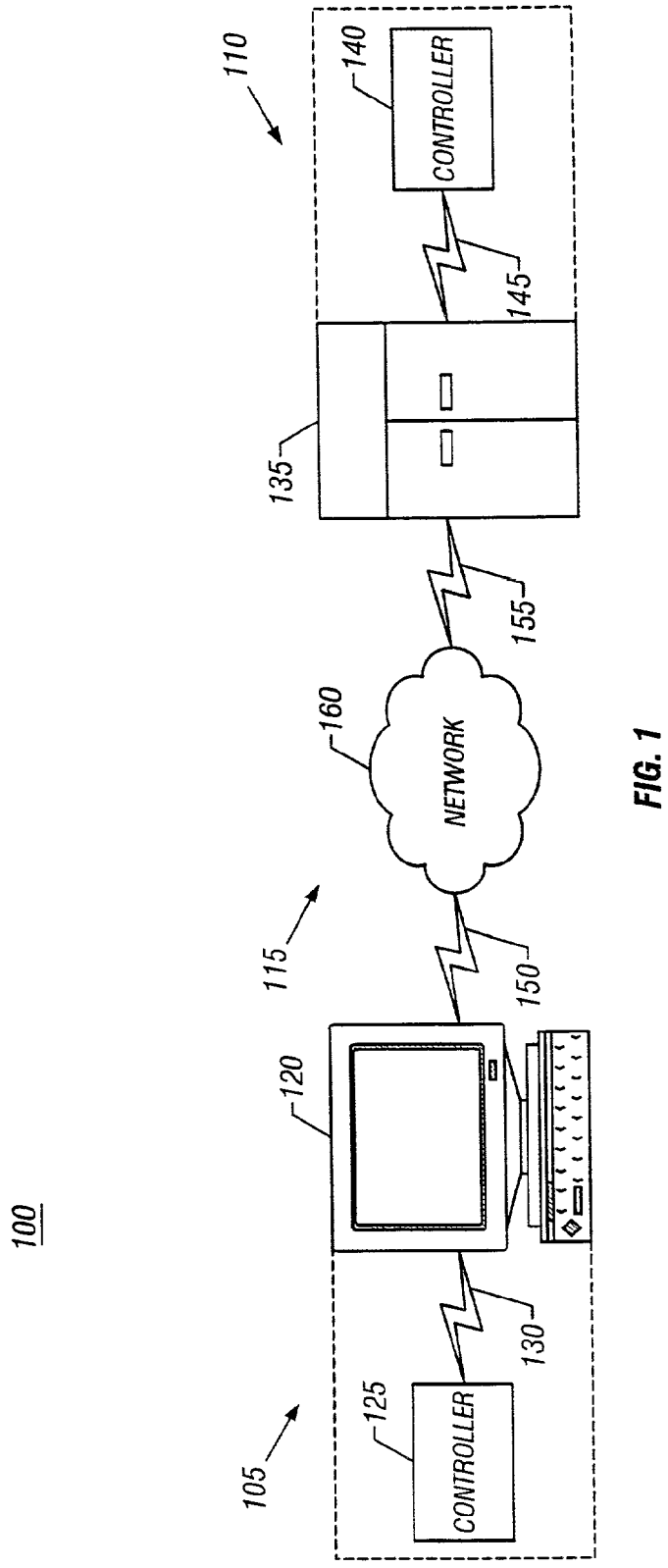
100
105
110
115
120
125
CONTROLLER
130
135
140
CONTROLLER
145
150
155
160
NETWORK

FIG. 1

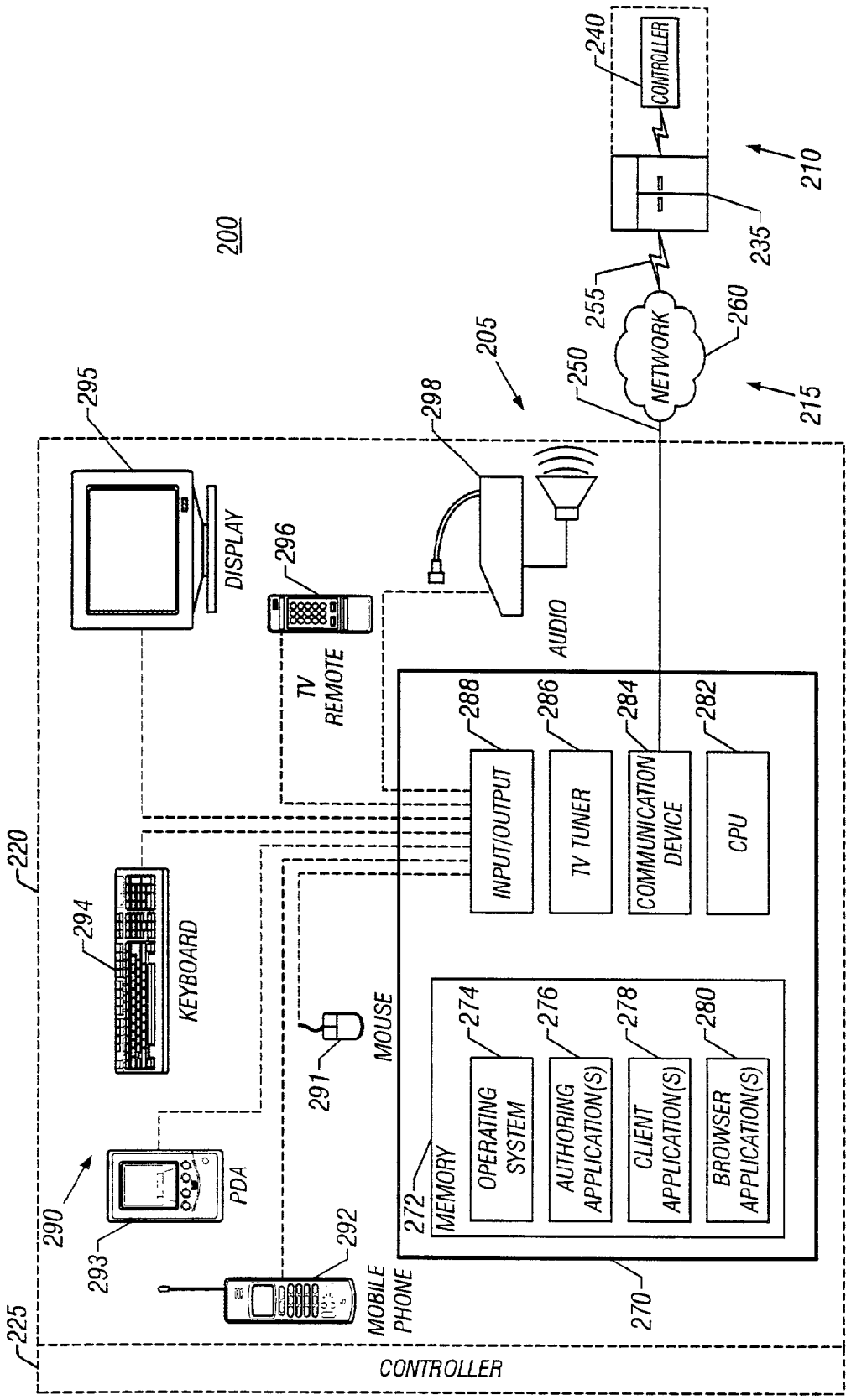
200
205
210
215
220
225
235
240
250
255
260
270
272
274
276
278
280
282
284
286
288
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
298
CONTROLLER
NETWORK
DISPLAY
TV REMOTE
AUDIO
KEYBOARD
MOUSE
PDA
MOBILE PHONE
MEMORY
OPERATING SYSTEM
AUTHORING APPLICATION(S)
CLIENT APPLICATION(S)
BROWSER APPLICATION(S)
INPUT/OUTPUT
TV TUNER
COMMUNICATION DEVICE
CPU
CONTROLLER

FIG. 2

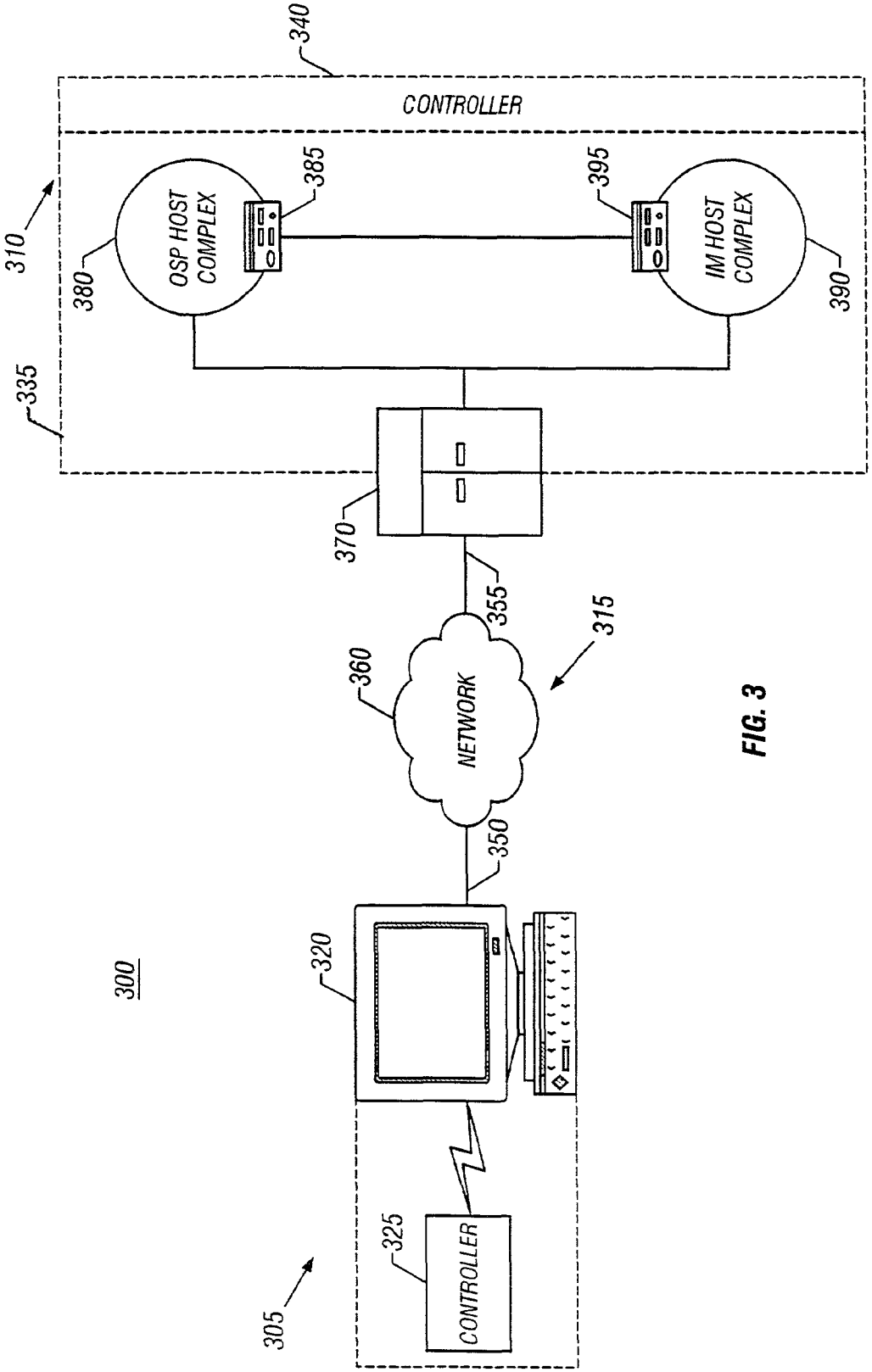
340
CONTROLLER
310
OSP HOST COMPLEX
380
385
395
IM HOST COMPLEX
390
335
370
355
315
360
NETWORK
350
320
300
325
CONTROLLER
305

FIG. 3

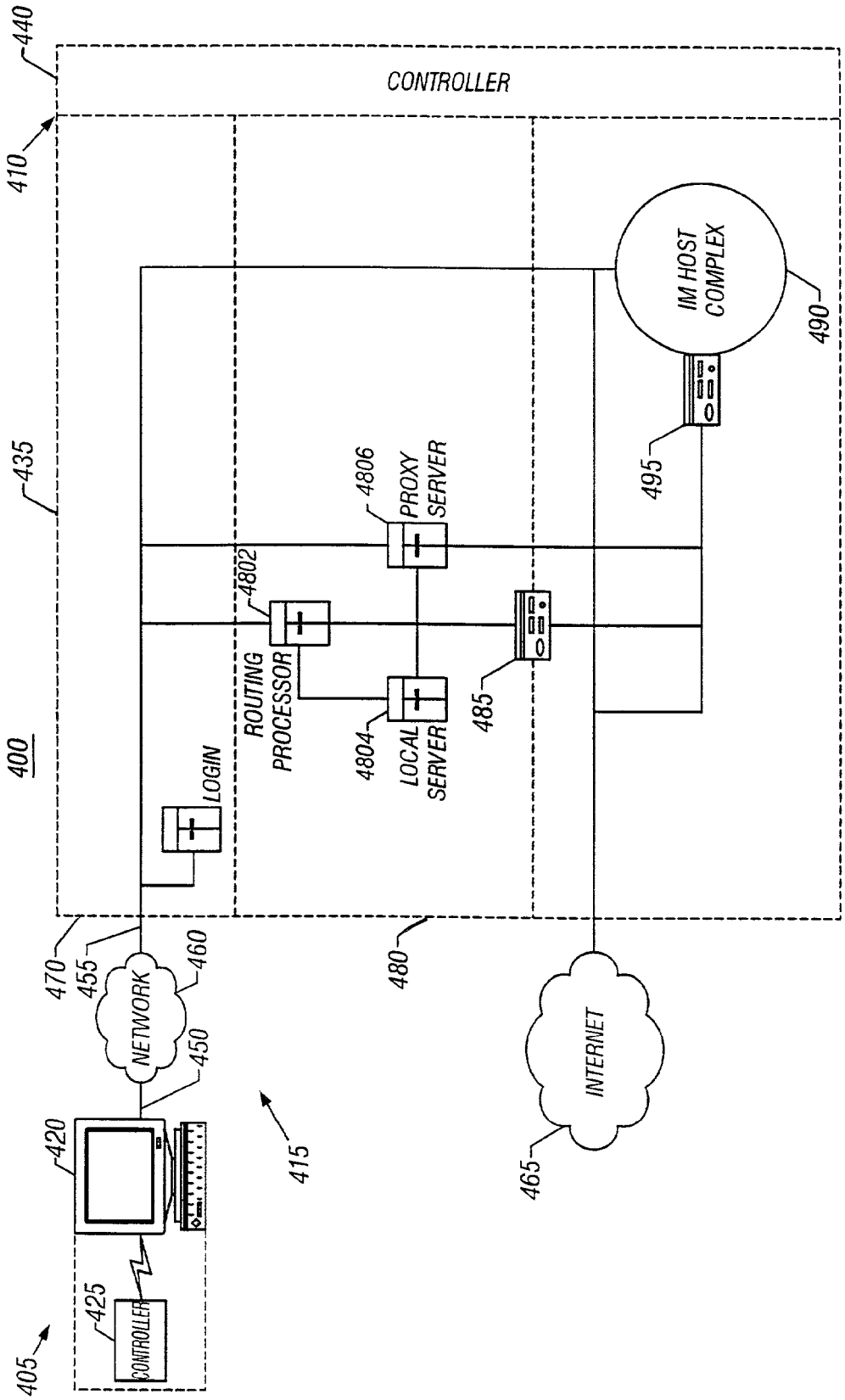
440
CONTROLLER
410
IM HOST COMPLEX
490
435
4806
PROXY SERVER
495
4802
ROUTING PROCESSOR
485
400
LOGIN
4804
LOCAL SERVER
470
455
460
480
NETWORK
450
INTERNET
420
415
465
425
CONTROLLER
405

FIG. 4

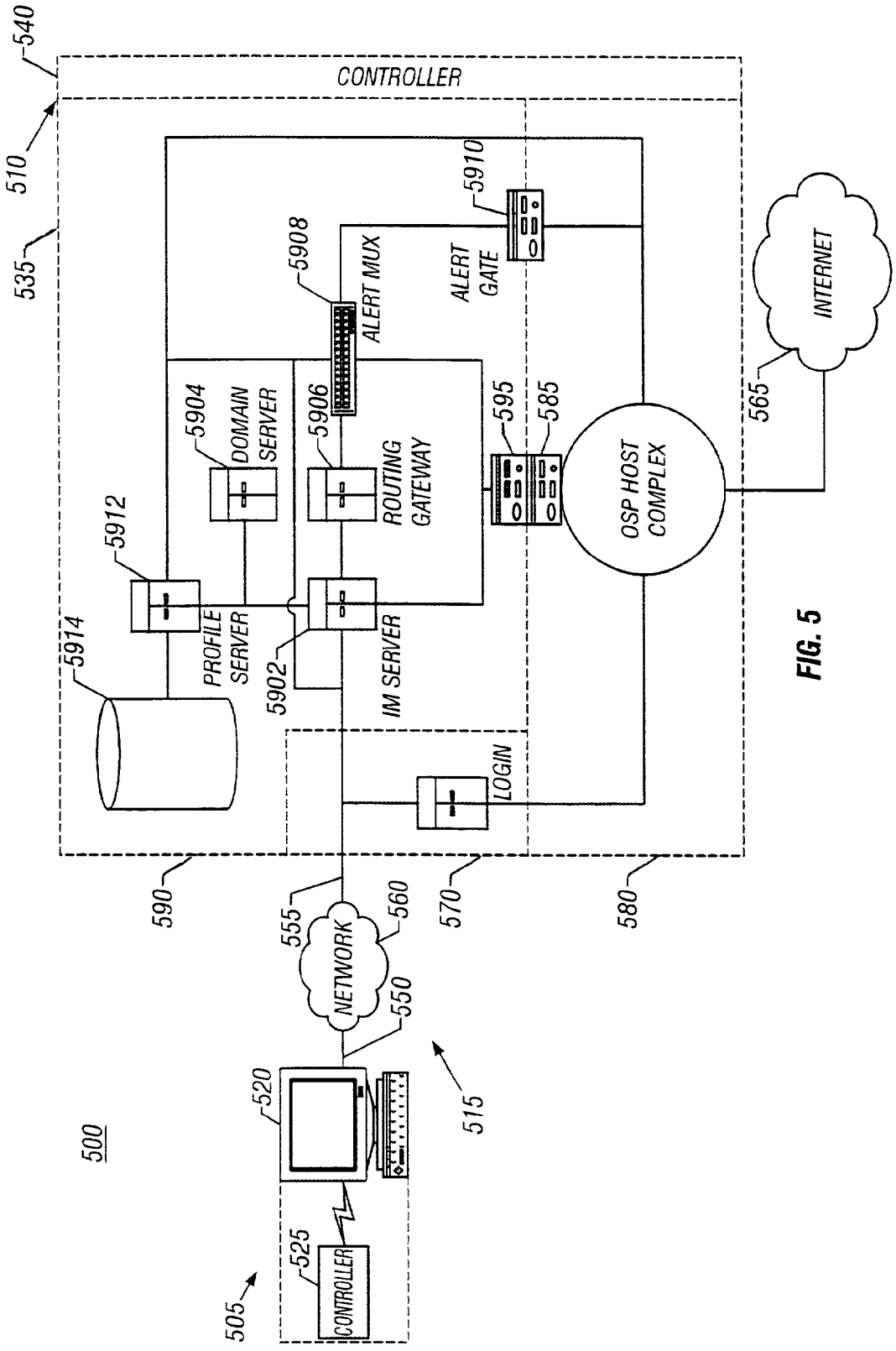
500
505
510
515
520
525
CONTROLLER
535
540
550
555
560
565
570
580
590
595
585
5902
5904
5906
5908
5910
5912
5914
ALERT MUX
ALERT GATE
DOMAIN SERVER
ROUTING GATEWAY
PROFILE SERVER
IM SERVER
LOGIN
OSP HOST COMPLEX
INTERNET
NETWORK
CONTROLLER

FIG. 5

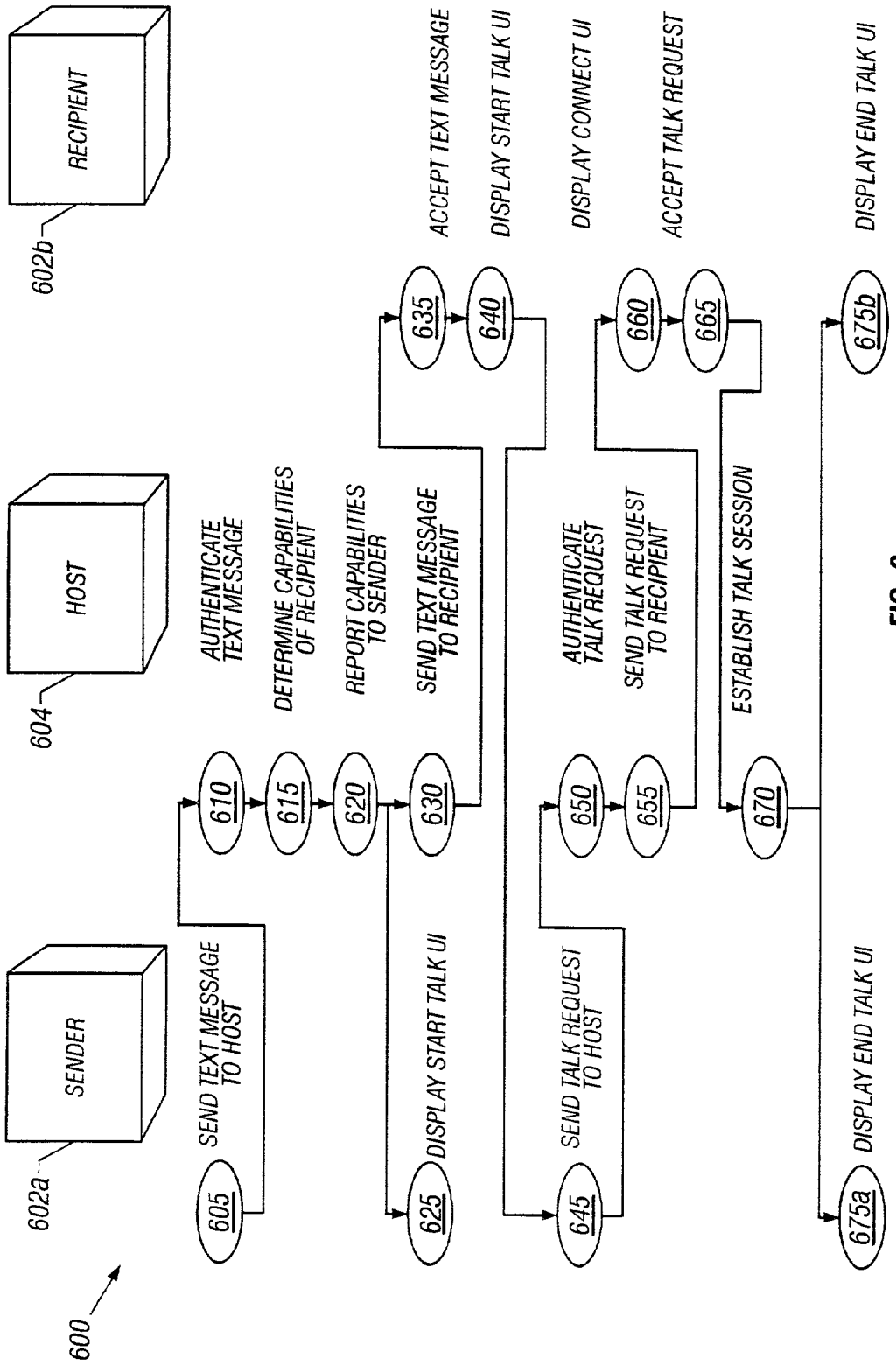
600
602a
SENDER
602b
RECIPIENT
604
HOST
605
SEND TEXT MESSAGE TO HOST
610
AUTHENTICATE TEXT MESSAGE
615
DETERMINE CAPABILITIES OF RECIPIENT
620
REPORT CAPABILITIES TO SENDER
625
DISPLAY START TALK UI
630
SEND TEXT MESSAGE TO RECIPIENT
635
ACCEPT TEXT MESSAGE
640
DISPLAY START TALK UI
645
SEND TALK REQUEST TO HOST
650
AUTHENTICATE TALK REQUEST
655
SEND TALK REQUEST TO RECIPIENT
660
DISPLAY CONNECT UI
665
ACCEPT TALK REQUEST
670
ESTABLISH TALK SESSION
675a
DISPLAY END TALK UI
675b
DISPLAY END TALK UI

FIG. 6

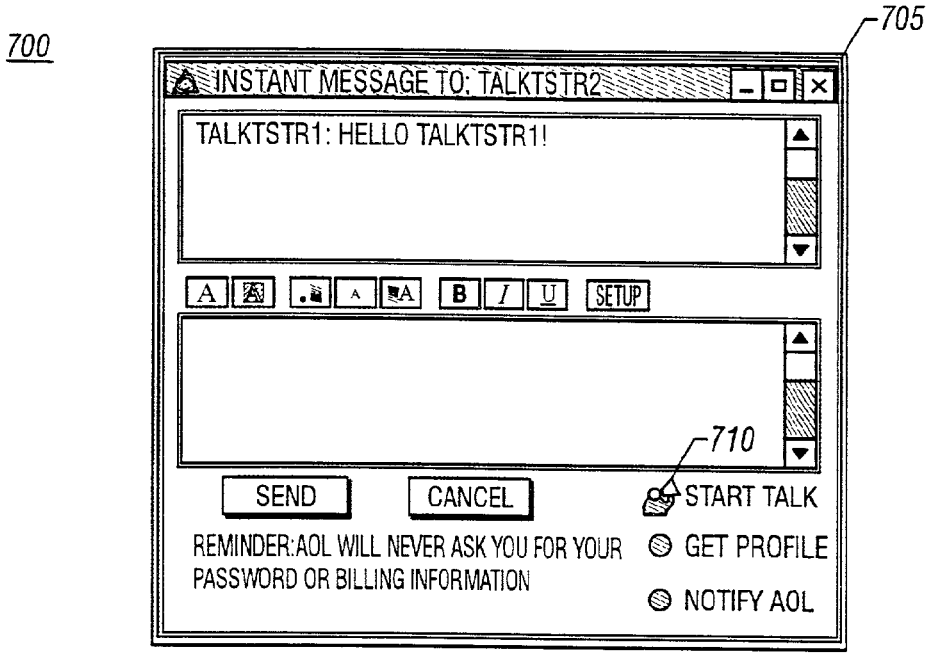
700
705
INSTANT MESSAGE TO: TALKTSTR2
TALKTSTR1: HELLO TALKTSTR1!
SETUP
710
SEND
CANCEL
START TALK
REMINDER:AOL WILL NEVER ASK YOU FOR YOUR PASSWORD OR BILLING INFORMATION
GET PROFILE
NOTIFY AOL

FIG. 7

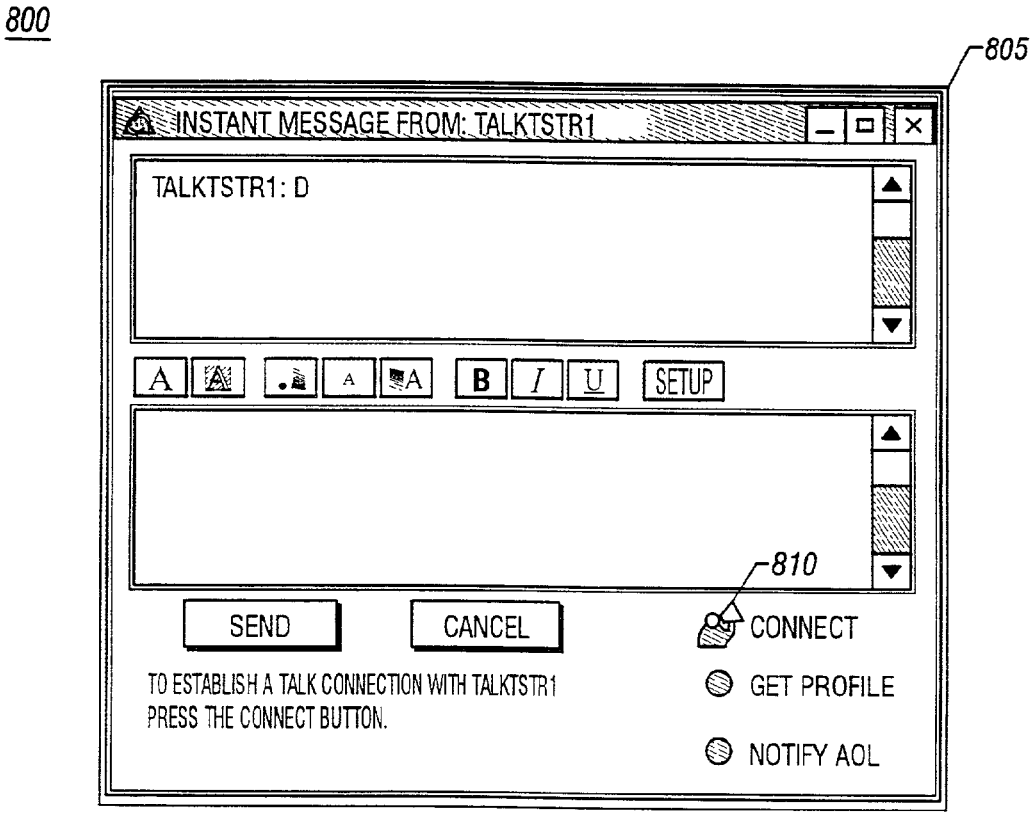
800
805
INSTANT MESSAGE FROM: TALKTSTR1
TALKTSTR1: D
SETUP
810
SEND
CANCEL
CONNECT
TO ESTABLISH A TALK CONNECTION WITH TALKTSTR1 PRESS THE CONNECT BUTTON.
GET PROFILE
NOTIFY AOL

FIG. 8

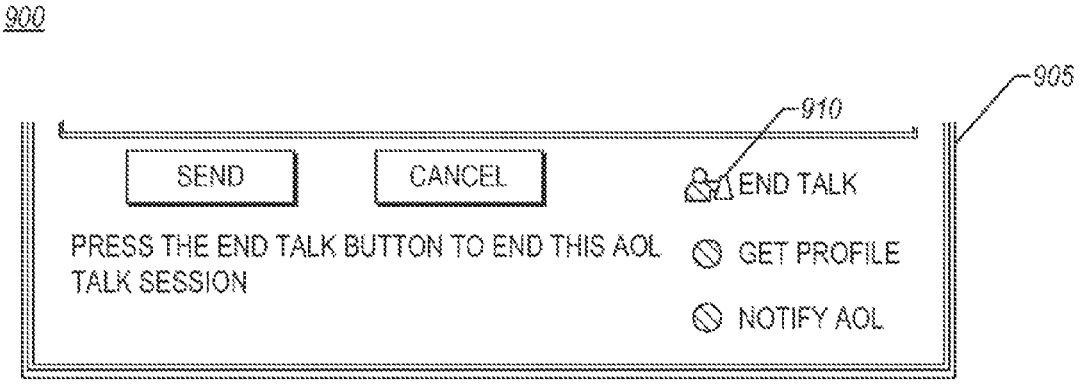
900
905
910
SEND
CANCEL
END TALK
PRESS THE END TALK BUTTON TO END THIS AOL TALK SESSION
GET PROFILE
NOTIFY AOL

FIG. 9

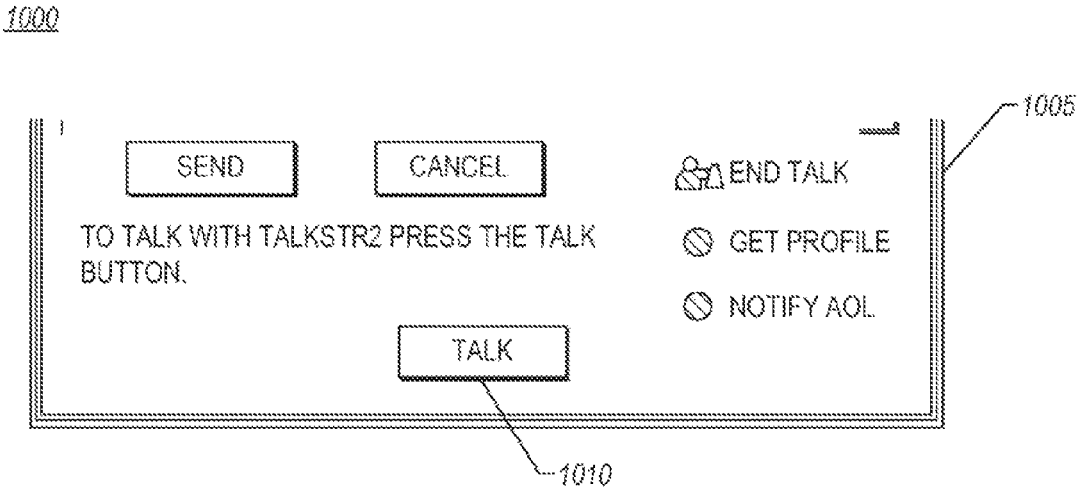
1000
1005
SEND
CANCEL
END TALK
TO TALK WITH TALKSTR2 PRESS THE TALK BUTTON.
GET PROFILE
NOTIFY AOL
TALK
1010

FIG. 10

VOICE INSTANT MESSAGING

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/810,159, filed Mar. 19, 2001 now U.S. Pat. No. 8,041,768, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/189,974, filed Mar. 17, 2000, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/239,917, filed Oct. 13, 2000. The foregoing applications are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to transferring data between subscribers of a communications system and more particularly to transferring audio data between subscribers of an instant messaging host.

BACKGROUND

Online service providers are constantly offering new services and upgrading existing services to enhance their subscribers' online experience. Subscribers have on-demand access to news, weather, financial, sports, and entertainment services as well as the ability to transmit electronic messages and to participate in online discussion groups. For example, subscribers of online service providers such as America Online or CompuServe may view and retrieve information on a wide variety of topics from servers located throughout the world. A server may be maintained by the service provider or by a third party provider who makes information and services available through the worldwide network of computers that make up the online service.

America Online has provided subscribers with the ability to send and receive instant messages. Instant messages are private online conversations between two or more people who have subscribed to the instant messaging service and have installed the necessary software. Because such online conversations take place in essentially real time, instant messaging can provide immediate access to desired information. Instant messaging is becoming a preferred means of communicating among online subscribers.

SUMMARY

In one general aspect, electronic data is transferred between users of a communications system by enabling instant messaging communication between a sender an at least one recipient through an instant messaging host. In addition, voice communication is enabled between the sender and the recipient through the instant messaging host.

Implementations may include one or more of the following features. For example, implementations may include receiving and authenticating a text instant message from the sender at the instant messaging host; determining capabilities of the recipient; reporting the capabilities of the recipient; receiving a request to establish voice communication from the sender and/or the recipient; and/or authenticating the request. Authenticating may include identifying a screen name and/or an EP address of the sender and/or the recipient. Determining capabilities of the recipient may include identifying hardware or software associated with the recipient. A user interface may be displayed according to the capabilities of the recipient.

Voice communication may be enabled by establishing a generic signaling interface channel, a control channel, and an audio channel between the sender and the recipient. A mode UDP test may be attempted on the audio channel. The control channel may include a TCP/IP socket. The audio channel may include a UDP or TCP channel.

These and other general aspects may be implemented by an apparatus and/or by a computer program stored on a computer readable medium. The computer readable medium may comprise a disc, a client device, a host device, and/or a propagated signal.

Other features and advantages will be apparent from the following description, including the drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of a communications system.

FIGS. **2-5** are expansions of the block diagram of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **6** is a flow chart of a communications method that may be implemented by the systems of FIGS. **1-5**.

FIGS. **7-10** are illustrations of different graphical user interfaces that may be provided by the systems of FIGS. **1-5**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For illustrative purposes, FIGS. **1-5** describe a communications system for implementing techniques for transferring electronic data. For brevity, several elements in the figures described below are represented as monolithic entities. However, as would be understood by one skilled in the art, these elements each may include numerous interconnected computers and components designed to perform a set of specified operations and/or dedicated to a particular geographical region.

Referring to FIG. **1**, a communications system **100** is capable of delivering and exchanging data between a client system **105** and a host system **110** through a communications link **115**. The client system **105** typically includes one or more client devices **120** and/or client controllers **125**. For example, the client system **105** may include one or more general-purpose computers (e.g., personal computers), one or more special-purpose computers (e.g., devices specifically programmed to communicate with each other and/or the host system **110**), or a combination of one or more general-purpose computers and one or more special-purpose computers. The client system **105** may be arranged to operate within or in concert with one or more other systems, such as for example, one or more LANs ("Local Area Networks") and/or one or more WANs ("Wide Area Networks").

The client device **120** is generally capable of executing instructions under the command of a client controller **125**. The client device **120** is connected to the client controller **125** by a wired or wireless data pathway **130** capable of delivering data.

The client device **120** and client controller **125** each typically includes one or more hardware components and/or software components. An example of a client device **120** is a general-purpose computer (e.g., a personal computer) capable of responding to and executing instructions in a defined manner. Other examples include a special-purpose computer, a workstation, a server, a device, a component, other equipment or some combination thereof capable of responding to and executing instructions. An example of client controller **125** is a software application loaded on the client device **120** for commanding and directing communications enabled by the client device **120**. Other examples include a program, a piece of code, an instruction, a device, a computer, a computer system, or a combination thereof, for independently or collectively instructing the client device **120** to interact and operate as described herein. The client con-

troller **125** may be embodied permanently or temporarily in any type of machine, component, equipment, storage medium, or propagated signal capable of providing instructions to the client device **120**.

The communications link **115** typically includes a delivery network **160** making a direct or indirect communication between the client system **105** and the host system **110**, irrespective of physical separation. Examples of a delivery network **160** include the Internet, the World Wide Web, WANs, LANs, analog or digital wired and wireless telephone networks (e.g. PSTN, ISDN, or xDSL), radio, television, cable, satellite, and/or any other delivery mechanism for carrying data. The communications link **115** may include communication pathways **150**, **155** that enable communications through the one or more delivery networks **160** described above. Each of the communication pathways **150**, **155** may include, for example, a wired, wireless, cable or satellite communication pathway.

The host system **110** includes a host device **135** capable of executing instructions under the command and direction of a host controller **140**. The host device **135** is connected to the host controller **140** by a wired or wireless, data pathway **145** capable of carrying and delivering data.

The host system **110** typically includes one or more host devices **135** and/or host controllers **140**. For example, the host system **110** may include one or more general-purpose computers (e.g., personal computers), one or more special-purpose computers (e.g., devices specifically programmed to communicate with each other and/or the client system **105**), or a combination of one or more general-purpose computers and one or more special-purpose computers. The host system **110** may be arranged to operate within or in concert with one or more other systems, such as, for example, one or more LANs ("Local Area Networks") and/or one or more WANs ("Wide Area Networks").

The host device **135** and host controller **140** each typically includes one or more hardware components and/or software components. An example of a host device **135** is a general-purpose computer (e.g., a personal computer) capable of responding to and executing instructions in a defined manner. Other examples include a special-purpose computer, a workstation, a server, a device, a component, other equipment or some combination thereof capable of responding to and executing instructions. An example of host controller **140** is a software application loaded on the host device **135** for commanding and directing communications enabled by the host device **135**. Other examples include a program, a piece of code, an instruction, a device, a computer, a computer system, or a combination thereof, for independently or collectively instructing the host device **135** to interact and operate as described herein. The host controller **140** may be embodied permanently or temporarily in any type of machine, component, equipment, storage medium, or propagated signal capable of providing instructions to the host device **135**.

FIG. **2** illustrates a communication system **200** including a client system **205** communicating with a host system **210** through a communications link **215**. Client system **205** typically includes one or more client devices **220** and one or more client controllers **225** for controlling the client devices **220**. Host system **210** typically includes one or more host devices **235** and one or more host controllers **240** for controlling the host devices **235**. The communications link **215** may include communication pathways **250**, **255** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **260**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. **2** are broadly described above with respect to FIG. **1**. In particular, the host system **210** and communications link **215** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to host system **110** and communications link **115** of FIG. **1**. Likewise, the client system **205** of FIG. **2** typically has attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the client system **105** of FIG. **1**.

The client device **220** typically includes a general purpose computer **270** having an internal or external storage **272** for storing data and programs such as an operating system (e.g., DOS, Windows™, Windows95™, Windows98™, Windows2000™, Windows NT™, OS/2, or Linux) and one or more application programs. Examples of application programs include authoring applications **276** (e.g., word processing, database programs, spreadsheet programs, or graphics programs) capable of generating documents or other electronic content; client applications **278** (e.g., AOL client, CompuServe client, AIM client, AOL TV client, or ISP client) capable of communicating with other computer users, accessing various computer resources, and viewing, creating, or otherwise manipulating electronic content; and browser applications **280** (e.g., Netscape's Navigator or Microsoft's Internet Explorer) capable of rendering standard Internet content.

The general-purpose computer **270** also includes a central, processing unit **282** (CPU) for executing instructions in response to commands from the client controller **225**. In one implementation, the client controller **225** includes one or more of the application programs installed on the internal or external storage **272** of the general-purpose computer **270**. In another implementation, the client controller **225** includes application programs externally stored in and performed by one or more device(s) external to the general-purpose computer **270**.

The general-purpose computer typically will include a communication device **284** for sending and receiving data. One example of the communication device **284** is a modem. Other examples include a transceiver, a set-top box, a communication card, a satellite dish, an antenna, or another network adapter capable of transmitting and receiving data over the communications link **215** through a wired or wireless data pathway **250**. The general-purpose computer **270** also may include a TV ("television") tuner **286** for receiving television programming in the form of broadcast, satellite, and/or cable TV signals. As a result, the client device **220** can selectively and/or simultaneously display network content received by communications device **284** and television programming content received by the TV tuner **286**.

The general-purpose computer **270** typically will include an input/output interface **288** for wired or wireless connection to various peripheral devices **290**. Examples of peripheral devices **290** include, but are not limited to, a mouse **291**, a mobile phone **292**, a personal digital assistant **293** (PDA), a keyboard **294**, a display monitor **295** with or without a touch screen input, a TV remote control **296** for receiving information from and rendering information to subscribers, and a video input device **298**.

Although FIG. **2** illustrates devices such as a mobile telephone **292**, a PDA **293**, and a TV remote control **296** as being peripheral with respect to the general-purpose computer **270**, in another implementation, such devices may themselves include the functionality of the general-purpose computer **270** and operate as the client device **220**. For example, the mobile phone **292** or the PDA **293** may include computing and networking capabilities and function as a client device **220** by accessing the delivery network **260** and communicating with the host system **210**. Furthermore, the client system **205** may include one, some or all of the components and devices described above.

Referring to FIG. **3**, a communications system **300** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **305** and a host system **310** through a communication link **315**. Client system **305** typically includes one or more client devices **320** and one or more client controllers **325** for controlling the client devices **320**. Host system **310** typically includes one or more host devices **335** and one or more host controllers **340** for controlling the host devices **335**. The communications link **315** may include communication pathways **350**, **355** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **360**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. **3** are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. **1** and **2**. In particular, the client system **305** and the communications link **315** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105** and **205** and communications links **115** and **215** of FIGS. **1** and **2**. Likewise, the host system **310** of FIG. **3** may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110** and **210** shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, respectively.

The host system **310** includes a host device **335** and a host controller **340**. The host controller **340** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **335**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **340** includes one or more software applications loaded on the host device **335**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **340** may include any of several other programs, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **335**.

The host device **335** includes a login server **370** for enabling access by subscribers and routing communications between the client system **305** and other elements of the host device **335**. The host device **335** also includes various host complexes such as the depicted OSP ("Online Service Provider") host complex **380** and IM ("Instant Messaging") host complex **390**. To enable access to these host complexes by subscribers, the client system **305** includes communication software, for example, an OSP client application and an IM client application. The OSP and IM communication software applications are designed to facilitate the subscriber's interactions with the respective services and, in particular, may provide access to all the services available within the respective host complexes.

Typically, the OSP host complex **380** supports different services, such as email, discussion groups, chat, news services, and Internet access. The OSP host complex **380** is generally designed with an architecture that enables the machines within the OSP host complex **380** to communicate with each other and employs certain protocols (i.e., standards, formats, conventions, rules, and structures) to transfer data. The OSP host complex **380** ordinarily employs one or more OSP protocols and custom dialing engines to enable access by selected client applications. The OSP host complex **380** may define one or more specific protocols for each service based on a common, underlying proprietary protocol.

The IM host complex **390** is generally independent of the OSP host complex **380**, and supports instant messaging services irrespective of a subscriber's network or Internet access. Thus, the IM host complex **390** allows subscribers to send and receive instant messages, whether or not they have access to any particular ISP. The IM host complex **390** may support associated services, such as administrative matters, advertising, directory services, chat, and interest groups related to the instant messaging. The IM host complex **390** has an architecture that enables all of the machines within the IM host complex to communicate with each other. To transfer data, the IM host complex **390** employs one or more standard or exclusive IM protocols.

The host device **335** may include one or more gateways that connect and therefore link complexes, such as the OSP host complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex gateway **395**. The OSP host complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex **395** gateway may directly or indirectly link the OSP host complex **380** with the IM host complex **390** through a wired or wireless pathway. Ordinarily, when used to facilitate a link between complexes, the OSP host complex gateway **385** and the IM host complex gateway **395** are privy to information regarding the protocol type anticipated by a destination complex, which enables any necessary protocol conversion to be performed incident to the transfer of data from one complex to another. For instance, the OSP host complex **380** and IM host complex **390** generally use different protocols such that transferring data between the complexes requires protocol conversion by or at the request of the OSP host complex gateway **385** and/or the IM host complex gateway **395**.

Referring to FIG. **4**, a communications system **400** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **405** and a host system **410** through a communication link **415**. Client system **405** typically includes one or more client devices **420** and one or more client controllers **425** for controlling the client devices **420**. Host system **410** typically includes one or more host devices **435** and one or more host controllers **440** for controlling the host devices **435**. The communications link **415** may include communication pathways **450**, **455** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **460**. As shown, the client system **405** may access the Internet **465** through the host system **410**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. **4** are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. **1-3**. In particular, the client system **405** and the communications link **415** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105**, **205**, and **305** and communications links **115**, **215**, and **315** of FIGS. **1-3**. Likewise, the host system **410** of FIG. **4** may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110**, **210**, and **310** shown in FIGS. **1-3**, respectively. However, FIG. **4** describes an aspect of the host system **410**, focusing primarily on one particular implementation of OSP host complex **480**. For purposes of communicating with an OSP host complex **480**, the delivery network **460** is generally a telephone network.

The client system **405** includes a client device **420** and a client controller **425**. The client controller **425** is generally capable of establishing a connection to the host system **410**, including the OSP host complex **480**, the IM host complex **490** and/or the Internet **465**. In one implementation, the client controller **425** includes an OSP application for communicating with servers in the OSP host complex **480** using exclusive OSP protocols. The client controller **425** also may include applications, such as an IM client application, and/or an Internet browser application, for communicating with the IM host complex **490** and the Internet **465**.

The host system **410** includes a host device **435** and a host controller **440**. The host controller **440** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **435**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **440** includes one or more software applications loaded on one or more elements of the host device **435**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **440** may include any of several other pro-

grams, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **435**.

The host system **410** includes a login server **470** capable of enabling communications with and authorizing access by client systems **405** to various elements of the host system **410**, including an OSP host complex **480** and an IM host complex **490**. The login server **470** may implement one or more authorization procedures to enable simultaneous access to the OSP host complex **480** and the IM host complex **490**. The OSP host complex **480** and the IM host complex **490** are connected through one or more OSP host complex gateways **485** and one or more IM host complex gateways **495**. Each OSP host complex gateway **485** and IM host complex gateway **495** may perform any protocol conversions necessary to enable communication between the OSP host complex **480**, the DA host complex **490**, and the Internet **465**.

The OSP host complex **480** supports a set of services from one or more servers located internal to and external from the OSP host complex **480**. Servers external to the OSP host complex **480** generally may be viewed as existing on the Internet **465**. Servers internal to the OSP complex **480** may be arranged in one or more configurations. For example, servers may be arranged in centralized or localized clusters in order to distribute servers and subscribers within the OSP host complex **480**.

In the implementation of FIG. **4**, the OSP host complex **480** includes a routing processor **4802**. In general, the routing processor **4802** will examine an address field of a data request, use a mapping table to determine the appropriate destination for the data request, and direct the data request to the appropriate destination. In a packet-based implementation, the client system **405** may generate information requests, convert the requests into data packets, sequence the data packets, perform error checking and other packet-switching techniques, and transmit the data packets to the routing processor **4802**. Upon receiving data packets from the client system **405**, the routing processor **4802** may directly or indirectly route the data packets to a specified destination within or outside of the OSP host complex **480**. For example, in the event that a data request from the client system **405** can be satisfied locally, the routing processor **4802** may direct the data request to a local server **4804**. In the event that the data request cannot be satisfied locally, the routing processor **4802** may direct the data request externally to the Internet **465** or the IM host complex **490** through the gateway **485**.

The OSP host complex **480** also includes a proxy server **4806** for directing data requests and/or otherwise facilitating communication between the client system **405** and the Internet **465** through. The proxy server **4802** may include an IP ("Internet Protocol") tunnel for converting data from OSP protocol into standard Internet protocol and transmitting the data to the Internet **465**. The IP tunnel also converts data received from the Internet in the standard Internet protocol back into the OSP protocol and sends the converted data to the routing processor **4802** for delivery back to the client system **405**.

The proxy server **4806** also may allow the client system **405** to use standard Internet protocols and formatting to access the OSP host complex **480** and the Internet **465**. For example, the subscriber can use an OSP TV client application having an embedded browser application installed on the client system **405** to generate a request in standard Internet protocol, such as HTTP ("HyperText Transport Protocol"). In a packet-based implementation, data packets may be encapsulated inside a standard Internet tunneling protocol, such as, for example, UDP ("User Datagram Protocol") and routed to the proxy server **4806**. The proxy server **4806** may include a L2TP ("Layer Two Tunneling Protocol") tunnel capable of establishing a point-to-point protocol (PPP) session with the client system **405**.

The proxy server **4806** also may act as a buffer between the client system **405** and the Internet **465**, and may implement content filtering and time saving techniques. For example, the proxy server **4806** can check parental controls settings of the client system **405** and request and transmit content from the Internet **465** according to the parental control settings. In addition, the proxy server **4806** may include one or more caches for storing frequently accessed information. If requested data is determined to be stored in the caches, the proxy server **4806** may send the information to the client system **405** from the caches and avoid the need to access the Internet **465**.

Referring to FIG. **5**, a communications system **500** is capable of delivering and exchanging information between a client system **505** and a host system **510** through a communication link **515**. Client system **505** typically includes one or more client devices **520** and one or more client controllers **525** for controlling the client devices **520**. Host system **510** typically includes one or more host devices **535** and one or more host controllers **540** for controlling the host devices **535**. The communications link **515** may include communication pathways **550**, **555** enabling communications through the one or more delivery networks **560**. As shown, the client system **505** may access the Internet **565** through the host system **510**.

Examples of each element within the communication system of FIG. **5** are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. **1-4**. In particular, the client system **505** and the communications link **515** typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client systems **105**, **205**, **305**, and **405** and communications links **115**, **215**, **315**, and **415** of FIGS. **1-4**. Likewise, the host system **510** of FIG. **5** may have attributes comparable to and illustrates one possible embodiment of the host systems **110**, **210**, **310**, and **410** shown in FIGS. **1-4**, respectively. However, FIG. **5** describes an aspect of the host system **510**, focusing primarily on one particular implementation of IM host complex **590**. For purposes of communicating with the IM host complex **590**, the delivery network **560** is generally a telephone network.

The client system **505** includes a client device **520** and a client controller **525**. The client controller **525** is generally capable of establishing a connection to the host system **510**, including the OSP host complex **580**, the IM host complex **590** and/or the Internet **565**. In one implementation, the client controller **525** includes an IM application for communicating with servers in the IM host complex **590** utilizing exclusive IM protocols. The client controller **525** also may include applications, such as an OSP client application, and/or an Internet browser application for communicating with the OSP host complex **580** and the Internet **565**, respectively.

The host system **510** includes a host device **535** and a host controller **540**. The host controller **540** is generally capable of transmitting instructions to any or all of the elements of the host device **535**. For example, in one implementation, the host controller **540** includes one or more software applications loaded on one or more elements of the host device **535**. However, in other implementations, as described above, the host controller **540** may include any of several other programs, machines, and devices operating independently or collectively to control the host device **535**.

The host system **510** includes a login server **570** capable of enabling communications with and authorizing access by client systems **505** to various elements of the host system **510**, including an OSP host complex **580** and an IM host complex

590. The login server 570 may implement one or more authorization procedures to enable simultaneous access to the OSP host complex 580 and the IM host complex 590. The OSP host complex 580 and the IM host complex 590 are connected through one or more OSP host complex gateways 585 and one or more IM host complex gateways 595. Each OSP host complex gateway 585 and IM host complex gateway 595 may perform any protocol conversions necessary to enable communication between the OSP host complex 580, the IM host complex 590, and the Internet 565.

To access the IM host complex 590 to begin an instant messaging session, the client system 505 establishes a connection to the login server 570. The login server 570 typically determines whether the particular subscriber is authorized to access the IM host complex 590 by verifying a subscriber identification and password. If the subscriber is authorized to access the IM host complex 590, the login server 570 employs a hashing technique on the subscriber's screen name to identify a particular IM server 5902 for use during the subscriber's session. The login server 570 provides the client system 505 with the IP address of the particular IM server 5902, gives the client system 505 an encrypted key (i.e., a cookie), and breaks the connection. The client system 505 then uses the IP address to establish a connection to the particular IM server 5902 through the communications link 515, and obtains access to that IM server 5902 using the encrypted key. Typically, the client system 505 will be equipped with a Winsock API ("Application Programming Interface") that enables the client system 505 to establish an open TCP connection to the IM server 5902.

Once a connection to the IM server 5902 has been established, the client system 505 may directly or indirectly transmit data to and access content from the IM server 5902 and one or more associated domain servers 5904. The IM server 5902 supports the fundamental instant messaging services and the domain servers 5904 may support associated services, such as, for example, administrative matters, directory services, chat and interest groups. In general, the purpose of the domain servers 5904 is to lighten the load placed on the IM server 5902 by assuming responsibility for some of the services within the IM host complex 590. By accessing the IM server 5902 and/or the domain server 5904, a subscriber can use the IM client application to view whether particular subscribers ("buddies") are online, exchange instant messages with particular subscribers, participate in group chat rooms, trade files such as pictures, invitations or documents, find other subscribers with similar interests, get customized news and stock quotes, and search the Web.

In the implementation of FIG. 5, the IM server 5902 is directly or indirectly connected to a routing gateway 5906. The routing gateway 5906 facilitates the connection between the IM server 5902 and one or more alert multiplexors 5908, for example, by serving as a link minimization tool or hub to connect several IM servers to several alert multiplexors. In general, an alert multiplexor 5908 maintains a record of alerts and subscribers registered to receive the alerts.

Once the client system 505 is connected to the alert multiplexor 5908, a subscriber can register for and/or receive one or more types of alerts. The connection pathway between the client system 505 and the alert multiplexor 5908 is determined by employing another hashing technique at the IM server 5902 to identify the particular alert multiplexor 5908 to be used for the subscriber's session. Once the particular multiplexor 5908 has been identified, the IM server 5902 provides the client system 505 with the IP address of the particular alert multiplexor 5908 and gives the client system 505 an encrypted key (i.e., a cookie). The client system 505 then uses the IP address to connect to the particular alert multiplexor 5908 through the communication link 515 and obtains access to the alert multiplexor 5908 using the encrypted key.

The alert multiplexor 5908 is connected to an alert gate 5910 that, like the IM host complex gateway 595, is capable of performing the necessary protocol conversions to form a bridge to the OSP host complex 580. The alert gate 5910 is the interface between the IM host complex 590 and the physical servers, such as servers in the OSP host complex 580, where state changes are occurring. In general, the information regarding state changes will be gathered and used by the IM host complex 590. However, the alert multiplexor 5908 also may communicate with the OSP host complex 580 through the IM gateway 595, for example, to provide the servers and subscribers of the OSP host complex 580 with certain information gathered from the alert gate 5910.

The alert gate 5910 can detect an alert feed corresponding to a particular type of alert. The alert gate 5910 may include a piece of code (alert receive code) capable of interacting with another piece of code (alert broadcast code) on the physical server where a state change occurs. In general, the alert receive code installed on the alert gate 5910 instructs the alert broadcast code installed on the physical server to send an alert feed to the alert gate 5910 upon the occurrence of a particular state change. Upon detecting an alert feed, the alert gate 5910 contacts the alert multiplexor 5908, which in turn, informs the client system 505 of the detected alert feed.

In the implementation of FIG. 5, the IM host complex 590 also includes a subscriber profile server 5912 connected to a database 5914 for storing large amounts of subscriber profile data. The subscriber profile server 5912 may be used to enter, retrieve, edit, manipulate, or otherwise process subscriber profile data. In one implementation, a subscriber's profile data includes, for example, the subscriber's buddy list, alert preferences, designated stocks, identified interests, and geographic location. The subscriber may enter, edit and/or delete profile data using an installed IM client application on the client system 505 to interact with the subscriber profile server 5912.

Because the subscriber's data is stored in the IM host complex 590, the subscriber does not have to reenter or update such information in the event that the subscriber accesses the IM host complex 590 using new or a different client system 505. Accordingly, when a subscriber accesses the IM host complex 590, the IM server 5902 can instruct the subscriber profile server 5912 to retrieve the subscriber's profile data from the database 5914 and to provide, for example, the subscriber's buddy list to the IM server 5902 and the subscriber's alert preferences to the alert multiplexor 5908. The subscriber profile server 5912 also may communicate with other servers in the OSP host complex 590 to share subscriber profile data with other services. Alternatively, user profile data may be saved locally on the client device 505.

Referring to FIG. 6, a sender 602*a*, a recipient 602*b*, and a host 604 interact according to a procedure 600 to transfer audio data. The procedure 600 may be implemented by any suitable type of hardware, software, device, computer, computer system, equipment, component, program, application, code, storage medium, or propagated signal.

Examples of each element of FIG. 6 are broadly described above with respect to FIGS. 1-5. In particular, the sender 602*a* and the recipient 602*b* typically have attributes comparable to those described with respect to client devices 120, 220, 320, 420, and 520 and/or client controllers 125, 225, 325, 425, and 525. The host 604 typically has attributes comparable to those described with respect to host device 135, 235, 335, 435, and 535 and/or host controllers 140, 240, 340, 440, and 540. The

sender **602***a*, the recipient **602***b*, and/or the host **604** may be directly or indirectly interconnected through a known or described delivery network.

The sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* are each associated with a subscriber. To allow file transfers, each subscriber sets certain preferences for permitting files to be transferred to and from other subscribers. For example, the sender and recipient may identify screen names of subscribers who have permission to send files to them or retrieve files from them. Typically, each subscriber will be presented with a graphical user interface that permits selection among various transfer preferences. A subscriber's transfer preferences may be maintained locally at the client or remotely at the host **604**.

In general, the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* communicate over an open connection, such as an open TCP connection established through the host **604**. Typically, the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* each include a Winsock API for establishing an open TCP connection to the host **604** and a client application for accessing the host **604**. The sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* connect to the host **604** to establish the connection.

The sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* use the connection to communicate with the host **604** and with each other. The connection remains open during the time that the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* are accessing the host **604**. To access the host **604**, the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* each send a separate request to the host **604**. The request identifies the associated subscriber to the host **604** and to other subscribers using a unique screen name. The host **604** verifies a subscriber's information (e.g., screen name and password) against data stored in a subscriber database. If the subscriber's information is verified, the host **604** authorizes access. If the subscriber's information is not verified, the host **604** denies access and sends an error message.

Upon accessing the host **604**, a "buddy list" is displayed to the subscriber. In general, a subscriber's buddy list is a user interface that lists the online status and capabilities of certain screen names, i.e., "buddies", identified the subscriber. In particular, the host **604** informs the sender whether identified buddies are online, i.e., currently accessing the host **604**. The host **604** also informs any subscriber who has identified the sender as a buddy that the sender is currently online. The buddy list also facilitates instant messaging communication between subscribers. A subscriber can activate an instant messaging message user interface pre-addressed to a buddy simply by clicking the screen name of a buddy on the buddy list. If a recipient is not a "buddy," the first subscriber must activate a blank instant messaging user interface and then address the instant message to the screen name of the intended recipient. When necessary, a subscriber can look up the screen name of an intended recipient using the intended recipient's e-mail address.

In addition to exchanging instant messages with online buddies, the sender may participate in group chat rooms, locate other subscribers with similar interests, get customized news and stock quotes, search the Web, and transfer files to and from other subscribers. In one implementation, a sender **602***a*, a recipient **602***b*, and a host **604** interact according to a procedure **600** to transfer audio data.

The transfer of audio data extends the functionality of instant messaging by allowing the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* to communicate peer to peer via audio, i.e., microphone and speaker. In one implementation, the sender initiates the process **600** by designating one or more recipients to receive an instant message (e.g., a text message). If the intended recipients are "buddies" of the sender **602***a*, the sender **602***a* may confirm the online status and capabilities of each recipient prior to sending the video message by viewing the "buddy list." After a subscriber composes an instant message and clicks a SEND button, the instant message is sent from the sender **602***a* to the host (step **605**).

After receiving the instant message from the sender **602***a*, the host **604** authenticates the instant message (step **610**). In addition to the textual body, the instant message may include header information identifying the message type, the screen name and/or IP address of the sender and recipient, and a randomly generated security number. The instant message may be authenticated by, for example, using a reverse look-up table to match the screen names and/or IP addresses with those of valid subscribers. In the event that either the sender **602***a* or the recipient **602***b* is not associated with a valid subscriber, the host **604** reports an error message.

Once the instant message is verified, the host **604** determines the capabilities of the recipient (step **615**). For example, the host **604** may monitor and update the online status, client version, and device type of all connected subscribers in real time. The capability to receive audio data may depend on hardware (e.g., device type), software (e.g., client version), and/or transfer preferences (e.g., blocked screen names). To be talk enabled, both the talk software and audio equipment must be available. The host **604** then reports the capabilities of the recipient to the sender (step **620**).

Upon receiving the report from the host **604**, the sender **602***a* displays a UI according to the capabilities of the sender and/or the recipient **602***b* (step **625**). If the sender **602***a* is not talk enabled, then a standard instant messaging user interface is displayed. If the sender **602***a* is talk enabled, but the recipient **602***b* is not talk enabled, a START TALK UI having a grayed START TALK button is displayed. If both the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* are talk enabled, a START TALK UI having a functioning START TALK button is displayed.

The process **600** continues with the host **604** sending the instant message to the recipient **602***b* (step **630**). The recipient **602***b* accepts the initial text message from the host **604** (step **635**) and displays a UI according to the capabilities of the sender **602***a* and/or the recipient **602***b* (step **640**). If the recipient **602***b* is not talk enabled, then a standard instant messaging UI is displayed. If the recipient **602***b* is talk enabled, but the sender **602***a* is not talk enabled, an instant messaging UI having a grayed START TALK button is displayed. If both the recipient **602***b* and the sender **602***a* are talk enabled, an instant messaging UI with a functioning START TALK button is displayed.

If both sides are talk enabled, both the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* have a START TALK UI displayed. When the START TALK UI is displayed, a subscriber can initiate a talk session. In one implementation, the sender **602***a* initiates a talk session by sending a talk request to the host **604** (step **645**). The talk request may contain information including, but not limited to, the message type, the screen name and/or IP address of the sender and recipient, and a randomly generated security number. When a the sender **602***a* clicks the START TALK UI, the START TALK UI transitions to an END TALK UI.

Upon receiving the talk request, the host **604** authenticates the talk request from the sender **602***a* (step **650**). The host **604** may authenticate the talk request by, for example, using a reverse look-up table to match the screen names and/or IP addresses with those of valid subscribers. In the event that either the sender **602***a* or the recipient **602***b* is not associated with a valid subscriber, the host **604** reports an error message.

After verifying the talk request, the host **604** sends the talk request to the recipient **602***b* (step **655**). Upon receiving the talk request, the START TALK UI displayed by the recipient

620*b* transitions to a CONNECT UI (step **660**). The CONNECT UI informs the recipient **602***b* that the sender **602***a* wants to engage in a talk session. At this point, the recipient **602***b* may ignore the talk request, accept the talk request, or terminate the instant message session.

If the recipient **602***b* accepts the talk request by clicking the CONNECT UI (step **665**), the CONNECT UI transitions to the END TALK UI and the host **604** establishes a talk session (step **670**). When a talk session is active, users can talk to each other. At this point, END TALK UI is displayed by both the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b*. The talk session (steps **675***a-b*) remains active until one of the users clicks END TALK UI. After one of the users clicks the END TALK UI, both the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* will display the START TALK UI, allowing either side to initiate yet another talk session.

If the sender **602***a* disengages from the talk session before the recipient connects, the CONNECT UI at the recipient **602***b* transitions back to the START TALK UI. If both users click the START TALK UI simultaneously, the host will ignore one of the START TALK clicks such that one user will display the END TALK UI and the other will display the CONNECT UI. If the sender clicks the START TALK UI prior to the recipient **602***b* accepting the initial text message, the recipient **602***b* does not display the START TALK UI, but instead immediately displays the CONNECT UI.

In one implementation, a talk tool establishes an active talk session using three communication channels: a Generic Signaling Interface (GSI) channel, a control channel, and an audio channel. The talk tool uses the GSI channel to establish the initial connection. During this connection, the local IP addresses are exchanged. After the initial connection phase is done, the GSI channel is no longer used. By using the GSI channel, the exchange of local IP addresses is only done when both users permit such an exchange, i.e., by clicking on the CONNECT UI. These actions protect users from having their local EP addresses automatically obtained without their consent.

The control channel is a TCP/IP socket, for which the IP address and port number of the remote side are obtained through the GSI channel. The control channel is used to send/receive control attributes of the talk session while the session is active. For example, because some firewalls will not allow an external connection to a socket on the inside of the firewall, the talk tool attempts a connection from both sides of the session. This action allows a connection to be made if there is a maximum of one firewall within the connection. If there is a firewall on both sides, the chances are that no connection can be made and the talk session will fail. To work across two firewalls, the user must obtain the port range used by talk such that one of the firewalls can be modified to permit the range to pass through the firewall.

The audio channel is a TCP/IP socket used to transport audio packets. This channel can either be UDP or TCP. In general, UDP is used since it minimizes latency. However, because some firewalls will not pass through UDP packets, the audio channel may have to use TCP. The talk tool indicates the mode (i.e., TCP, UDP), or employs an auto mode in which the talk tool attempts a UDP test and resorts to TCP upon failure of UDP.

Talk sessions may work in either full half duplex. Full duplex is when both users can talk at the same time. Half duplex is where only one user can talk at a time. A client device is determined to be incapable of handling full duplex, for example, if the CPU is too slow to compress/decompress audio simultaneously and/or the microphone and speakers cannot be opened simultaneously. If a client device is marked as half duplex, then any talk session used by that client device becomes a half duplex session, regardless of whether another device can handle duplex mode. In one implementation, a TALK/LISTEN button on the END TALK UI supports half duplex operation. This button has two states: LISTEN or TALK. If the talk session is full duplex, this button is not shown. If the button reads TALK at both the sender **602***a* and the recipient **602***b* (Initial Half Duplex), the first user to click TALK is allowed to talk and the other user is forced to listen. The user who is listening has a grayed out TALK button (Half Duplex Listen) and the user who is talking has a LISTEN button (Talking Half Duplex). When the LISTEN button is clicked, the user who is talking allows the user who is listening to talk.

The talk tool that enables the audio transfer (talk) functionality may be any type of client controller (e.g., software, application, program) loaded on to a client device. The talk tool supports use by different OSP and IM clients. The talk tool is responsible for responding to user interfaces and translating user commands into the appropriate actions with the client device. For example, the talk tool opens, reads, writes, and closes the physical components on the client devices needed for audio. The talk tool also controls audio and control channels with callbacks being executed to indicate status change. When the talk tool is loaded, the talk tool determines if the client device is capable of handling full duplex.

The talk tool also may allow the user to control the volume for the speaker and microphone. In one implementation, the user speaks into a microphone and the audio data are recorded into memory. While in the record mode, the average level of the speaker's voice is indicated on a level meter displayed on a user interface of the talk tool. A slider control is used to adjust the input level to an optimal value. After the speaker stops speaking, the speaker's stored speech is played back through the computer's audio output device. The speaker level slider control may be used to adjust the output level to an acceptable volume. If the user starts to speak again, the talk tool reverts to the record mode and the cycle repeats. Once the user is satisfied with the settings, the user can save the settings for use in subsequent talk sessions.

The talk tool may support additional functionality including, but not limited to, multi-conferencing, hold, and muting. Multi-conferencing allows more than two users to engage in a talk session. Hold allows the suspension of an active talk session in order to connect to another talk session. Muting turns off the microphone to prevent user feedback/echo during full duplex mode.

The talk tool also may include security features to protect the integrity of transferred data. For example, the talk tool may compress data using a proprietary algorithm or may send the data in a proprietary protocol. To further improve security, the talk tool may select the port numbers at random from a large range.

In general, an instant messaging talk session is similar to a telephonic session in that it has the same three states: not connected (hung up), connecting (ringing), and connected (talking). As described above, these states and the ability to switch among them are supported by corresponding UIs, namely a START TALK UI (not connected), a CONNECT UI (ringing), and an END TALK UI (connected).

FIG. **7** illustrates one example of a START TALK UI. As shown in FIG. **7**, a START UI **700** includes an instant message box **705** having a START TALK button **710** for requesting a talk session.

FIG. **8** illustrates one example of a CONNECT UI. As shown in FIG. **8**, a UI **800** includes an instant message box **805** having a CONNECT button **810** for accepting a request to initiate a talk session.

FIG. **9** illustrates one example of an END TALK UI. As shown in FIG. **9**, a UI **900** includes an instant message box **905** having an END TALK button **910** for terminating a talk session.

FIG. **10** illustrate one example of a half duplex user interface. As shown in FIG. **10**, a UI **1000** includes an instant message box **1005** having a TALK button **1010**. The bottom **1010** is greyed out or otherwise disabled when the other party is talking.

Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

enabling presentation of a first communication graphical user interface to a sender, the first communication graphical user interface comprising one or more communication options including a voice communication option;

enabling presentation of a second communication graphical user interface to a recipient;

determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient;

receiving, at a server, an indication that the sender has selected the voice communication option; and

establishing, based on the determined voice communication capabilities of the recipient and based on the indication that the sender has selected the voice communication option, a voice communication between the sender and the recipient using more than one channel including at least a generic signaling interface channel.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising providing a list of users associated with the sender, wherein the list comprises indications of the voice communication capabilities of the users associated with the sender.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient comprises determining whether the recipient has enabled a hardware device for voice communication.

4. The method of claim **1**, wherein determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient comprises determining whether the recipient has enabled software for voice communication.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising enabling voice communication between the sender, the recipient, and a third identity.

6. The method of claim **1**, further comprising reporting the voice communication capabilities of the recipient to the sender.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein the communication graphical user interface comprises a display of a second voice communication option.

8. The method of claim **7**, wherein the second voice communication option indicates that the sender has voice communication capabilities.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein the more than one channel further comprises a different communications channel than a control channel associated with instant message communications between the sender and the recipient.

10. A computer-based system comprising:

at least one processor; and

a storage device storing a plurality of instructions, the plurality of instructions being executable by the at least one processor for:

enabling presentation of a first communication graphical user interface to a sender, the first communication graphical user interface comprising one or more communication options including a voice communication;

enabling presentation of a second communication graphical user interface to a recipient;

determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient;

receiving an indication that the sender has selected the voice communication option; and

establishing, based on the determined voice communication capabilities of the recipient and based on the indication that the sender has selected the voice communication option, a voice communication between the sender and the recipient using more than one channel including at least a generic signaling interface channel.

11. The system of claim **10**, wherein the storage device further comprises instructions executable by the at least one processor for providing a list of users associated with the sender, wherein the list comprises indications of the voice communication capabilities of the users associated with the sender.

12. The system of claim **10**, wherein determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient comprises determining whether the recipient has enabled a hardware device for voice communication.

13. The system of claim **10**, wherein determining voice communication capabilities of the recipient comprises determining whether the recipient has enabled software for voice communication.

14. The system of claim **10**, wherein the storage device further comprises instructions executable by the at least one processor for enabling voice communication between the sender, the recipient, and a third identity.

15. The system of claim **10**, wherein the storage device further comprises instructions executable by the at least one processor for reporting the voice communication capabilities of the recipient to the sender.

16. The system of claim **10**, wherein the second communication graphical user interface comprises a display of a second voice communication icon.

17. The system of claim **16**, wherein the second voice communication icon indicates that the sender has voice communication capabilities.

18. The system of claim **10**, wherein the more than one channel further comprises a different communications channel than a control channel associated with an instant message communications between the sender and the recipient.

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