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Signaling Protocol to convey FEC Framework Configuration Information
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Status of this Memo

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Abstract

FEC Framework document [FECARCH] defines the FEC Framework Configuration Information necessary for the FEC framework operation. This document describes one signaling protocol to determine and communicate the Configuration information between sender(s) and receiver(s).

Conventions used in this document

In examples, "C:" and "S:" indicate lines sent by the client and server respectively.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

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1. Introduction

FEC Framework document [FECARCH] defines the FEC Framework Configuration Information that governs the overall FEC framework operation common to any FEC scheme. This information MUST be available at both sender and reciever(s). This document describes one signalling protocol to determine and communicate the Configuration information between sender and receiver(s). The configuration information may be encoded in any compatible format such as SDP [RFC4566], XML etc. The signaling protocol is intended to be generic

and could be utilized by any FEC scheme and/or any Content Delivery Protocol (CDP).

This document doesn't describe any FEC scheme specifics information (for example, how are source blocks are constructed) or any sender or receiver side operation for a particular FEC scheme (for example, whether the receiver makes use of one or more repair flows that are received) etc. Such FEC scheme specifics should be covered in separate document(s). This document doesn't mandate a particular encoding format for the configuration information either.

<What is CDP>

The FEC Framework document [FECARCH] defines a Content Delivery Protocol (CDP) as a complete (suite of) specification which, through the use of FEC Framework, is able to make use of a particular FEC scheme to provide FEC capabilities. In other words, CDP is specific to a FEC scheme, but makes use of common building blocks (including signaling protocol) as defined in the FEC Framework document [FECARCH].

This document is structured such that Section 2 describes the terms used in this document, section 3 describes the FEC Framework configuration information, section 4 describes the signalling protocol for the multicast, section 5 describes the signalling protocol for the unicast, and section 6 describes security consideration.

2. Terminology/Abbreviations

This document makes use of the terms/abbreviations defined in the FEC Framework document [FECARCH]. Additionally, it defines

- Media Sender - Node performing the Media encoding and producing the original media flow to the 'FEC Sender'

- Media Receiver - Node performing the Media decoding;
- FEC Sender - Node performing the FEC encoding on the original stream to produce the FEC stream
- FEC Receiver - Node performing the FEC decoding, as needed, and providing the original media flow to the Media receiver.
- Sender - Same as FEC Sender
- Receiver - Same as FEC Receiver
- (Media) Stream - A single media instance i.e. an audio stream or a video stream.

This documents deliberately refers to the 'FEC Sender' and 'FEC Receiver' as the 'Sender' and 'Receiver' respectively.

3. FEC Framework Configuration Information

The FEC Framework [FECARCH] defines a minimum set of information that MUST be communicated between the sender and receiver(s) for a proper operation of an FEC scheme. This information is referred to as "FEC Framework Configuration Information". This is the information that the FEC Framework needs in order to apply FEC protection to the transport flows.

A single instance of the FEC Framework provides FEC protection for all packets of a specified set of source packet flows, by means of one or more packet flows consisting of repair packets. As per the FEC Framework document [FECARCH], the FEC Framework Configuation Information includes, for each instance of the FEC Framework:

1. Identification of Source Flow(s)
2. Identification of the repair flow(s)
3. Identification of FEC Scheme
4. Length of Source FEC payload ID

5. FEC Scheme Specific Information (FSSI)

FSSI basically provides an opaque container to encode FEC scheme specific configuration information such as buffer size, decoding wait-time etc. Please refer to the FEC Framework document [FECARCH] for more details.

The signaling protocol described in this document requires that the application layer responsible for the FEC Framework instance i.e. FEC scheme provide the value for each of the configuration information parameter (listed above) encoded as per the chosen encoding format. Failure to receive the complete information, the signaling protocol module must return an error for the OAM purposes and optionally convey to the application layer. Please refer to the figure 1 of the FEC Framework document [FECARCH] for further illustration.

This document does make any assumption that the 'FEC sender and receiver' functionality and the 'Media Source/Receiver' functionality are implemented on the single device, though it is likely to be the case.

3.1. Encoding Format

The FEC Framework configuration information (listed above in section 3) may be encoded in any format such as SDP, XML etc. as chosen or prefered by a particular FEC Framework instance i.e. FEC Scheme. The selection of such encoding format or syntax is independent of the signaling protocol and beyond the scope of this document.

Whatever encoding format is selected for a particular FEC framework instance, it must be known by the signaling protocol. This is to provide a mean (e.g. a field such as Payload Type) in the signaling protocol message(s) to convey the chosen encoding format for the configuration information so that the Payload i.e. configuration information can be correctly parsed as per the semantics of the chosen encoding format. Please note that the the encoding format is not a negotiated parameter, but rather a property of a particular FEC Framework instance i.e. FEC scheme and/or its implementation.

Additionally, the encoding format for each FEC Framework configuration parameter must be defined in terms of a sequence of octets that can be embedded within the payload of the signaling protocol message(s). The length of the encoding format MUST either

be fixed, or it must be possible to derive the length from examining the encoded octets themselves. For example, the initial octets may include some kind of length indication.

Each instance of the FEC Framework muse use a single encoding format to describe e.g. encode all of the configuration information associated with that instance. The signaling protocol may not validate the encoded information, though it may validate the syntax or length of the encoded information.

The reader may refer to the SDP elements document [FECSDP], which describes the usage of 'SDP' encoding format as an example encoding format for FEC framework configuration information.

4. Signaling Protocol

FEC Framework [FECARCH] requires certain FEC Framework Configuration Information to be available to both sender and receiver(s). This configuration information is almost always formulated at the sender (or on behalf of a sender), the receiver(s) somehow must get this configuration information. While one may envision a static method to populate the configuration information at both sender and receiver(s), it would require the knowledge of every receiver in advance and that is something not always feasible. Hence, there is a desire to define and describe dynamic method i.e. signaling protocol to convey the configuration information from sender to one or more receivers.

It is important to note that there may be either only one receiver needing the FEC Framework configuration information to FEC protect a "unicasted multimedia stream" (such as Video On Demand stream), or one or more receivers needing the FEC Framework configuration information to FEC protect a "multicasted multimedia stream" (such as Broadcast TV or IPTV). While the unicasted stream requires the identification of the receiver (which typically initiates the communication) at the sender, the multicasted stream doesn't require the identification of the receiver at the sender.

Such diversity necessitates describing at least two signaling protocols - one to deliver the configuration information to many receivers via multicasting (described in section 4.1), and the other to deliver the configuration information to one and only one receiver via unicasting (described in section 4.2).

Figure 1 below illustrates a sample topology showing the FEC sender and FEC receiver (that may or many not be the Media Sender and Media Receiver respectively) such that FEC_Sender1 is serving FEC_Reciver11,12,13 via the multicast signaling protocol, whereas the FEC_Sender2 is serving only FEC_Reciever2 via the unicast signaling protocol.

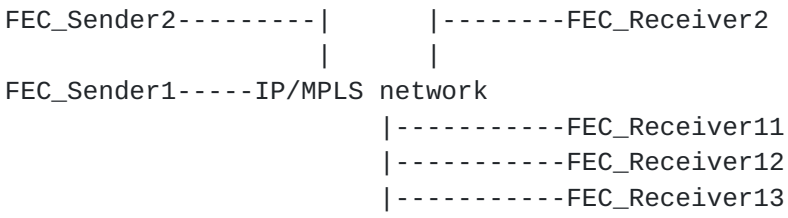

Figure 1 Topology using Sender and Receiver

The rest of the section continues to use the terms 'Sender' and 'Receiver' to refer to the 'FEC Sender' and 'FEC Receiver' respectively.

4.1. Signaling Protocol for Multicasting

A one-to-many signaling protocol is desired in order to effectively deliver the FEC Framework configuration from one sender to many receivers. The Session Announcement Protocol (SAP) version 2 [RFC2974] is used as the signaling protocol to multicast the configuration information. The apparent advantage is that the server doesn't need to maintain any state for any receiver using SAP.

At the high level, a sender, acting as the SAP announcer, signals the FEC Framework Configuration Information for each FEC Framework instance available at the sender, using the SAP message(s). The configuration information, encoded in a suitable format as per the section 3.1, is carried in the Payload of the SAP message(s). A receiver, acting as the SAP listener, listens on a well known UDP port and at least one well known multicast group IP address. This enables the receiver to receives the SAP message(s) and obtains the FEC Framework Configuration Information for each FEC Framework Instnace.

Using the configuration information, the receiver becomes aware of available FEC protection options, and may subscribe to one or more multicast trees to receive the FEC streams using out-of-band multicasting techniques such as PIM [RFC4601]. This, however, is beyond the specification of this document.

SAP message is carried over UDP over IP. The destination UDP port must be 9875 and source UDP port may be any available number. The SAP message(s) SHOULD contain an authentication header and MAY be subjected to the cryptography. One cryptography method suggested by this specification is the usage of Group Cryptography as specified in GDOI [RFC3547].

Figure 2 below illustrates the SAP packet format (it is reprinted from the RFC2974) -

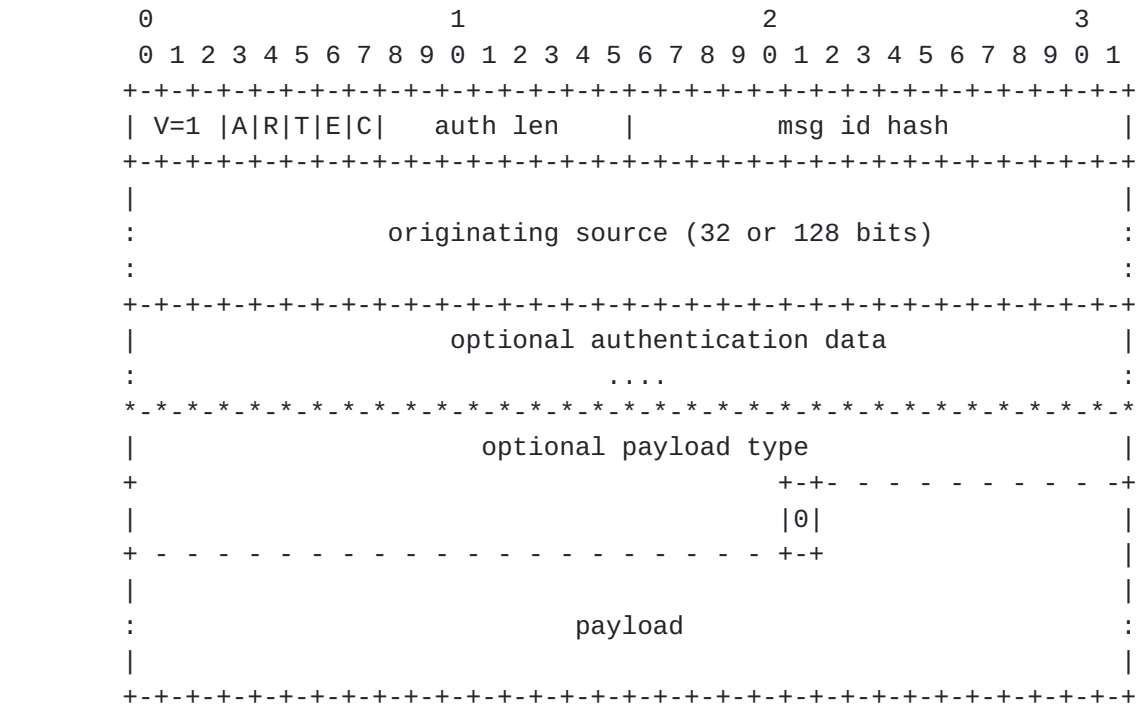

Figure 2 SAP Message format

While the RFC2974 includes explanation for each field, the most interesting is the 'Payload' field. This field is required, by this specification, to carry the the FEC Framework configuration information. Subsequently, the 'Payload Type' field, which is a MIME

content type specifier, must describe the encoding format used to encode the Payload,. For example, the 'Payload Type' field may be application/sdp if the FEC framework configuration information was encoded in SDP format. Similarly, it would be application/xml if the FEC framework configuration information was encoded in XML format.

4.1.1. Sender Procedure

The sender signals the FEC framework configuration for each FEC framework instance in a periodic SAP announcement message. The SAP announcement message is sent to a well known multicast IP address and port. The announcement is multicasted with the same scope as the session it is announcing.

The SAP module at the sender obtains the FEC Framework configuration information per Instance from the 'FEC Framework' module and places that in the SAP payload accordingly. A single SAP (announcement) message may carry the FEC Framework Configuration Information for each FEC Framework Instance. This is a preferred method, though the other method may be to aggregate more than one SAP (announcement) messages in a single UDP datagram as long as the resulting UDP datagram length is less than the IP MTU of the outgoing interface.

The IP packet carrying the SAP message must be sent with destination IP address of either 239.16.33.254 (if IPv4 administrative scope 239. is selected) or 224.2.127.254 (if IPv4 global scope 224.0.1.0-238.255.255.255 is selected) or FF0X:0:0:0:0:0:2:7FFE (if IPv6 is selected, where X is the 4-bit scope value) with UDP destination port 9875. The default IP TTL value should be 255, though the implementation should allow to set it to any other value. The IP DSCP field may be set to any value that indicates a desired QoS treatment in the IP network.

The IP packet carrying the SAP message must be sent with source IP address that is reachable by the receiver. The sender may assign the same IP address in the "originating source" field of the SAP message, as the one used in the source IP address of the IP packet.

Furthermore, the FEC Framework Configuration Information must NOT include any of the reserved multicast group IP addresses for the FEC streams (i.e. source or repair flows), though it may use the same IP address as the 'originating source' address to identify the FEC streams (i.e. source or repair flows). Please refer to IANA assignments for multicast addresses.

The sender must periodically send the 'SAP announcement' message. This is required so that the receiver doesn't purge the cached entry(s) from the database and doesn't trigger the deletion of FEC Framework configuration information. While the time interval between repetitions of an announcement can be calculated as per the very sophisticated but complex formula explained in RFC2974, the preferred and simpler mean is to let the user specify the time interval from the range of 1-60 mins with suggested default being 10 mins. The implementation of signaling protocol should provide the flexibility to the operator to choose the complex method over the simpler method of determining the SAP announcement time interval. Additionally, the 'time interval' should be signaled within the FEC Framework configuration Information.

The sender may choose to delete the announced FEC framework configuration information by sending a 'SAP deletion' message. This may be used if the sender no longer desires to send any FEC streams. If the sender needs to modify the announced FEC Framework configuration Information for one or more FEC instances, then the sender must send a new announcement message with a different 'Message Identifier Hash' value as per the rules described in section 5 of RFC2974. Such announcement message should be sent immediately (without having to wait for the time-interval) to ensure that the modifications are received by the receiver as soon as possible. The sender must send the SAP deletion message to delete the previous SAP announcement message (i.e. with the previous 'Message Identifier Hash' value).

4.1.2. Receiver Procedure

The receiver must listen on UDP port 9875 for packets arriving with IP destination address of either 239.16.33.254 (if IPv4 administrative scope is selected) or 224.2.127.254 (if IPv4 global scope is selected) or FF0X:0:0:0:0:0:2:7FFE (if IPv6 is selected, where X is the 4-bit scope value).

The receiver, upon receiving a SAP announcement message, creates an entry, if it doesn't already exists, in a local database and passes the FEC Framework configuration information from the SAP Payload field to the 'FEC Framework' module. When the same annoucement (please see section 5 of RFC2974) is received the next time, the timer of the corresponding entry should be reset to the three times the time-interval value that is signaled by the sender or one hour, whichever is greater.

Editor's Note: SAP doesn't allow the time-interval to be signaled in the SAP header. Hence, we need this to be specified in the FEC Framework Configuration Information (allowed by SAP). For example, the usage of "r=" (repeat time) field in SDP.

The receiver, upon receiving a SAP delete message, must delete the matching SAP entry in its database. This should result in the receiver no longer using the relevant FEC framework configuration information for every instance, and should no longer subscribe to any related FEC streams.

4.2. Signaling Protocol for Unicasting

The signaling protocol for unicasting enables two nodes, which wish to communicate one-to-one across an IP network, to exchange the FEC Framework configuration Information. This exchange may be unidirectional or bidirectional depending on the application desiring the FEC protection for its communication.

For example, a multimedia (VoD) client may send a request via unicasting for a particular content to the multimedia (VoD) server, which may offer various options such as encodings, bitrates, transport etc. for the content. The client selects the suitable options and answers to the server, paving the way for the content to be unicasted on the chosen transport from server to the client. This offer/answer signaling, described in [RFC3264], is commonly utilized by many application protocols such as SIP, RTSP etc.

The fact that two nodes desiring unicast communication almost always rely on an application to first exchange the application related parameters via the signaling protocol, it is logical to enhance such signaling protocol(s) to (a) convey the desire for the FEC protection and (b) subsequently also exchange FEC parameters i.e. FEC Framework Configuration information. This enables the node acting as the offerer to offer 'FEC Framework Configuration Information' for each of available FEC instances, and the node acting as the answerer conveying the chosen FEC Framework instance(s) to the offerer. The usage of FEC framework instance i.e. FEC scheme is beyond the scope of this document. Please refer to the FEC Framework document [FECARCH].

While enhancing the application's signaling protocol to exchange FEC parameters is one method (briefly explained above), another method

would be to have a unicast based generic protocol that could be used by two nodes independent of the application's signaling protocol. The latter method is under investigation and may be covered in future.

4.2.1. SIP

SIP [RFC3261] is an application-level signaling protocol to create, modify, and terminate multimedia sessions with one or more participants. SIP also enables the participants to discover one another and to agree on a characterization of a multimedia session they would like to share. SIP runs on either TCP or UDP or SCTP transport, and uses SDP to describe multmedia session attributes.

SIP already uses offer/answer model with SDP, described in [RFC3264], to exchange the information between two nodes to establish unicast sessions between them. This specification extends the usage of this model for exchanging the FEC Framework Configuration Information, explained in section 3, between two SIP speaking nodes.

4.2.2. RSTP

RTSP [RFC2326] is an application-level signaling protocol for control over the delivery of data with real-time properties. RTSP provides an extensible framework to enable controlled, on-demand delivery of real-time data, such as audio and video. RTSP runs on either TCP or UDP transports.

RTSP already provides an ability to extend the existing method with new parameters. This specification suggests requesting for the FEC protection options by including "FEC Protection Required" in the "Require:" header of SETUP (method) request message. The node receiving such request either responds with "200 OK" message that includes offers i.e. available FEC options (e.g. FEC Framework Configuration Information for each Instnace) or "551 Option not supported" message.

```
Node1->Node2:  SETUP < ... > RTSP/1.0

               CSeq: 1

               Transport: <omitted for simplicity>

               Require: FEC Protections Required
```

Node2->Node1:	RTSP/1.0 200 OK	or	RTSP/1.0 551 Option Not supported	
	CSeq: 1		CSeq: 1	
	Transport: <omitted for simplicity>			

The requesting node (node1) may then send either the SETUP message without using the Require: header, if the remote node didn't support the "FEC protection", or a new SETUP message to request the selected FEC protection streams.

4.2.3. DSM-CC

DSM-CC is a predominant suite of protocols including the signaling protocol used for the video control plane in Cable/MSO networks that have offered video services for decades. Unfortunately, DSM-CC is actually standardised in MPEG-2 ISO/IEC 13818-6 (part 6 of the MPEG-2 standard), not within the IETF yet, hence, DSM-CC related enhancements aren't covered in this document. The same is applicable to Session Setup protocol (SSP) and Lightweight Stream Control Protocol (LSCP) that are derived from DSM-CC, as well.

5. Security Considerations

There are no additional security consideration other than what's already covered in RFC2974 for SAP, RFC2326 for RTSP, RFC3261 for SIP etc.

6. IANA Considerations

None.

7. Conclusions

TBD.

8. Acknowledgments

TBD.

This document was prepared using 2-Word-v2.0.template.dot.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

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