

MTAS Interface to MRF (Mr)

INTERWORK DESCR

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1 Scope and Purpose

1.1 Interface Entities

Within the IMS architecture the interface that is used by MTAS to control media services in the Multimedia Resource Function (MRF) is the Mr.

This document describes how MTAS deploys this interface.

Any routers or proxies that may be installed between MTAS and the MRF are excluded from the scope of this document.

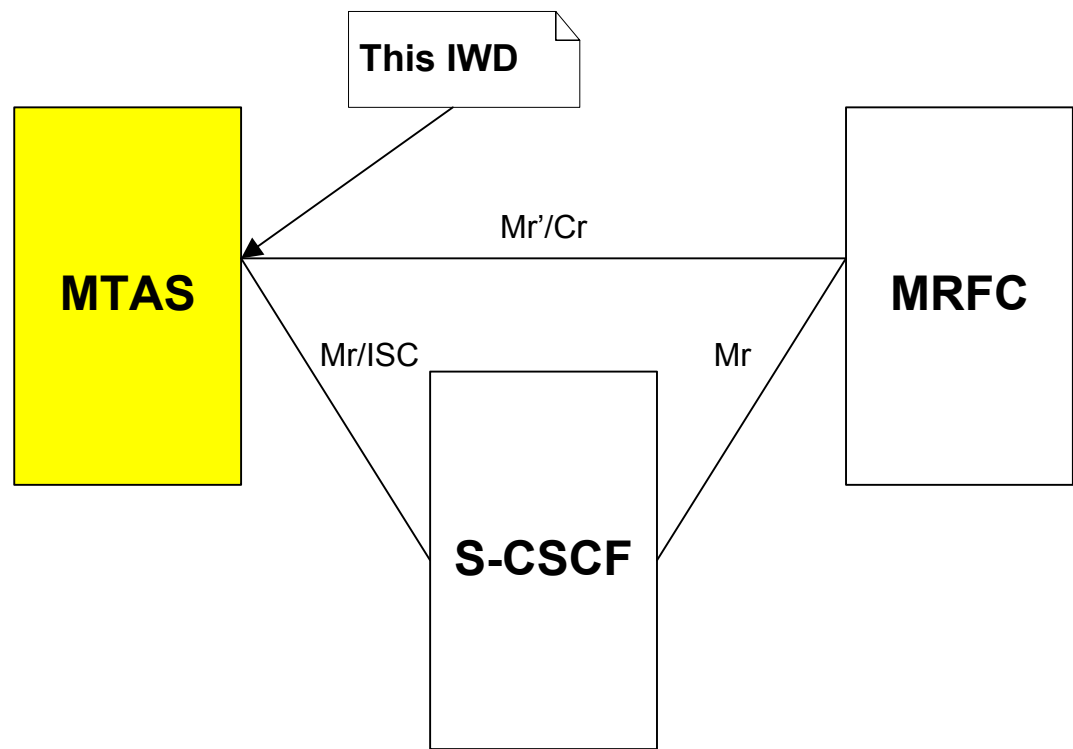


Figure 1 MTAS and MRF connectivity

Application Servers, like MTAS, can interact with the MRF either directly via the Mr' interface, or via S-CSCF using the ISC and the Mr interface.

The MRF will also interact with MTAS using the Cr interface to fetch VXML instructions. MTAS is using VXML version 2.0.

In the rest of the document Mr and Mr' interfaces are not distinguished, and referred to as Mr, any difference is highlighted explicitly.

1.2 Interface Role

In the context of the Mr interface, the role of MTAS is a client that uses network multimedia services.

1.3 Services

Table 1: Offered Services

Offered Service	Description
-	-

Table 2: Used Services

Used Service	Description
--------------	-------------

Announcement Service	Play an announcement without interruption and with no digit collection.
Conference Service	Create a conference for participants.
Prompt and Collect Service	Play an announcement and collect DTMF digits/voice answer, or play chained announcements.

The 3 types of announcement described in this document:

Simple Announcement:

A simple announcement is a video and/or audio message sent from the IMS network to the originating or terminating end-user.
The content of the message is a single pre-defined media which does not change due to external conditions.

An example for the simple announcement is the announcement the caller (UE-A) receives when the called user (UE-B) is unreachable.

Chained Announcement:

Several simple announcements played one after another with the same media session.

Segmented Announcement:

It's a compound announcement that can consist of multiple parts called segments.

A segment type can be:

- *Provisioned:*
 - It refers to a pre-defined simple announcement available in MRF. Configured by the operator.
- *Standalone voice variable:*
 - Is an audio message with variable content.
 - The operator defines a name, a type of this variable, and if it is mandatory/optional.
 - The value of this variable is provided by MTAS.

An example of a segmented announcement is when the subscriber having a prepaid account gets notified about the current balance of his/her account. In this case, the provisioned part is the read out text "Your current balance is", and the standalone voice variable is - the read out actual balance of the account.

1.4 Encapsulation and Addressing

1.4.1 Mr Interface

The protocol on the Mr interface used by MTAS is NetAnn, as described in RFC4240 [1]. NetAnn is a protocol that describes how to use SIP to request basic network media services. Digit or voice invocation result is handled as described in chapter 4.2 SIP Mechanism in [2]. Voice Extended Markup Language 2.0 (VXML2.0) is used as described in [3]. On network layer either IPv4 or IPv6 can be used. In SIP headers and bodies IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be mixed.

The services used on this interface are listed in Table 2: Used Services. No services are offered on this interface.

When MTAS uses the Announcement Service, it expects that MRF is capable of suspending and resuming the announcement, and does not change its port, codec or IP address in subsequent SDP answers on the same SIP dialogue. The rationale behind this is that MTAS wants to avoid further SDP negotiations when it updates media attribute `recvonly/inactive` in a new SDP offer.

When MTAS uses the Announcement Service, it also expects that MRF is capable of changing the announcement. The rationale behind this is that MTAS wants to avoid further SDP negotiations when it updates streams and corresponding announcement URL.

When MTAS uses the Announcement Service and Conference Service, it expects that MRF does not reserve resources for streams where port is set to 0, as described in chapter 5.1, paragraph 2 in [4].

When MTAS uses the Conference Service, it expects that MRF does not change its port, codec or IP address in subsequent SDP answers on the same SIP dialogue. The rationale behind this is that MTAS wants to avoid further SDP negotiations when it updates port, codec or IP address in a new SDP offer.

When MTAS uses the Conference Service, it also expects that MRF reserves resources for streams with IP address set to 0.0.0.0 (or the content of attribute `MtasFunctionInvalidAddress` for IPv6), port set to a non-zero value, as described in chapter 8.4, last paragraph in [4]. The rationale behind this is that MTAS wants to reserve the resource prior to inviting a user.

When MTAS sends the URL pointing to a VXML file, MTAS itself will act as a policy server, and it will listen to HTTP requests on port 9080.

When sending a Mr session creating initial request over the Mr' interface, MTAS tries to contact the next element in the result of DNS SRV and/or A/AAAA lookup(s) when the request has encountered transport failure or timeout.

When sending INVITE messages over the Mr' interface in relation with a prioritized IMS session, MTAS includes Resource-priority header, a SIP extension defined in RFC4412 with the INVITE. MTAS uses `wps` and `ets` namespaces in Resource-priority header.

1.4.2 Cr interface

The Cr interface is used by the MRFC to fetch a VXML document that controls the behavior of the MRFC. The protocol used by the MRFC to fetch the VXML documents is HTTP. MTAS is using VXML 2.0.

2 Procedures

2.1 Overview

The requested service is specified in the URI with the service indicator and any appropriate parameters in the SIP INVITE sent to MRF on the Mr interface. The requested service indicators are:

Table 3 Requested Service Indicators

Service	Service Indicator
Announcement Service, not chained and not segmented	annc
Announcement Service chained or segmented	dialog
Conference Service	conf=<unique_id>
Prompt and Collect Service	dialog

2.2 Lower Level Procedures

N/A

2.3 Announcement Service, not chained and not segmented

2.3.1 Playing a simple announcement

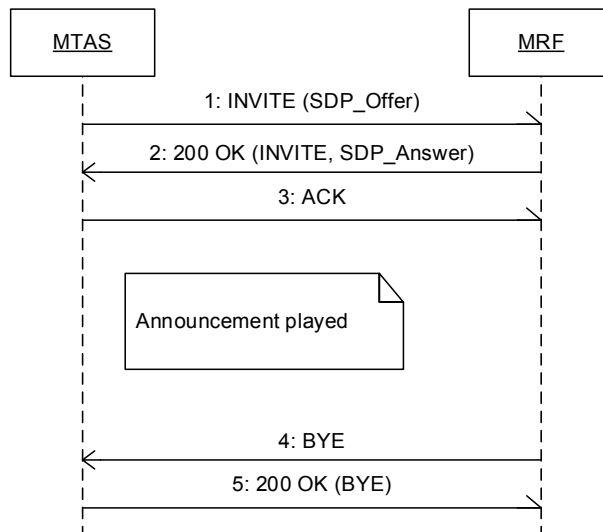


Figure 2 Playing a simple announcement

1. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:annc@<MRF_hostname>; play=<announcement_URL> and can also contain locale=<language_setting>, repeat=<nr_of_repetitions>, delay=<delay_time> or duration=<duration_time>.

The announcement URL does not contain file extension, just a filename, like file://opt/playcol/announcements/123. MTAS expects that MRF is set up such a way, that it is a symbolic link pointing to a certain file.

2. MRF sends SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer.
3. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF to trigger playing the announcement. MTAS expects that the announcement is only played after the ACK is received.
4. MRF sends a SIP BYE to MTAS when the announcement was played.
5. MTAS responds with a SIP 200 OK.

2.3.2 Playing simple announcement repeatedly forever

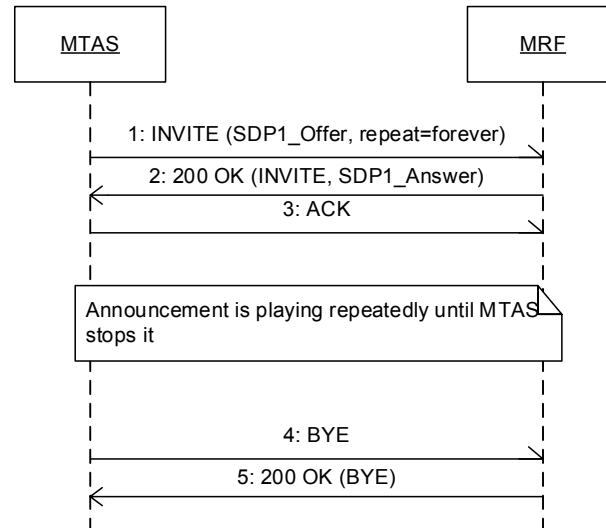


Figure 3 Playing simple announcement repeatedly forever

1. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:annc@<MRF_hostname>; play=<announcement_URL>; locale=<language_setting>; repeat=forever.

The announcement URL does not contain file extension, just a filename, like file://opt/playcol/announcements/123. MTAS expects that MRF is set up such a way, that it is a symbolic link pointing to a certain file.

2. MRF sends SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer.
3. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF to trigger playing the announcement. MTAS expects that the announcement is only played after the ACK is received.
4. MTAS sends a SIP BYE to MRF to stop the announcement.
5. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK.

2.3.3 Suspending a repeatedly played simple announcement

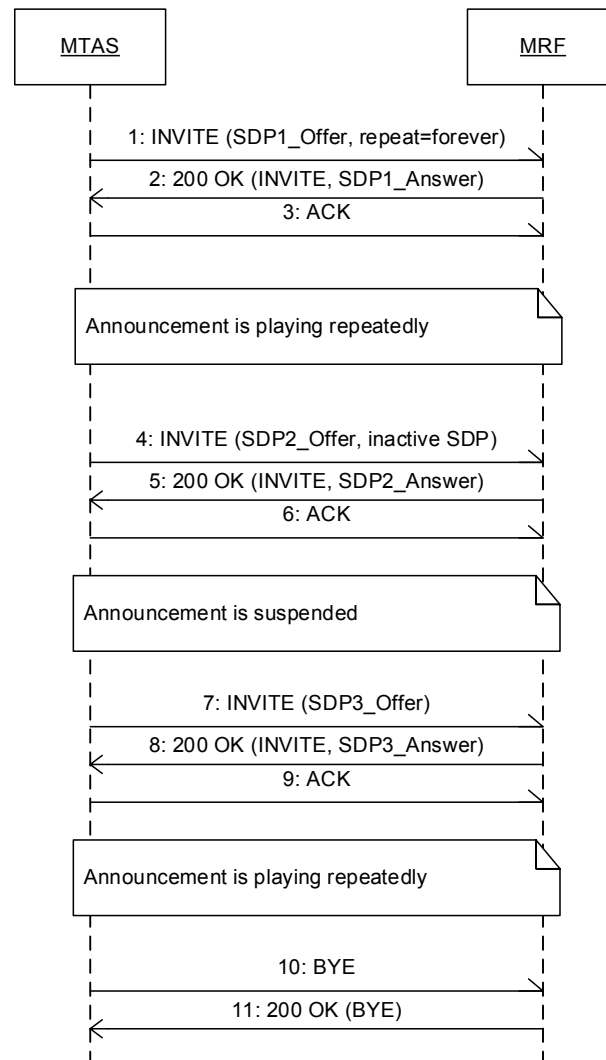


Figure 4- Suspending a repeatedly played simple announcement

1. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:annc@<MRF_hostname>; play=<announcement_URL>; locale=<language_setting>; repeat=forever. The announcement URL does not contain file extension, just a filename, like file://opt/playcol/announcements/123. MTAS expects that MRF is set up such a way, that it is a symbolic link pointing to a certain file.

2. MRF sends SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer.

3. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF to trigger playing the announcement. MTAS expects that the announcement is only played after the ACK is received.
4. MTAS sends a SIP re-INVITE to MRF with an inactive SDP offer in order to have the announcement suspended.
5. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer. MTAS expects that MRF does not change its IP address, port and codec compared to the SDP answer sent in step 2.
6. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF.
7. MTAS sends a SIP re-INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer in order to have the announcement resumed.
8. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer. MTAS expects that MRF does not change its IP address, port and codec compared to the SDP answer sent in step 2.
9. MTAS sends an SIP ACK to MRF.
10. MTAS sends a SIP BYE to MRF to stop the announcement.
11. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK.

2.3.4 Changing announcement parameters

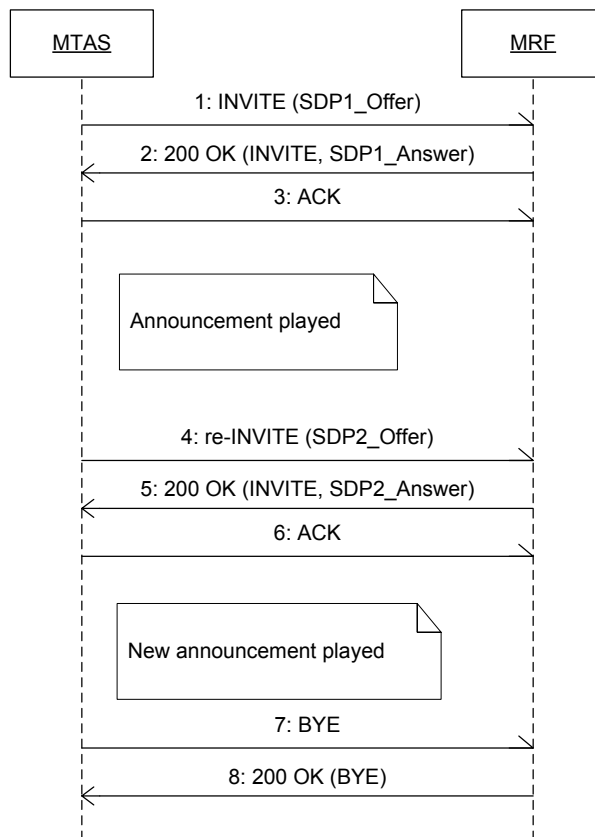


Figure 5 Changing announcement parameters

1. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:annc@<MRF_hostname>; play=<announcement_URL>; locale=<language_setting>. The announcement URL does not contain file extension, just a filename, like file://opt/playcol/announcements/123. MTAS expects that MRF is set up such a way, that it is a symbolic link pointing to a certain file.
2. MRF sends SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer.
3. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF to trigger playing the announcement. MTAS expects that the announcement is only played after the ACK is received.
4. MTAS sends a SIP re-INVITE to MRF with a new SDP offer and a new play URL. It can happen that the port or the codec is also changed in the new SDP offer.
5. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK including an SDP answer.
6. MTAS sends a SIP ACK to MRF.
7. MTAS sends a SIP BYE to MRF to stop the announcement.

8. MRF responds with a SIP 200 OK.

2.4 Announcement Service, chained or segmented

2.4.1 Playing chained announcements

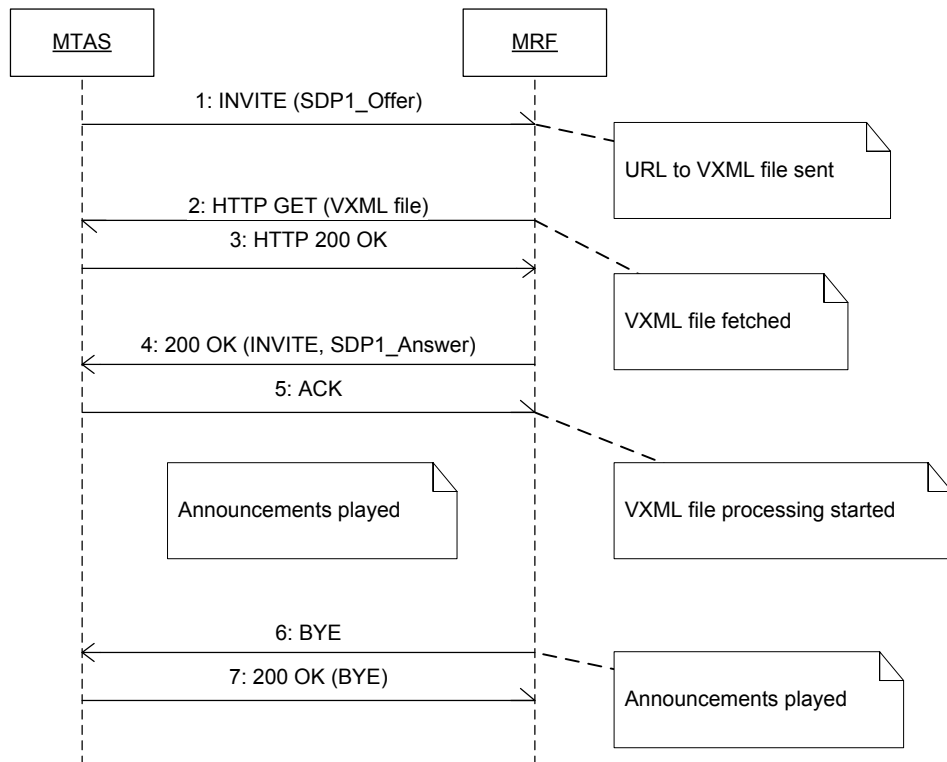


Figure 6 *Playing chained announcements*

1 MTAS sends a SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:dialog@<MRF_hostname>; voicexml=http://<policy_server_name>:<policy_server_port>/<vxml_file_location>.

2 MRF sends a HTTP GET request to MTAS to the URL received in the INVITE.

3 MTAS returns the VXML file to MRF. The format of the file is as in the example:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<vxml version="2.0" xml:lang="<language-tag if provisioned>"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/vxml">
  <form>
    <block>
      <audio src=<announcement_1_URL>/>
      <audio src=<announcement_2_URL>/>
      <audio src=<announcement_3_URL>/>
    
```

```
</block>
</form>
</vxml>
```

Note that in case language-tag is not provisioned, xml:lang attribute is missing.

- 4 MRF responds with SIP 200 OK (INVITE) to MTAS with the SDP answer.
- 5 MTAS requests MRF to process the VXML file by sending the SIP ACK.

The announcements pointed by the <announcement_1_URL>, <announcement_2_URL> and <announcement_3_URL> are played one after another.

- 6 When all announcements are played, MRF sends a SIP BYE to MTAS.
- 7 MTAS responds with a SIP 200 OK (BYE).

2.4.2 Playing segmented announcements

The service differs from the chained announcement in a sense of the content of the VXML document that is returned by MTAS at step 3.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<vxml version="2.0" xml:lang="<language-tag if provisioned>"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/vxml">
  <form>
    <block>
      <prompt>
        <audio src=<announcement_URL>/>
      </prompt>
      <prompt>
        <say-as interpret-as="<voice type>">
          <voice value>
        </say-as>
      </prompt>
      <prompt>
        <say-as interpret-as="<voice type>">
          <voice value>
        </say-as>
      </prompt>
    </block>
  </form>
</vxml>
```

The VXML document describes a vector of audio segments that appear as series of <prompt> child elements within a <block>. A segment can either be provisioned (<audio>) or standalone voice variable (<say-as>). A vector (<block>) can contain maximum 65 segments (<prompt>), and max. 32 <prompt> elements with <say-as> child elements.

The voice type is indicated in the 'interpret-as' attribute of the <say-as> element. Only "vxml:digits" is currently supported. The voice value is indicated in the content of the <say-as> element. If voice type is "vxml:digits", the voice value is a series of decimal digits.

2.5 Conference Service

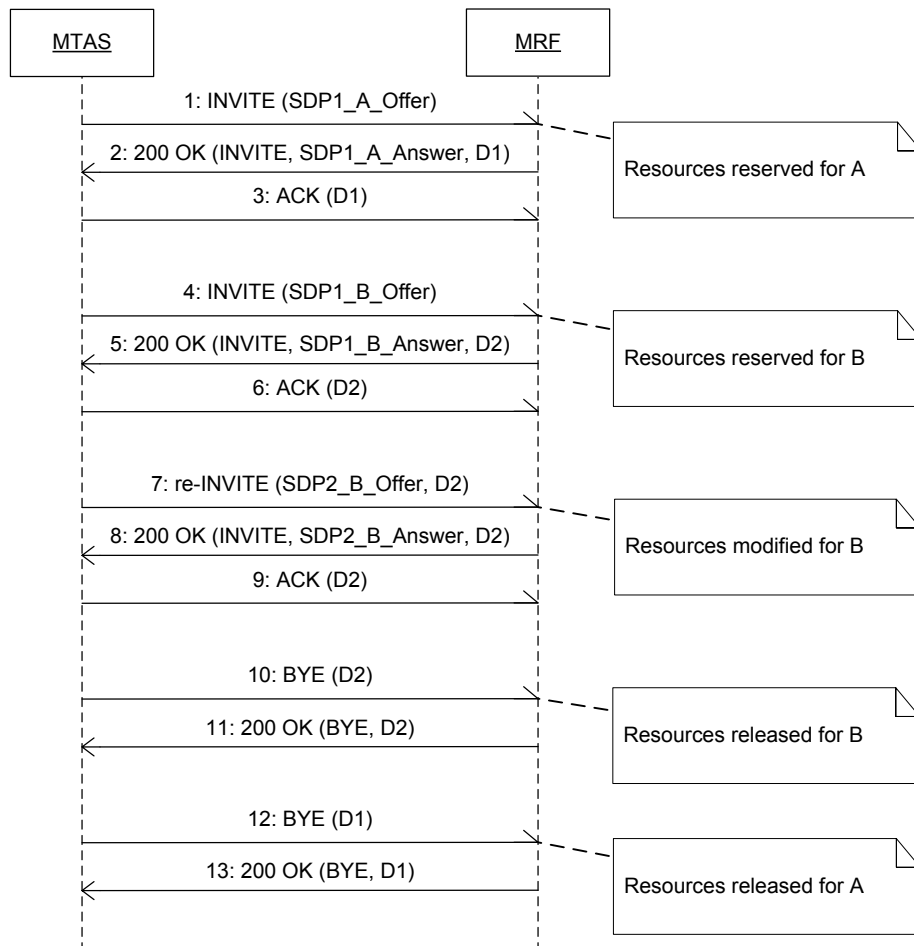


Figure 7 Conference Service

1. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer for user A. URI is set to sip:conf=<unique_id>@<MRF_hostname>.
2. MRF sends a SIP 200 OK with an SDP answer for user A. SIP dialog 1 is now established between MTAS and MRF.
3. MTAS sends SIP ACK to MRF on dialog 1.
4. MTAS sends SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer for user B with the following settings:

- **URI:** There may be more MRFs in the network, and MTAS sends all INVITEs belonging to the same conference to the same MRF by setting the address in the URI to the same as the address in the Contact header field of the 200 OK received in step 2. Therefore the URI is set to `sip:conf=<unique_id>@<MRF_address>`. As MTAS wants to add B to the same conference as A, `unique_id` is set to the same value as in the first INVITE in step 1.
- **SDP:** At this point MTAS has no information about B's IP address and port, so the IP address in the SDP is set to 0.0.0.0 (or the domain `this.is.invalid` for IPv6), port is set to a non-zero value.

5. MRF sends a SIP 200 OK with an SDP answer for user B. SIP dialog 2 is now established between MTAS and MRF.

6. MTAS sends SIP ACK to MRF on dialog 2.

7. MTAS sends SIP re-INVITE to MRF with an updated SDP offer for user B on SIP dialog 2.

8. MRF sends SIP 200 OK to MTAS with SDP answer for user B. MTAS expects that in the SDP answer the MRF does not change its port, codec or IP address compared to the SDP answer sent in step 5. The rationale behind this is that MTAS wants to avoid further SDP negotiations.

More participants can be added the same way as in steps 4-9.

10. MTAS sends SIP BYE to MRF on SIP dialog 2 indicating that user B wishes to leave the conference..

11. MRF sends SIP 200 OK to MTAS on SIP dialog 2. SIP dialog 2 is now closed.

12. MTAS sends SIP BYE to MRF on SIP dialog 1 indicating that UE_A wishes to leave the conference..

10. MRF sends SIP 200 OK to MTAS on SIP dialog 1. SIP dialog 1 is now closed.

If further participants were added, steps 10-11 are repeated on the corresponding SIP dialogs.

2.6 Prompt and Collect Service

2.6.1 Basic user input control

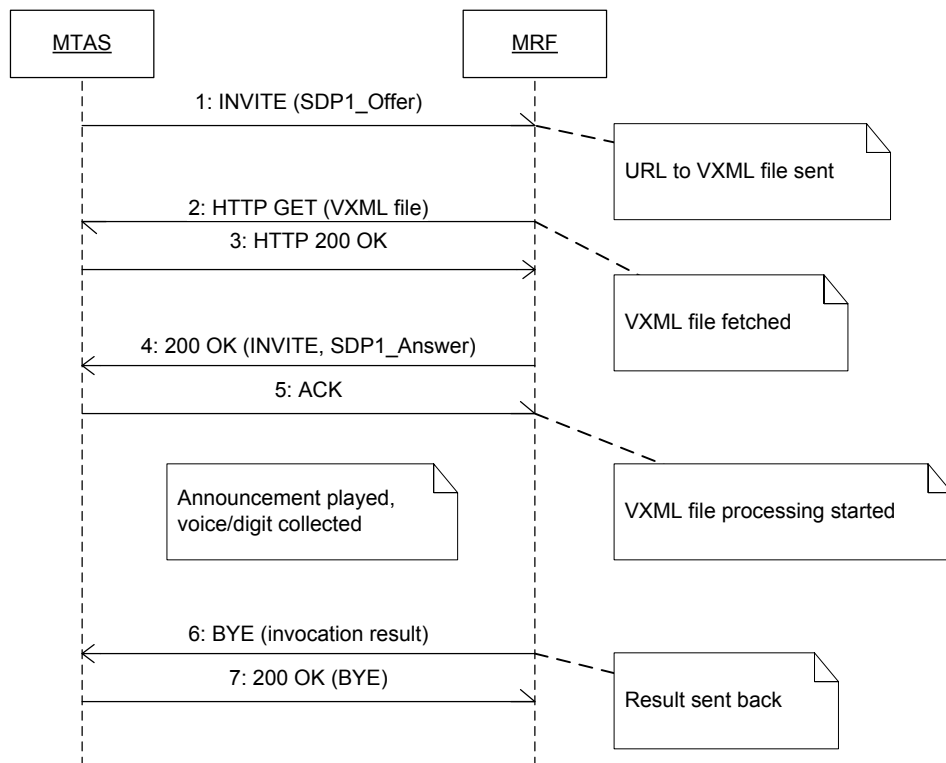


Figure 8 Collect voice/digit invocation

- 1 MTAS sends a SIP INVITE to MRF with an SDP offer. URI is set to sip:dialog@<MRF_hostname>; voicexml=http://<policy_server_name>:<policy_server_port>/<vxml_file_location>.
- 2 MRF sends a HTTP GET request to MTAS to the URL received in the INVITE.
- 3 MTAS returns the VXML file to MRF. The format of the file is:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<vxml version="2.0" xml:lang="<language-tag if provisioned>"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/vxml">
  <form>
    <field name="invocation">
      <audio src=<announcement_URL>/>
      <grammar src=<asr_grammar_URL>/>
      <grammar src=<dtmf_grammar_URL>
      <filled>
        <var name="inputmode" expr="invocation$.inputmode"/>
        <exit namelist="inputmode invocation"/>
      </filled>
    </field>
  </form>
</vxml>

```

```

        </filled>
    </field>
</form>
</vxml>

```

Note that in case language-tag is not provisioned, xml:lang attribute is missing.

4 MRF responds with SIP 200 OK (INVITE) to MTAS with the SDP answer.

5 MTAS requests MRF to process the VXML file by sending the SIP ACK.

The announcement pointed by the <announcement_URL> is played, then MRF collects voice and/or DTMF invocation using the grammars pointed by <asr_grammar_URL> and <dtmf_grammar_URL>.

6 MRF sends a SIP BYE to MTAS including the invocation result.

7 MTAS responds with a SIP 200 OK (BYE).

2.6.2 Advanced user input control

This service differs from the basic user input control in the content of the VXML document that is returned by MTAS at step 3.

Below is an example of a VXML document that is generated by MTAS when MTAS requires detailed control of the user input. This example document controls the behavior of the external MRFC. A short description of the document is as follows:

- It uses an inter digit timeout of two seconds.
- It collects one to five occurrences of the digits 1-9.
- If the user presses 0, the initial prompt is played again.
- If no input is collected from the user, the document exits with an "ImproperCallerResponse" error that is returned to MTAS in a SIP BYE.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<vxml version="2.0" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/vxml">
  <property name="interdigittimeout" value="2s"/>
  <form>
    <field name="invocation">
      <grammar mode="dtmf" root="user_input">
        <rule id="user_input" scope="public">
          <one-of>
            <item>
              <item repeat="1-5">
                <ruleref uri="#digit"/>
              </item>
            </item>
            <item>0</item>
          </one-of>
        </rule>
      </grammar>
    </field>
  </form>

```

```

<rule id="digit" scope="public">
  <one-of>
    <item>1</item>
    <item>2</item>
    <item>3</item>
    <item>4</item>
    <item>5</item>
    <item>6</item>
    <item>7</item>
    <item>8</item>
    <item>9</item>
  </one-of>
</rule>
</grammar>
<prompt timeout="2s" bargein="true">
  <audio src="http://extMrfc.ericsson.com/play/500"/>
</prompt>
<noinput>
  <exit expr="'ImproperCallerResponse'"/>
</noinput>
<filled>
  <if cond="invocation == '0'">
    <reprompt/>
  </if>
  <var name="inputmode" expr="invocation$.inputmode"/>
  <exit namelist="inputmode invocation"/>
</filled>
</field>
</form>
<exit namelist="\invocation$.inputmode invocation\"/>
</vxml>

```

2.7 Configurable Announcement Parameters

MTAS enables the arbitrary configuration of the play, repeat, delay and duration parameters of the Request-URI in the initial INVITE request when the Announcement Service is used on the Mr interface.

The parameters specified by the MtasAnnouncementParameter Managed Objects (see [5]) are copied to the Request-URI without any modifications.

The most services in MTAS request finite announcements. When the operator configures a continuous announcement but the service logic expects a finite announcement the operator configured repeat and duration parameters will be overridden and the service logic configured values will be applied.

Continuous announcement can be configured by the operator by setting the repeat parameter to “forever” and by omitting the duration parameter.

3 Information Model

3.1 General

This section describes the URI parameters that are used by MTAS.

3.2 Announcement Service, not chained and not segmented

MTAS uses the following parameters to set the URI for Announcement Service:

Table 4 URI Parameters for Announcement Service, not chained and not segmented

Parameter	P	Comment
play	M	MTAS always sets it. MTAS does not add file extension to the filename. MTAS expects that the MRF is set up such a way, that it is a symbolic link pointing to a certain file.
repeat	O	If sent by MTAS this parameter has the value "forever" or a value in the range 1 to 127..
delay	O	If sent by MTAS this parameter has the value 0 to 32767.
duration	O	If sent by MTAS this parameter has the value 0 to 32767.
locale	O	MTAS may set it.
param[n]	O	Not used by MTAS.
extension	O	Not used by MTAS.

In the following example MTAS orders MRF at hostname ms2.example.net to play an announcement located at http://audio.example.net/allcircuitbusy:

```
sip:annc@ms2.example.net;  
play=http://audio.example.net/allcircuitsbusy
```

MTAS handles all SIP responses. The NetAnn related responses are listed in the following table:

Table 5 SIP Responses for Announcement Service, not chained and not segmented

SIP code and reason phrase	Reason
200 OK	The URI in the INVITE is correct, MRF is capable of executing the service.
400 Bad Request	The INVITE was sent without a "play=" parameter, or MRF cannot retrieve the announcement.
404 Not Found	The MRF cannot find the referenced URI.

488 Not Acceptable Here	MRF cannot perform the requested service or does not recognize the service indicator.
503 Service Unavailable	There are no free resources in the MRF to execute the service.

3.3 Announcement Service, chained or segmented

MTAS uses the following parameters to set the URI for Announcement Service, chained or segmented:

Table 6 URI Parameters for Announcement Service, chained or segmented

Parameter	P	Comment
voicexml	M	MTAS always sets it.
vxml-keyword	O	Not used by MTAS.

In the following example MTAS orders MRF at mediaserver.example.net to process a VXML file located at <http://vxmlserver.example.net/cgi-bin/script.vxml>:

```
sip:dialog@mediaserver.example.net;
voicexml=http://vxmlserver.example.net/cgi-bin/script.vxml
```

MTAS handles all SIP responses. The NetAnn related responses are listed in the following table:

Table 7 SIP Responses for Announcement Service, chained or segmented

SIP code and reason phrase	Reason
200 OK	The URI in the INVITE is correct, MRF is capable of executing the service.
400 Bad Request	The INVITE was sent without the a "voicexml =" parameter
404 Not Found	The MRF cannot find the referenced URI.

3.4 Conference Service

There are no parameters in the URI for Conference Service.

In the following example MTAS orders MRF at hostname mediaserver.example.net to create a conference identified by uniqueIdentifier, and add the user to it:

```
sip:conf=uniqueIdentifier@mediaserver.example.net
```

MTAS handles all SIP responses. The NetAnn related responses are listed in the following table:

Table 8 SIP Responses for Conference Service

SIP code and reason phrase	Reason
200 OK	The URI in the INVITE is correct,

	MRF is capable of executing the service.
404 Not Found	The MRF cannot find the referenced URI.
486 Busy Here	Maximum number of allowed participants reached.
488 Not Acceptable Here	MRF cannot perform the requested service or does not recognize the service indicator.
503 Service Unavailable	There are no free resources in the MRF to execute the service.

3.5 Prompt and Collect Service

See chapter 3.3.

4 Formal Syntax or Schema

The formal syntax of SIP URIs used to invoke services is described in [1].

5 Related Standards

The MTAS implementation of the Mr interface is based on [1].

6 Terminology

6.1 Abbreviations

CSCF	Call Session Control Function
MRF	Media Resource Function
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VXML	Voice Extended Markup Language

6.2 Definitions

NetAnn	The protocol described in [1].
Finite	An announcement that has a specific end either by a configured finite repetition number (repeat) and/or by a

announcement	configured duration value.
Continuous announcement	An announcement that plays continuously without a specific end by setting the repetition number to the infinite value and by omitting the duration parameter

7 References

- [1] RFC4240 - Basic Network Media Services with SIP
- [2] RFC5552 - SIP Interface to VoiceXML Media Services
- [3] Voice Extensible Markup Language (VoiceXML)2.0, W3C Recommendation 16 March 2004
- [4] RFC3264 - An Offer/Answer Model with the Session Description Protocol (SDP)
- [5] TSP: MTAS Parameter Description, 1/190 84-AVA 901 09/n**
CBA: Managed Object Model MTAS 155 54-LZN 765 0163/n**
- [6] RFC4412 Communications Resource Priority in SIP

**See the Customer or Support library for the Application System in question to get the correct document version.