SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENHANCED MESSAGE INTERMEDIARY

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/915,730, filed on May 3, 2007, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates generally to telecommunications services. More particularly, the present invention relates to capabilities that enhance substantially the value and usefulness of various messaging paradigms including, inter alia, IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS).

Background of the Invention

[0003] As the 'wireless revolution' continues to march forward the importance to a Mobile Subscriber (MS), for example a user of a Wireless Device (WD) such as a mobile telephone, a BlackBerry, etc. that is serviced by a Wireless Carrier (WC), of their WD grows substantially.

[0004] One consequence of such a growing importance is the resulting ubiquitous nature of WDs – i.e., MSs carry them at almost all times and use them for an ever-increasing range of activities.

[0005] Coincident with the 'social explosion' of WDs technological advances have yielded, among other things, new communication paradigms such as IMS.

[0006] IMS is a standardized Next Generation Networking (NGN) architecture that, among other things, provides a framework for a collapsed mobile and fixed services infrastructure (e.g., a form of Fixed Mobile Convergence [FMC]) in support of, possibly inter alia, the ubiquitous delivery of a wide range of (voice, data, multimedia, etc.) services to end users (such as, among others, MSs).

[0007] Descriptions of the architecture, function, etc. of IMS may be found in various of the specification documents from the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) including, for example, Technical Specification 23.228.

[0008] The need exists for an infrastructure that allows the full universe of MSs, through their WDs, to seamlessly participate in the new communication environment/paradigm IMS.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention, aspects of which may be characterized as IMS Exchange or IMS_X, provides such capabilities and addresses various of the (not insubstantial) challenges that are associated with same. Among other things IMS_X may:

[0010] 1) Provide key interoperability capabilities across, among other entities, disparate fixed providers (such as, for example, landline carriers) and WCs.

[0011] 2) Facilitate the seamless operation of important services such as, possibly inter alia, Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) across multiple networks, platforms, etc.

[0012] 3) Provide legacy support (thus, as just one possibility, potentially extending the useful life of various elements of a WC's infrastructure, various legacy WDs, etc.).

[0013] In one embodiment of the present invention there is provided an intermediary system for interconnecting multiple IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) networks. The system includes at least one input unit selectably connectable to a first IMS network from which a message is received, at least one output unit selectably connectable to a second IMS network through which said message can reach a destination address, and a process, routing, and switching (PRS) complex operable to manipulate aspects of, and alter at least a portion of, said message received from said input unit and sent to said output unit. In a preferred embodiment, the PRS complex performs a routing operation based on a destination address of said message.

[0014] These and other features of the embodiments of the present invention, along with their attendant advantages, will be more fully appreciated upon a reading of the following detailed description in conjunction with the associated drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] Figure 1 is a diagrammatic presentation of an exemplary Messaging Inter-Carrier Vendor (MICV).

[0016] Figure 2 is a diagrammatic presentation of the three logical IMS planes.

[0017] Figure 3 illustrates exemplary logical connections of multiple carriers to IMS_X.

[0018] Figure 4 is a diagrammatic presentation of the virtual implementation of the three logical IMS planes within IMS_X.

[0019] Figure 5 provides a detailed illustration of aspects of IMS_X.

[0020] Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary encapsulation artifact.

[0021] Figure 7 illustrates elements of an exemplary routing facility

[0022] It should be understood that these figures depict embodiments of the invention. Variations of these embodiments will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art(s) based on the teachings contained herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] Aspects of the present invention build atop, and extend substantively, the concept of a centrally-located, full-featured MICV facility. Reference is made to U.S. Patent No. 7,154,901 entitled "INTERMEDIARY NETWORK SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FACILITATING MESSAGE EXCHANGE BETWEEN WIRELESS NETWORKS," and its associated continuations, for a description of a MICV, a summary of various of the services/functions/etc. that are performed by a MICV, and a discussion of the numerous advantages that arise from same.

[0024] As depicted in Figure 1 and reference numeral 100 a MICV 120 may be disposed between, possibly inter alia, multiple WCs (WC_1 114 → WC_x 118) on one side and multiple Service Providers (SP, SP_1 122 → SP_y 124) on the other side thus 'bridging' all of the connected entities. A MICV 120 thus, as one

simple example, may offer various routing, formatting, delivery, value-add, etc. capabilities that provide, possibly inter alia:

[0025] 1) A WC (WC_1 114 → WC_x 118 and, by extension, all of the MSs 102 → 104, 106 → 108, 110 → 112 that are serviced by the WC WC_1 114 → WC_x 118) with ubiquitous access to a broad universe of SPs SP_1 122→ SP_y 124, and

[0026] 2) A SP SP_1 122→ SP_y 124 with ubiquitous access to a broad universe of WCs (WC_1 114 → WC_x 118 and, by extension, to all of the MSs 102 → 104, 106 → 108, 110 → 112 that are serviced by the WCs WC_1 114 → WC_x 118).

[0027] Generally speaking a MICV may have varying degrees of visibility (e.g., access, etc.) to the (MS ←→ MS, MS ←→ SP, etc.) messaging traffic:

[0028] 1) A WC may elect to route just their out-of-network messaging traffic to a MICV. Under this approach the MICV would have visibility (e.g., access, etc.) to just the portion of the WC's messaging traffic that was directed to the MICV by the WC.

[0029] 2) A WC may elect to route all of their messaging traffic to a MICV. The MICV may, possibly among other things, subsequently return to the WC that portion of the messaging traffic that belongs to (i.e., that is destined for a MS of) the WC. Under this approach the MICV would have visibility (e.g., access, etc.) to all of the WC's messaging traffic.

[0030] IMSx extends the concept of a centrally-located, full-featured MICV by abstracting away, and to the extent possible isolating away, all of the complexities, inherent incompatibilities, etc. that are associated with IMS. IMS_X provides, among other things, a single protocol, interface, etc. agnostic access or

connection point into which different entities within an IMS ecosystem (for example, possibly inter alia, carriers) may 'plug.'

[0031] To help illustrate aspects of IMS_X's single access/connection point consider IMS' three logical planes (as illustrated in Figure 2 and reference numeral 200):

[0032] 1) Services Plane 202. For example, one or more Application Server (AS) instances 204, Billing facilities 206, Reporting facilities 208, etc.

[0033] 2) Control Plane 210. For example, a Home Subscriber Server (HSS) capability 212, a Call Session Control Function (CSCF) capability 214, one or more Media Gateway (MG) instances 216, etc.

[0034] 3) Network or Transport Plane 218. Support, interfaces, etc for, possibly inter alia, Voice over IP (VoIP) 220, WiFi 222, Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) 224, Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 226, etc

[0035] As illustrated in Figure 3 and reference numeral 300 the different functional elements of an entity (e.g., carriers such as C_a 302 → C_z 310, etc.) within an IMS ecosystem may plug in to IMS_X's single access/connection point 332 – e.g., elements of carrier C_a's 302 Control Plane and Network or Transport Plane may plug in to IMS_X's single access/connection point 318 → 320, elements of carrier C_b's 304 Services Plane may plug into IMS_X's single access/connection point 322. Similar access points may be realized at 324 → 330.

[0036] As illustrated in Figure 4 and reference numeral 400 the single access/connection point 404 serves much like a façade, behind which connected

entities (e.g., carriers such as $C_a \rightarrow C_z$ 402, etc.) may access one or more of the virtual implementations of IMS' logical planes 406 → 410.

[0037] Thus, for example, as a carrier's environment grows and changes, as a carrier's business needs and models change and evolve, as a carrier deploys new service offerings, etc. it can, possibly among other things, plug into (and thus take advantage of the features and functions that are offered by) different combinations of the virtual implementations of IMS' logical planes all through the single access/communication point.

[0038] Additionally, placing the virtual planes behind a single façade allows for, possibly among other things, ongoing and dynamic changes, updates, etc. to the physical implementation of a plane without any impact on, or interruptions to, any of the connected entities.

[0039] Figure 5 and reference numeral 500 provides a detailed depiction of various of the important elements of IMS_X. Each of the indicated elements may be controlled by, possibly inter alia, a body of flexible, extensible, and dynamically updateable configuration information. The logical layers or tiers that are depicted in the diagram may be summarized and described as:

[0040] 1) Carriers, Networks, Providers, etc. 502. The full universe of users (such as, possibly inter alia, MSs) of User Equipment (UE) 504 – UE_1 506 → UE_n 514, such as for example mobile telephones, computers, Blackberrys and PalmPilots, etc. – are supported by carriers, networks, providers, etc. The carriers, networks, providers, etc. 502 may connect to IMS_X (which is shown, generally, below the carriers, networks, providers, etc. layer 502, and which

would fit within, e.g., element 404 of Figure 4) using the single access/communication point that was described above and then, possibly inter alia, exchange traffic with IMS_X over any combination of a range of communication channels – e.g., Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP)/IP, Signaling System Number 7 (SS7), etc. – using any combination of a range of protocols – e.g., SIP, Short Message Peer-to-Peer (SMPP), MM4, etc. 518.

[0041] 2) Protocol 520. A Protocol Engine (PE) Complex 522 may house a dynamically updateable set of one or more PEs (PE_1 524 → PE_n 530 in the diagram). A PE may, for example, leverage a body of flexible, extensible, and dynamically updateable configuration information as it completes its tasks, including possibly inter alia:

[0042] A) Receiving incoming and sending outgoing traffic using any combination of the supported communication protocols, paradigms, etc.

[0043] B) Performing various extraction, validation, editing, formatting, conversion, etc. operations on the elements of an incoming and/or outgoing data stream – e.g., source address, destination address, encoding indicators or flags, payload or body, etc. The specific elements that were just described are illustrative only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other elements are easily possible and indeed are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0044] C) Encapsulating various elements of an incoming data stream within an internal (i.e., intra- IMS_X) artifact and/or un-encapsulating various elements of an

outgoing data stream from an internal artifact. An exemplary internal artifact is depicted in Figure 6 and reference numeral 600. Such an artifact 600 may include a header 604 that includes various information 606, such as a type, or identifier, properties 608 that include other information 610 such as source address, destination address, and/or date/time for a given message, and a body 612 that may contain the contents of the body of an original message.

[0045] The catalog of PE processing steps that was described above is illustrative only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other processing steps are easily possible and indeed are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0046] 3) Processing, Routing, Switching (PRS) 532. A Switching Complex (SC) 534 may house, possibly inter alia, a dynamically updateable set of one or more SC Directors 544 (SCD, SCD_1 546 → SCD_n 548 in the diagram), a dynamically updateable set of one or more Queues 536 (Q_1 538 → Q_n 542 in the diagram), and a Cross Complex Highway (CCH) 550.

[0047] A dynamically updateable set of one or more Queues (e.g., Q_1 538→ Q_n 542) may operate as intermediate or temporary buffers for incoming and outgoing traffic.

[0048] A CCH 550 may consist of a rotating 'buffer' containing a configurable number of Time Slots (TS_0 552 → TS_n 554 in the diagram) that may be utilized for, possibly inter alia, the rapid redirection of traffic when, for example, no further substantive processing, routing, etc. of that traffic is required For example, a SCD 544 may deposit incoming traffic that was received from a PE

(e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530) on to one or more TSs (e.g., TS_0 552 → TS_n 554) on a CCH 550 and, as the CCH 550 'rotates' or 'spins', a SCD 544 (e.g., the same SCD or another SCD) may at the appropriate point remove traffic from those TSs (e.g., TS_0 552 → TS_n 554) for return to a PE (e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530).

[0049] A SCD 544 may handle incoming traffic and outgoing traffic and may, possibly inter alia:

[0050] A) Selectively deposit incoming traffic (e.g., traffic received from a PE [e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530]) on one or more Queues (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542) for subsequent processing by a PRS Engine (PRSE) 556.

[0051] B) Selectively remove processed traffic from one or more Queues (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542) for return to a PE (e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530).

[0052] C) Selectively deposit incoming traffic (e.g., traffic received from a PE [e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530]) on one or more TSs (e.g., TS_0 552 → TS_n 554) on a CCH 550.

[0053] D) Selectively remove traffic from one or more TSs (e.g., TS_0 552 → TS_n 554) on a CCH 550 for return to a PE (e.g., PE_1 524 → PE_n 530).

[0054] The catalog of SCD activities that was described above is illustrative only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other activities are easily possible and indeed are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0055] A PRSE Complex 556 may house a dynamically updateable set of one or more PRSEs ($PRSE_1$ 558 → $PRSE_n$ 560 in the diagram).

[0056] A PRSE (e.g., $PRSE_1$ 558 → $PRSE_n$ 560) may be workflow-based, with a dynamically updateable set of one or more workflows removing incoming traffic from a Queue (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542), performing all of the required processing operations (explained below), and depositing processed artifacts on a Queue (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542). Through flexible, extensible, and dynamically updatable configuration information a workflow component may be quickly and easily realized to support any number of activities. For example, workflows might be configured to remove an item from a Queue (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542); deposit an item on a Queue (e.g., Q_1 538 → Q_n 542); perform one or more lookup operations in support of traffic routing; implement aspects of a logical IMS plane; etc. The specific workflows that were just described are exemplary only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other workflow arrangements, alternatives, etc. are easily possible.

[0057] A PRSE (e.g., $PRSE_1$ 558 → $PRSE_n$ 560) may leverage a comprehensive, flexible, scalable, etc. lookup facility (indicated, albeit at a very high level, as Routing Data 564 in the diagram) to support, possibly inter alia, its traffic routing operations. Such a lookup facility may provide authoritative answers to inquiries like "At this moment in time what carrier services the Telephone Number (TN) `1-703-555-1212`?", "What entity services the SIP addresss `sip:john.doe@bigcompany.com`?", etc. Among other things such a lookup facility may address (1) the complexities that are associated with all of the different TN numbering plans, schemes, etc. that exist around the world; (2) the complexities that arise with worldwide Mobile Number Portability (MNP)

regimes; etc. A more detailed depiction of such a lookup facility is presented in Figure 7 and reference numeral 700. Such a lookup facility may consist of, possibly inter alia:

[0058] A) An Electronic Numbering (ENUM) façade 710 through which various PRSEs (E_1 702 → E_n 708 in the diagram) may connect, submit routing inquiries, receive routing responses, etc.

[0059] B) A dynamically updateable set of one or more In-Memory Databases (In-Memory $Database_1$ 712 → In-Memory $Database_n$ 714 in the diagram) that optionally house or host selected data (including, possibly inter alia, data from a Composite Routing Database [CRD] 716) to provide, as one example, optimal performance.

[0060] C) A Real-Time Query Facility (RTQF) 722 through which inquiries may be dispatched real-time to authoritative bodies (such as, for example, TN assignment administrators) around the world. A RTQF 722 may support multiple communication channels, paradigms, protocols, etc. (such as, possibly inter alia, SS7 724, TCP/IP 726, UDP/IP, SMPP 728, etc.).

[0061] D) A CRD 716 containing comprehensive routing information for, possibly inter alia, TNs within all of the different TN numbering plans, schemes, etc. that exist around the world. A CRD 716 may receive updates (e.g., dynamically, on a scheduled basis, etc.) from any number of sources or feeds including, possibly inter alia, domestic 718 (such as, for example, from a Local Exchange Routing Guide [LERG], from one or more Number Portability

Administration Centers [NPACs], etc.) and international 720 (such as, for example, from Hong Kong, from the United Kingdom, etc.).

[0062] With reference again to Figure 5, the catalog of PRS processing activities that was described above is illustrative only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other processing steps are easily possible and indeed are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0063] 4) Persistence 568. A Database (DB) Complex 570 may house a dynamically updateable set of one or more DBs (DB_1 572 → DB_n 576 in the diagram). A DB (e.g., DB_1 572 → DB_n 576) may contain a range of data or information including, possibly inter alia, Transaction Detail Records (TDRs, which may capture elements or aspects of all of the traffic is processed by IMS_X); selected details of all administrative, processing, etc. activities; etc.

[0064] A Data Warehouse (DW) Complex 580 may house a dynamically updateable set of one or more DWs (DW_1 582 → DW_n 586 in the diagram). A DW (e.g., DW_1 582 → DW_n 586) may be fed by, possibly inter alia, a suite of flexible, extensible, and dynamically updatable Extraction-Transformation-Loading (ETL), Universal Rating Engine (URE, described further below), etc. facilities 578 that may pull data or information from, possibly among other sources, one or more DBs (e.g., DB_1 572 → DB_n 576).

[0065] The DBs (e.g., DB_1 572 → DB_n 576) and DWs (e.g., DW_1 582 → DW_n 586) that are depicted are logical representations of the possibly multiple physical repositories that may be implemented to support, inter alia, configuration, word catalog, calculation, etc. information. The physical repositories may be

implemented through any combination of conventional Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMSs) such as Sybase or Oracle, through Object Database Management Systems (ODBMSs), through in-memory Database Management Systems (DBMSs), through specialized data repositories, or through any other equivalent facilities.

[0066] 5) Administration 588. An Administrator 590 may provide management for or 'command and control' over all of the different IMS_X elements through, as one example, a Web-based interface. It will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other interfaces (e.g., data feed, Application Programming Interface [API], etc.) are easily possible.

[0067] Additionally, an Administrator may provide access to the body of flexible, extensible, and dynamically updateable configuration information that all of the different IMS_X elements rely upon.

[0068] An Administration layer or tier may provide comprehensive reporting facilities 592. Such reporting facilities may leverage, possibly inter alia, one or more DBs (e.g., DB_1 572 → DB_n 576) and/or one or more DWs (e.g., DW_1 582 → DW_n 586) to generate scheduled (e.g., hourly, daily, weekly, etc.) and/or on-demand reporting with report results delivered (to, for example, a MS or a WC or a MICV or others) through Short Message Service (SMS)/Multimedia Message Service (MMS)/IMS/etc. messages; through Electronic Mail (E-Mail); through Instant Messenger (IM); through a World Wide Web (WWW)-based facility; through an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) facility; via File Transfer Protocol

[FTP]; through an API; etc. Generated reports may contain, possibly inter alia, textual and graphic elements.

[0069] The specific IMS_X layer or tier arrangement that was described above is illustrative only and it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous other arrangements are easily possible and indeed are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0070] Beyond providing basic IMS support and services IMS_X may offer, among other things, additional (e.g., value-add) features and functions such as, possibly inter alia:

[0071] 1) Billing. Support for a comprehensive array of billing (e.g., rating, etc.) activities. Such billing activities may leverage a URE to flexibly and dynamically rate events (where an event may include, possibly inter alia, some aspect of incoming traffic, some activity by a PRSE, etc.). A URE may evaluate any number of items as it rates an event, including for example:

[0072] A) One or more TDRs.

[0073] B) One or more charging models, pricing plans, etc. (that may consider, possibly inter alia, origination [such as, for example, carrier, TN, SIP address, etc.], destination [such as, for example, carrier, TN, SIP address, etc], surcharges and discounts, date, day of week, time, volume, etc.).

[0074] C) One or more flexible, extensible, and dynamically configurable Point in Transaction (PiT) hooks. At a PiT hook one or more processing actions (e.g., a calculation, a call out to an external system, etc.) may be completed.

[0075] A URE may preserve the results of a rated event in, possibly inter alia, one or more TDRs.

[0076] 2) Support for public and private IP addresses.

[0077] 3) Support for, possibly inter alia, IP Version 4 (IPv4) and IP Version 6 (IPv6).

[0078] 4) Support for variable Quality of Service (QoS) levels each level having, possibly inter alia, different cost/charging paradigms. For example, different QoS levels may be established for different classes of traffic, etc. – e.g., one QoS level for voice traffic (such as VoIP), another QoS level for interactive video, another QoS level for streaming video, another QoS level for image and text exchanges (through vehicles such as SMS and MMS), etc.

[0079] 5) Filtering. Support for, possibly inter alia, zero, one, or multiple Black List and/or White List artifacts; malware (e.g., virus) detection; spam detection; etc. Each filtering option may have, possibly inter alia, one or more cost/charging paradigms.

[0080] 6) Sandbox. The ability to create one or more 'sandboxes' or 'experimentation areas' wherein an entity (such as, for example, a carrier) may conduct controlled development activities, perform testing, complete evaluation efforts, conduct demonstrations, etc. A sandbox option may have, possibly inter alia, one or more cost/charging paradigms.

[0081] 7) Augmentation. Support for the selective addition, insertion, etc. in to the processed traffic of:

[0082] A) Informational elements – e.g., a service announcement, a relevant or applicable factoid, etc. An informational element may be selected statically (e.g., the same informational text is used), selected randomly (e.g., informational text is randomly selected from a pool of available informational text), or location-based (i.e., informational text is selected from a pool of available informational text based on the current physical location of a source and/or recipient [e.g., a MS' WD] as derived from, as one example, a Location-Based Service [LBS] or similar facility).

[0083] B) Advertising content – e.g., textual material, multimedia (images of brand logos, sound, video snippets, etc.) material, etc. containing advertisements, promotional materials, coupons, etc. The advertising material may be selected statically (e.g., the same advertising material is used), selected randomly (e.g., advertising material is randomly selected from a pool of available material), or location-based (i.e., advertising material is selected from a pool of available material based on the current physical location of a source and/or recipient [e.g., a MS' WD] as derived from, as one example, a LBS or similar facility). IMS_X may optionally allow advertisers to register and/or provide (e.g., directly, or through links/references to external sources) advertising content.

[0084] It is important to note that the hypothetical example that was presented above, which was described in the narrative and which was illustrated in the accompanying figures, is exemplary only and was presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the specific forms disclosed. It will be readily apparent to one of

ordinary skill in the relevant art that numerous alternatives, variations, modifications, etc. to the presented example are easily possible and, indeed, are fully within the scope of the present invention.

[0085] The following list defines acronyms as used in this disclosure.

Acronym	Definition
API	Application Programming Interface
AS	Application Server
CCH	Cross Complex Highway
CRD	Composite Routing Database
CSCF	Call Session Control Function
DB	Database
DBMS	Database Management System
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DW	Data Warehouse
E-Mail	Electronic Mail
ENUM	Electronic Numbering
ETL	Extraction, Transformation, Loading
FMC	Fixed Mobile Convergence
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
IM	Instant Messenger
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
IMSx	IMS Exchange
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	IP Version 4
IPv6	IP Version 6
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
LBS	Location-Based Service
LERG	Local Exchange Routing Guide
MG	Media Gateway
MICV	Messaging Inter-Carrier Vendor
MMS	Multimedia Message Service
MNP	Mobile Number Portability
MS	Mobile Subscriber
NGN	Next Generation Networking
NPAC	Number Portability Administration Center
ODBMS	Object Database Management System
PE	Protocol Engine
PiT	Point in Transaction
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PRS	Processing, Routing, Switching
PRSE	PRS Engine
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
Q	Queue

QoS	Quality of Service
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RTQF	Real-Time Query Facility
SC	Switching Complex
SCD	SC Director
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SMPP	Short Message Peer-to-Peer
SMS	Short Message Service
SP	Service Provider
SS7	Signaling System Number 7
3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TDR	Transaction Detail Record
TN	Telephone Number
TS	Technical Slot
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UE	User Equipment
URE	Universal Rating Engine
VoIP	Voice Over IP
WC	Wireless Carrier
WD	Wireless Device
WWW	World Wide Web

What is claimed is:

1. An intermediary system for interconnecting multiple IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) networks, comprising:

at least one input unit selectably connectable to a first IMS network from which a message is received;

at least one output unit selectably connectable to a second IMS network through which said message can reach a destination address; and

a process, routing, and switching (PRS) complex operable to manipulate aspects of, and alter at least a portion of, said message received from said input unit and sent to said output unit,

wherein said PRS complex performs a routing operation based on a destination address of said message.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein said input unit and said output unit span one or more of IP Multimedia Subsystem logical planes including a Services Plane, a Control Plane, and a Network or Transport Plane.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein said routing operation include accessing a composite routing database.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein said composite routing database is accessed through an ENUM façade.

5. The system of claim 3, wherein said composite routing database is populated through one or more of domestic data feeds, international data feeds, and a real-time query facility.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein said manipulation includes the creation of one or more transaction detail records.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein said transaction detail records are preserved.

8. The system of claim 3, wherein said manipulation includes the creation of one or more records.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein said PRS complex performs at least one protocol transformation.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein said destination address is one or more of a telephone number, a short code, or a Session Initiation Protocol address.

11. A method for interconnecting multiple IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) networks, comprising:

receiving a message from a first IMS network;

performing one or more processing steps on said message, including at least the completion of a routing operation based on the destination address of said message, and yielding a processed message; and

sending said processed message to a second IMS network.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said message receiving and said message sending span one or more of IP Multimedia Subsystem logical planes including a Services Plane, a Control Plane, and a Network or Transport Plane.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein said routing operation comprsies accessing a composite routing database.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said composite routing database is accessed through an ENUM façade.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein said composite routing database is populated through one or more of domestic data feeds, international data feeds, and a real-time query facility.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein said processing steps include the creation of one or more transaction detail records.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said transaction detail records are preserved.

18. The system of claim 11, wherein said destination address is one or more of a telephone number, a short code, or a Session Initiation Protocol address.

19. An intermediary system for interconnecting multiple IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) networks, comprising:

a first Protocol Engine (PE) in communication with and receiving an incoming message from a first IMS network, said first PE transforming said incoming message from a first format, said first format being applicable to said first IMS network, to a second format, said second format being native to said intermediary system;

a second PE in communication with and sending an outgoing message to a second IMS network, said second PE transforming said outgoing message from said second format to a third format, said third format being applicable to said second IMS network;

a process, routing, and switching complex operable to manipulate aspects of, and alter at least a portion of, said incoming message yielding said outgoing message,

wherein said manipulation includes at least the completion of a routing operation based on a destination address of said incoming message.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein said first PE and said second PE span one or more of IP Multimedia Subsystem logical planes including a Services Plane, a Control Plane, and a Network or Transport Plane.

21. The system of claim 19, wherein said switching complex, for said routing operation, accesses a composite routing database.

22. The system of claim 21, wherein said composite routing database is accessed through an ENUM façade.

23. The system of claim 21, wherein said composite routing database is populated through one or more of domestic data feeds, international data feeds, and a real-time query facility.

24. The system of claim 19, wherein said manipulation includes the creation of one or more transaction detail records.

25. The system of claim 24, wherein said transaction detail records are preserved.

26. The system of claim 19, wherein said destination address is one or more of a telephone number, a short code, or a Session Initiation Protocol address.