# Introduction to IMS

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# IMS Benefits - Official Story

- Access Independence not just Cellular: wired, WiFi, WiMax, etc
- Standards Based IP, SIP, portable across providers
- QoS ability to link application needs to provisioning
- Billing/Charging for commercial viability, carrier ROI, "one bill"
- Integration of new services no more stovepipe applications
  - presence, location, group management, PoC, voice, text, video

## IMS Position

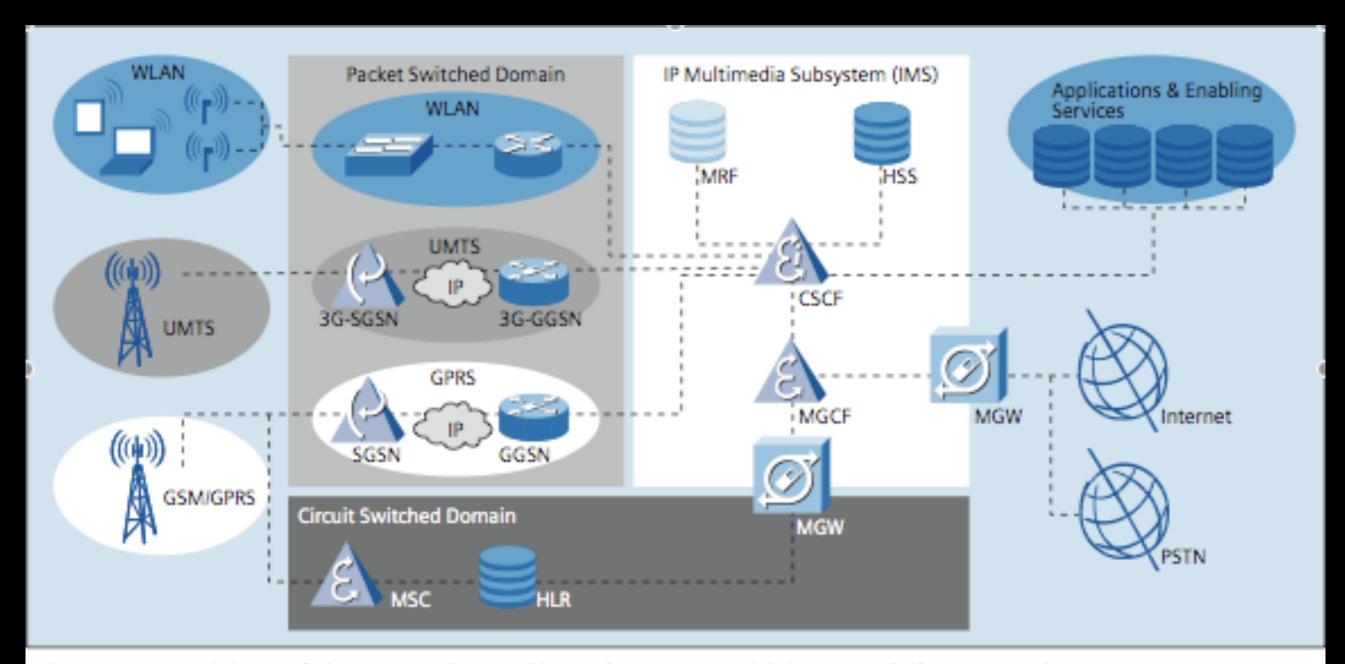


Figure 1: Position of the IP Multimedia Subsystem within a mobile network

## Charging and Billing











#### Communication

- ► Push to Talk over Cellular
- ► Instant Messaging
- ▶ Mobile office
- ▶ Video call
- ► Multimedia Conferencing
- ▶ ...



#### Information

- ► Information Sharing
- ► Interactive guidance
- ▶ Collaborative working
- ► Internet Services
- ▶ ....

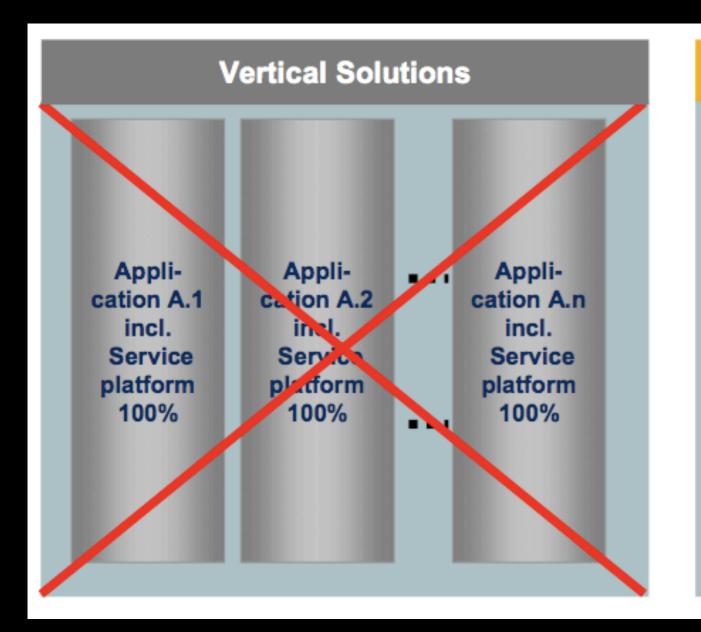


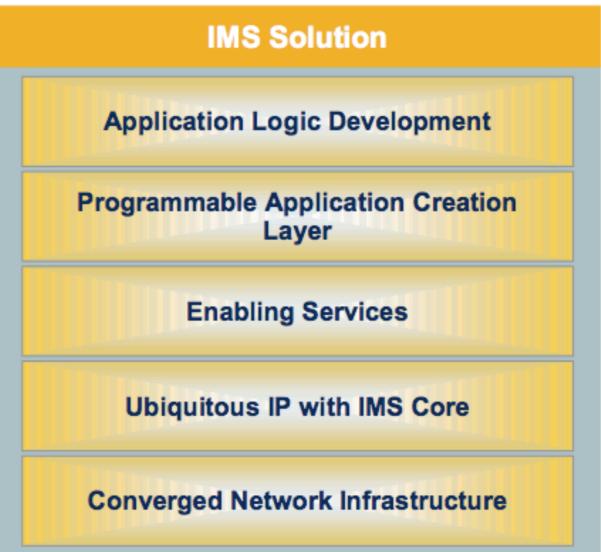
#### **Entertainment**

- ▶ Photo Share, Push to Show
- ► Person-to-Person Gaming
- Audio and video sharing mobile and at home
- **>** ....

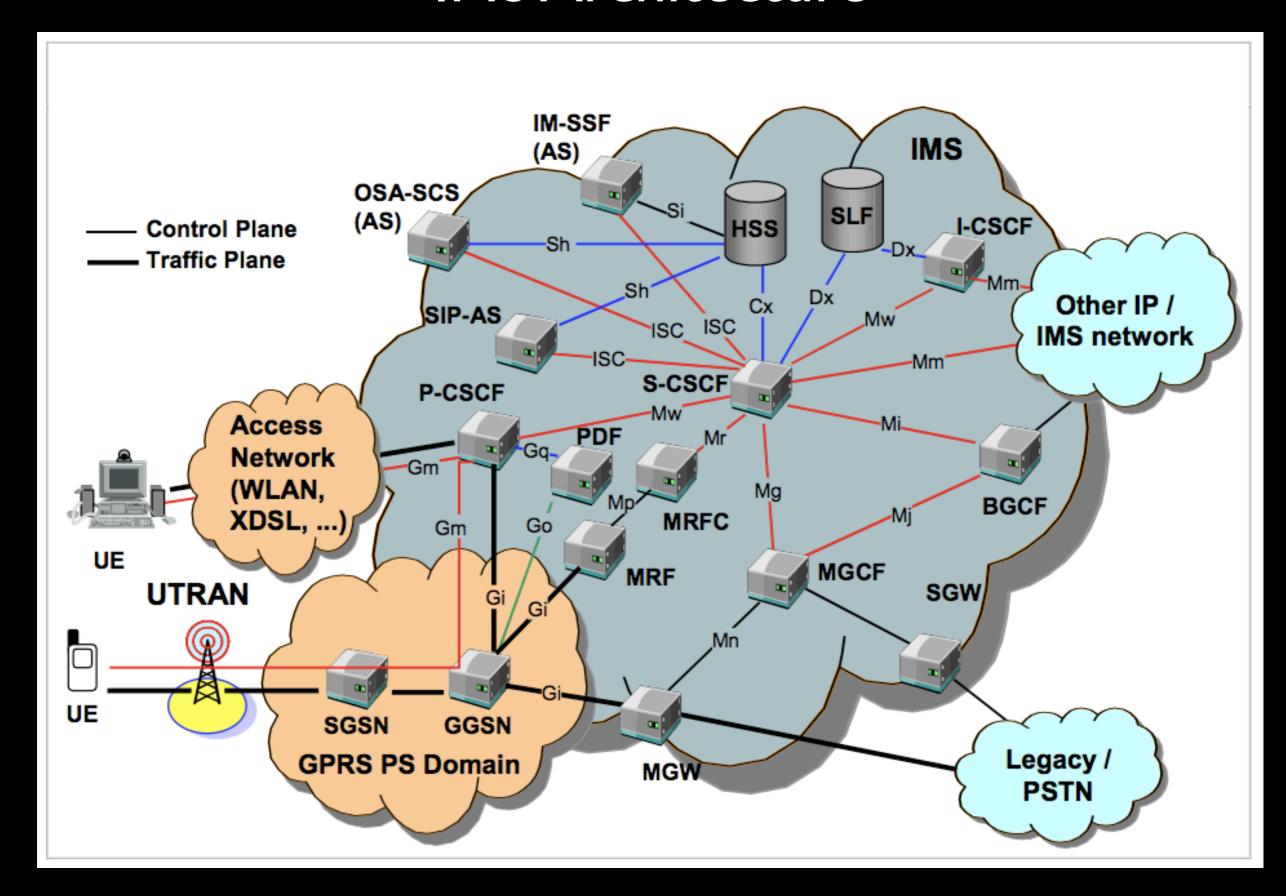
Various charging models

## No Stovepipes





### **IMS** Architecture



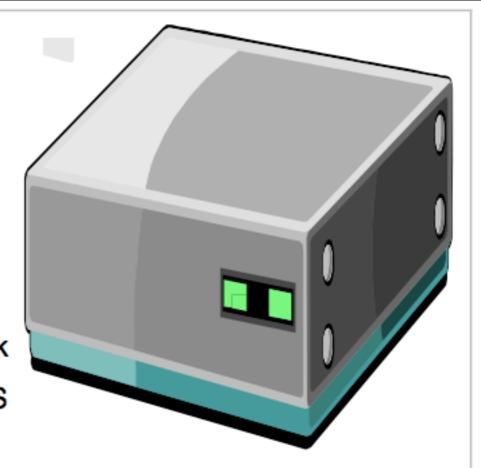
## The CSCF

- CSCF Call Session Control Function
- What IMS calls "The Main SIP Servers"
- Three flavors
  - Proxy CSCF
  - Interrogating CSCF
  - Serving CSCF

## The CSCF Family

#### The Proxy-CSCF (P-CSCF)

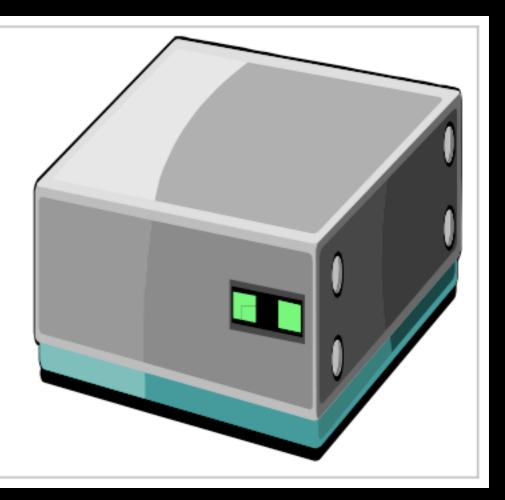
- acts as an outbound/inbound SIP proxy server
- is allocated to the IMS terminal during IMS registration
- does not change for the duration of the registration
- authenticates the user
- asserts the user's identity to the rest of the IMS network
- verifies the correctness of SIP requests sent by the IMS terminal
- · may use SigComp
- may include a Policy Decision Function (PDF)
- generates charging information
- is always located in the same network where the GGSN is located (GPRS/UMTS access)



## The CSCF Family

#### The Interrogating CSCF (I-CSCF)

- is a SIP proxy located at the edge of an administrative domain
- has Diameter-interfaces to the SLF and the HSS
- routes the SIP requests to the appropriate destination (typically an S-CSCF)
- is usually located in the home network
- may provide THIG functionality

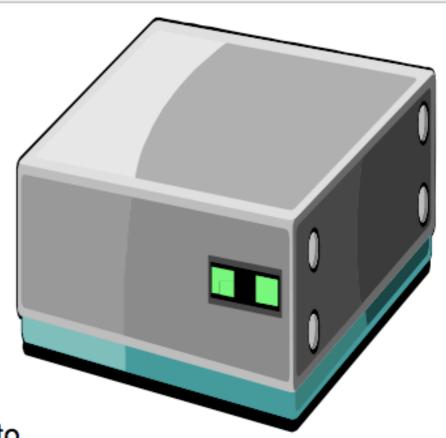


## The CSCF Family

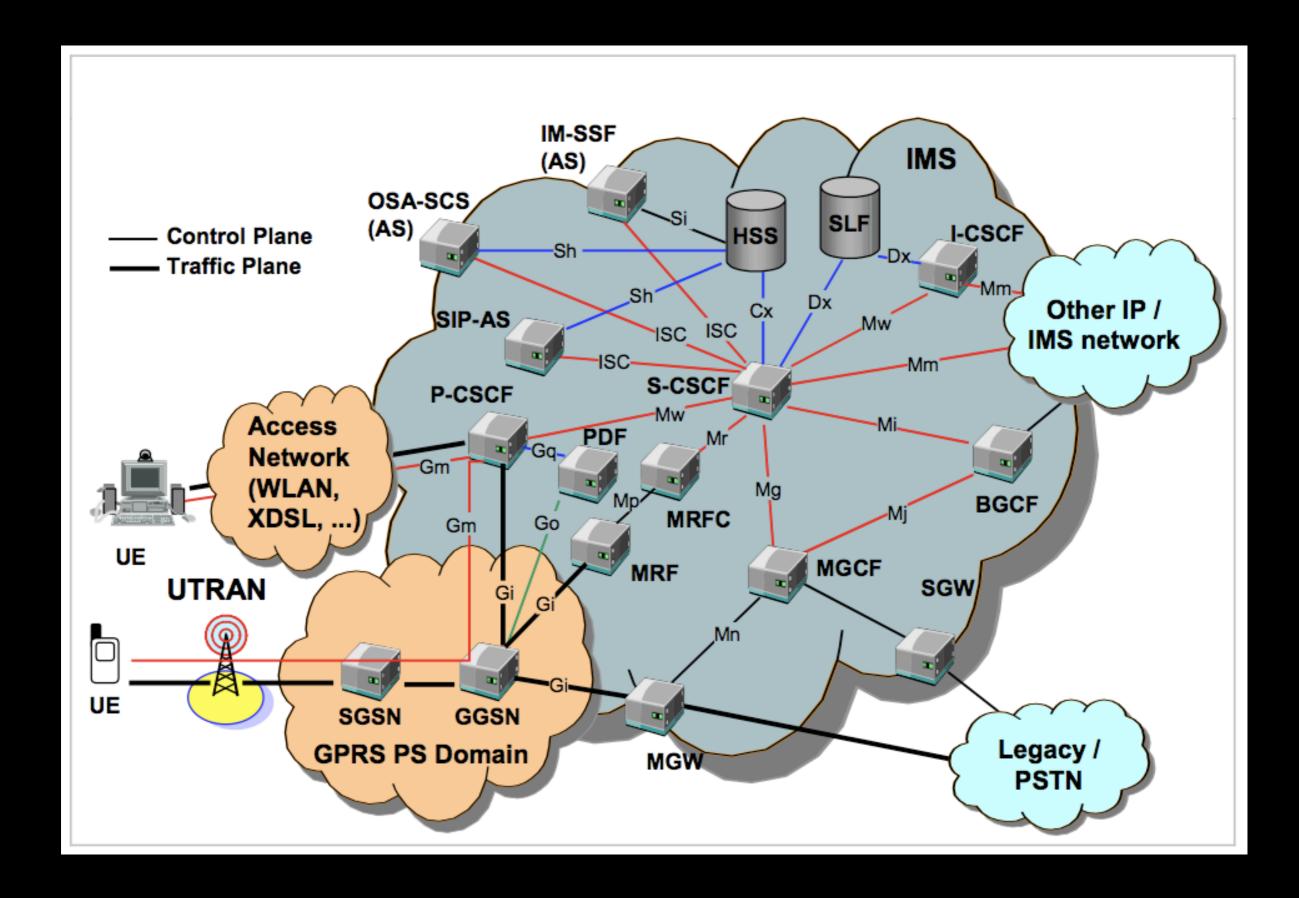
#### The Serving CSCF (S-CSCF)

- is a SIP server
- is the central node of the signalling plane
- acts as a SIP registrar
- interfaces the HSS (via Diameter) to
  - download authentication vectors
  - download user profiles
  - ➤ inform the HSS that this is the S-CSCF allocated to the user for the duration of the registration
- performs session control
- processes SIP messages according to the served users' service trigger profiles

All SIP signalling sent and received by the IMS terminal traverses the allocated S-CSCF.



### **IMS** Architecture



# Other IMS Components

- HSS Home Subscriber Server
- SLF Subscriber Locator Function
- PDF Policy Decision Function
- AS Application Servers

### Subscriber Information

#### The Home Subscriber Server (HSS)

- contains location information
- contains security information (for authentication and authorization)
- contains user profile information (subscribed services, policies ...)
- the S-CSCF assigned to the user

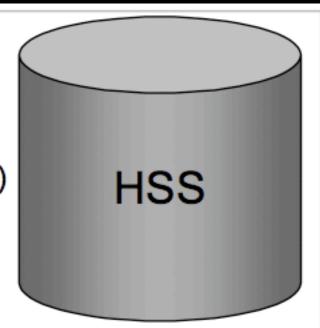
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### The Subscription Locator Function (SLF)

- is necessary only if the IMS contains more than one HSS
- maps users' addresses to HSSs

SLF

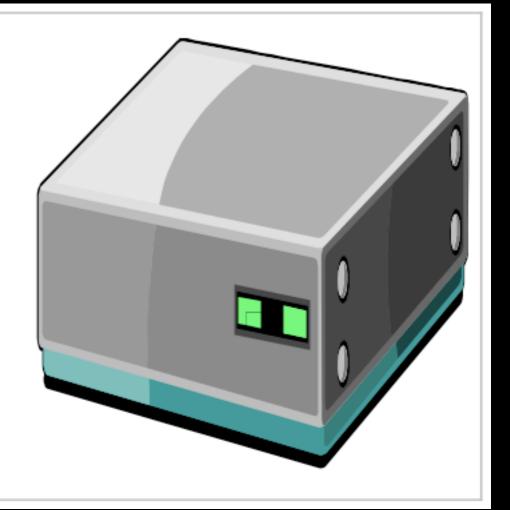
Both HSS and SLF implement the Diameter protocol



## Policy Information

### The Policy Decision Function (PDF)

- informs the GGSN about the characteristics of the session a user agent is authorized to establish at a particular time; the GGSN enforces these policy decisions by installing packet filters on the media path.
- has a COPS interface to the GGSN (Go)
- has a Diameter interface to the P-CSCF (Gq)



# Application Servers

- Presence user availability and status
- GLM Group List Management user groups
- Location user's physical location
- PTT Push To Talk walkie talkie service
- IM Instant Messaging text messaging
- etc, etc, etc