

[0095] Retrieval of voice content from the exemplary platform 10 is a bit different from retrieving other types of content. VXML only allows for voice and text content (presented through TTS) to be included in the content presented to the user, thus a content selection step is needed to eliminate other types of content.

[0096] Another difference here is caused by the fact that voice content must be included by reference and text content must be included through inlining (inserting text into the VXML), which means that audio content will use the URLs. As such, the voice telephony platform 300 retrieves the audio content while the text content is directly retrieved by the blog infolet server 16 and included in the VXML sent to the HTTP gateway 12a and further onto the voice telephony platform 300.

[0097] An exemplary method of providing an audio segment from a blog in response to a user's voice request may comprise a user requesting to listen to a blog by dialing in to a predetermined number from a voice device 302. The user will then authenticate himself via an authentication processes. Next the user may be presented with an audio or visual menu provided by the HTTP gateway 12a via the voice telephony platform 300. The blog infolet 16 will then construct the presentation of stored audio content by referencing and inserting text components to be rendered by TTS. The voice telephony platform 300 will then fetch audio appropriate audio segments, according the provided URLs, from the content server 40 and play the content back to the user via the voice device 302 and the necessary connection 304.

[0098] FIG. 2D is an exemplary block diagram architecture of video publication and retrieval through the SIP gateway, a blog infolet and associated databases. For video publication, a SIP user agent (UA) 400 invites the SIP gateway UA 12e via an external SIP proxy 402. The SIP proxy 402 discovers SIP gateway UA 12e via a naming service (not specifically shown). The SIP gateway 12e instructs the content server 40 (or media server) to open an RTP session 404 with the SIP client 400 and stores the incoming video to a named file name therein. The SIP gateway 12e collects a URL for the stored file. The SIP gateway 12e then forwards the request and the collected URL pointing to the content to the blog infolet 16. This lets the blog infolet 16 know that a new item has been published and is referenced by the URL.

[0099] For video retrieval, the SIP user agent (UA) 400 invites the SIP gateway UA 12e via an external SIP proxy 402 to provide video content from a blog. The SIP proxy 402 discovers the SIP gateway UA 12e via a naming service. The SIP gateway 12e then forwards the video retrieval request to the blog infolet 16. The blog infolet 16 retrieves the user's page and aggregates information from other infolets or information sources (if necessary) based on the request. The blog infolet 16 uses an aggregator library to combine the various feeds into a single RSS feed and adapts them for delivery to the SIP gateway 12e. The SIP gateway 12e will then instruct the content server 40 (or media server), using the appropriate URL(s), to open an RTP session 404 with the SIP client 400 to send the video to the end user.

[0100] FIG. 2E is an exemplary block diagram architecture of a MMS gateway 12c, the blog infolet 16 and associated databases. When content (a SMIL encoded MMS message with text/image/audio/video components) is submitted by the user for publication to a blog, it will appear to

the MMS gateway 12c as a multipart encoded form. The MMS gateway 12c communicates via MM7 (or other standards like ParlayX) to a mobile operator MMSC 500. Similar to other gateways 12, as part of the content processing, the whole structure of this content (SMIL encoded message plus the components) will be published to the content server 40 and corresponding URLs will be sent in the request to the blog infolet 16. MMS messages are sent by associating the MMS gateway 12c and blog infolet 16 with a particular short code. Users can publish multimedia messages to the MMS gateway 12c. A response is sent back to the user by the platform 10 indicating success or failure.

[0101] For retrieval of multimedia information, users request a particular MMS message to be sent to, for example, their wireless device 502. The MMS gateway 12c communicates via MM7 (or other standards like ParlayX) to a mobile operator MMSC 500. SMIL content is assembled by the MMS gateway 12c or retrieved if previously published to the content server 40 and is sent to the MMSC 500. The SMIL content includes the actual components (not the references). The MMSC 500 stores the content locally in the operator's database 504. The user may then retrieve the content from the operator's database 504.

[0102] Referring back to FIG. 1, the blog infolet 16 assembles the blog entries from the user and stores the blog entries in the blog database 42 along with their associated blog item descriptions. The associated blog item descriptions point or are associated with data that is stored in the content database 40, that is associated with figures, video, and or audio data associated with a specific user. The blog database 42 stores the blog information items and associated annotations. The blog database 42 may be a relational database (RDB). Other formats for the blog database 42 could be used. An important aspect of the blog database 42 is that it is used to generate an RSS feed or feeds. This is important because later in the exemplary platform's process, the RSS aggregator infolet 38 aggregates RSS feeds. RSS feeds do not include video, audio, photograph, or graphic content, but instead are limited to specific RSS feed requirements and specifications. The RSS or MediaRSS (an extension for referring to and describing multimedia content associated with RSS items) content may include tags, pointers, or URLs (collectively "pointers") that provide the location of stored audio, video, or graphic content. The exemplary system 10 may also use other extensions with standard RSS. For example, such extensions may provide annotations to an entry with additional descriptive information about the entry. Thus, the pointers provided from the gateways 12, in association with the content server 40, allow a blog site to locate and find the associated video, audio, or picture information from the content server 40 at a later time using the RSS feed information because the pointers are part of or incorporated into the RSS feed.

[0103] To summarize, with respect to the blog infolet 16, it is important to understand that the blog infolet 16 stores or aids in the storage of blogging information. It stores content information in the content database 40. The blog infolet keeps text and related pointers that identify content or media content in a content database 40.

[0104] Referring now to infolets 14a-14c, these infolets can generally be instructed to turn on or become active on a periodic basis in order to collect information from a variety of information sources. The infolets 14a-14c may be collecting and providing information on a continuous basis, be