Workgroup: MASQUE
Internet-Draft:
draft-ietf-masque-connect-udp-10
Published: 18 April 2022
Intended Status: Standards Track
Expires: 20 October 2022
Authors: D. Schinazi
Google LLC

# Proxying UDP in HTTP

## Abstract

This document describes how to proxy UDP in HTTP, similar to how the HTTP CONNECT method allows proxying TCP in HTTP. More specifically, this document defines a protocol that allows HTTP clients to create a tunnel for UDP communications through an HTTP server that acts as a proxy.

## About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

The latest revision of this draft can be found at https://ietf-wg-masque.github.io/draft-ietf-masque-connect-udp/draft-ietf-masque-connect-udp.html. Status information for this document may be found at https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-masque-connect-udp/.

Discussion of this document takes place on the MASQUE Working Group mailing list (mailto:masque@ietf.org), which is archived at https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/masque/.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at https://github.com/ietf-wg-masque/draft-ietf-masque-connect-udp.

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on 20 October 2022.



**Table of Contents**



## 1. Introduction

While HTTP provides the CONNECT method (see Section 9.3.6 of [HTTP]) for creating a TCP [TCP] tunnel to a proxy, it lacks a method for doing so for UDP [UDP] traffic.

This document describes a protocol for tunnelling UDP to a server acting as a UDP-specific proxy over HTTP. UDP tunnels are commonly used to create an end-to-end virtual connection, which can then be secured using QUIC [QUIC] or another protocol running over UDP. Unlike CONNECT, the UDP proxy itself is identified with an absolute URL containing the traffic's destination. Clients generate those URLs using a URI Template [TEMPLATE], as described in Section 2.

This protocol supports all versions of HTTP by using HTTP Datagrams [HTTP-DGRAM]. When using HTTP/2 [HTTP/2] or HTTP/3 [HTTP/3], it uses HTTP Extended CONNECT as described in [EXT-CONNECT2] and [EXT-CONNECT3]. When using HTTP/1.x [HTTP/1.1], it uses HTTP Upgrade as defined in Section 7.8 of [HTTP].

### 1.1. Conventions and Definitions

The key words "**MUST**", "**MUST NOT**", "**REQUIRED**", "**SHALL**", "**SHALL NOT**", "**SHOULD**", "**SHOULD NOT**", "**RECOMMENDED**", "**NOT RECOMMENDED**", "**MAY**", and "**OPTIONAL**" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

In this document, we use the term "UDP proxy" to refer to the HTTP server that acts upon the client's UDP tunnelling request to open a UDP socket to a target server, and generates the response to this request. If there are HTTP intermediaries (as defined in Section 3.7 of [HTTP]) between the client and the UDP proxy, those are referred to as "intermediaries" in this document.

Note that, when the HTTP version in use does not support multiplexing streams (such as HTTP/1.1), any reference to "stream" in this document represents the entire connection.

## 2. Client Configuration

HTTP clients are configured to use a UDP proxy with a URI Template [TEMPLATE] that has the variables "target_host" and "target_port". Examples are shown below:

```
https://masque.example.org/.well-known/masque/udp/{target_host}/{target_
https://proxy.example.org:4443/masque?h={target_host}&p={target_port}
https://proxy.example.org:4443/masque{?target_host,target_port}
```

Figure 1: URI Template Examples

The following requirements apply to the URI Template:

* The URI Template **MUST** be a level 3 template or lower.

* The URI Template **MUST** be in absolute form, and **MUST** include non-empty scheme, authority and path components.

* The path component of the URI Template **MUST** start with a slash "/".

* All template variables **MUST** be within the path or query components of the URI.

* The URI template **MUST** contain the two variables "target_host" and "target_port" and **MAY** contain other variables.

* The URI Template **MUST NOT** contain any non-ASCII unicode characters and **MUST** only contain ASCII characters in the range 0x21-0x7E inclusive (note that percent-encoding is allowed).

* The URI Template **MUST NOT** use Reserved Expansion ("+" operator), Fragment Expansion ("#" operator), Label Expansion with Dot-Prefix, Path Segment Expansion with Slash-Prefix, nor Path-Style Parameter Expansion with Semicolon-Prefix.

If the client detects that any of the requirements above are not met by a URI Template, the client **MUST** reject its configuration and fail the request without sending it to the UDP proxy. While clients **SHOULD** validate the requirements above, some clients **MAY** use a general-purpose URI Template implementation that lacks this specific validation.

Since the original HTTP CONNECT method allowed conveying the target host and port but not the scheme, proxy authority, path, nor query, there exist proxy configuration interfaces that only allow the user to configure the proxy host and the proxy port. Client implementations of this specification that are constrained by such limitations **MAY** attempt to access UDP proxying capabilities using the default template, which is defined as: "https://$PROXY_HOST:$PROXY_PORT/.well-known/masque/udp/{target_host}/{target_port}/" where $PROXY_HOST and $PROXY_PORT are the configured host and port of the UDP proxy respectively. UDP proxy deployments **SHOULD** offer service at this location if they need to interoperate with such clients.

## 3. Tunnelling UDP over HTTP

To allow negotiation of a tunnel for UDP over HTTP, this document defines the "connect-udp" HTTP Upgrade Token. The resulting UDP tunnels use the Capsule Protocol (see Section 3.2 of [HTTP-DGRAM]) with HTTP Datagram in the format defined in Section 5.

To initiate a UDP tunnel associated with a single HTTP stream, clients issue a request containing the "connect-udp" upgrade token.

The target of the tunnel is indicated by the client to the UDP proxy via the "target_host" and "target_port" variables of the URI Template, see Section 2. If the request is successful, the UDP proxy commits to converting received HTTP Datagrams into UDP packets and vice versa until the tunnel is closed.

When sending its UDP proxying request, the client **SHALL** perform URI Template expansion to determine the path and query of its request. target_host supports using DNS names, IPv6 literals and IPv4 literals. Note that this URI Template expansion requires using pct-encoding, so for example if the target_host is "2001:db8::42", it will be encoded in the URI as "2001%3Adb8%3A%3A42".

By virtue of the definition of the Capsule Protocol (see [HTTP-DGRAM]), UDP proxying requests do not carry any message content. Similarly, successful UDP proxying responses also do not carry any message content.

### 3.1. UDP Proxy Handling

Upon receiving a UDP proxying request, the recipient UDP proxy extracts the "target_host" and "target_port" variables from the URI it has reconstructed from the request headers, and establishes a tunnel by directly opening a UDP socket to the requested target.

Unlike TCP, UDP is connection-less. The UDP proxy that opens the UDP socket has no way of knowing whether the destination is reachable. Therefore it needs to respond to the request without waiting for a packet from the target. However, if the target_host is a DNS name, the UDP proxy **MUST** perform DNS resolution before replying to the HTTP request. If errors occur during this process (for example, a DNS resolution failure), the UDP proxy **MUST** fail the request and **SHOULD** send details using an appropriate "Proxy-Status" header field [PROXY-STATUS].

UDP proxies can use connected UDP sockets if their operating system supports them, as that allows the UDP proxy to rely on the kernel to only send it UDP packets that match the correct 5-tuple. If the UDP proxy uses a non-connected socket, it **MUST** validate the IP source address and UDP source port on received packets to ensure they match the client's request. Packets that do not match **MUST** be discarded by the UDP proxy.

The lifetime of the socket is tied to the request stream. The UDP proxy **MUST** keep the socket open while the request stream is open. If a UDP proxy is notified by its operating system that its socket is no longer usable (for example, this can happen when an ICMP "Destination Unreachable" message is received, see Section 3.1 of [ICMP6]), it **MUST** close the request stream. UDP proxies **MAY** choose

to close sockets due to a period of inactivity, but they **MUST** close the request stream when closing the socket. UDP proxies that close sockets after a period of inactivity **SHOULD NOT** use a period lower than two minutes, see Section 4.3 of [BEHAVE].

A successful response (as defined in Section 3.3 and Section 3.5) indicates that the UDP proxy has opened a socket to the requested target and is willing to proxy UDP payloads. Any response other than a successful response indicates that the request has failed, and the client **MUST** therefore abort the request.

UDP proxies **MUST NOT** introduce fragmentation at the IP layer when forwarding HTTP Datagrams onto a UDP socket. In IPv4, the Don't Fragment (DF) bit **MUST** be set if possible, to prevent fragmentation on the path. Future extensions **MAY** remove these requirements.

### 3.2. HTTP/1.1 Request

When using HTTP/1.1 [HTTP/1.1], a UDP proxying request will meet the following requirements:

- the method **SHALL** be "GET".
- the request **SHALL** include a single "Host" header field containing the origin of the UDP proxy.
- the request **SHALL** include a "Connection" header field with value "Upgrade" (note that this requirement is case-insensitive as per Section 7.6.1 of [HTTP]).
- the request **SHALL** include an "Upgrade" header field with value "connect-udp".

For example, if the client is configured with URI Template "https://proxy.example.org/.well-known/masque/udp/{target_host}/{target_port}/" and wishes to open a UDP proxying tunnel to target 192.0.2.42:443, it could send the following request:

```
GET https://proxy.example.org/.well-known/masque/udp/192.0.2.42/443/ HTT
Host: proxy.example.org
Connection: Upgrade
Upgrade: connect-udp
```

Figure 2: Example HTTP/1.1 Request

In HTTP/1.1, this protocol uses the GET method to mimic the design of the WebSocket Protocol [WEBSOCKET].

### 3.3. HTTP/1.1 Response

The UDP proxy **SHALL** indicate a successful response by replying with the following requirements:

- the HTTP status code on the response **SHALL** be 101 (Switching Protocols).
- the reponse **SHALL** include a single "Connection" header field with value "Upgrade" (note that this requirement is case-insensitive as per Section 7.6.1 of [HTTP]).
- the response **SHALL** include a single "Upgrade" header field with value "connect-udp".
- the response **SHALL NOT** include any "Transfer-Encoding" or "Content-Length" header fields.

If any of these requirements are not met, the client **MUST** treat this proxying attempt as failed and abort the connection.

For example, the UDP proxy could respond with:

```
HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols
Connection: Upgrade
Upgrade: connect-udp
```

Figure 3: Example HTTP/1.1 Response

### 3.4. HTTP/2 and HTTP/3 Requests

When using HTTP/2 [HTTP/2] or HTTP/3 [HTTP/3], UDP proxying requests use Extended CONNECT. This requires that servers send an HTTP Setting as specified in [EXT-CONNECT2] and [EXT-CONNECT3], and that requests use HTTP pseudo-header fields with the following requirements:

- The ":method" pseudo-header field **SHALL** be "CONNECT".
- The ":protocol" pseudo-header field **SHALL** be "connect-udp".
- The ":authority" pseudo-header field **SHALL** contain the authority of the UDP proxy.
- The ":path" and ":scheme" pseudo-header fields **SHALL NOT** be empty. Their values **SHALL** contain the scheme and path from the URI Template after the URI template expansion process has been completed.

A UDP proxying request that does not conform to these restrictions is malformed (see Section 8.1.1 of [HTTP/2]).

For example, if the client is configured with URI Template "https://proxy.example.org/{target_host}/{target_port}/" and wishes to open a UDP proxying tunnel to target 192.0.2.42:443, it could send the following request:

```
HEADERS
:method = CONNECT
:protocol = connect-udp
:scheme = https
:path = /.well-known/masque/udp/192.0.2.42/443/
:authority = proxy.example.org
```

Figure 4: Example HTTP/2 Request

### 3.5. HTTP/2 and HTTP/3 Responses

The UDP proxy **SHALL** indicate a successful response by replying with any 2xx (Successful) HTTP status code, without any "Transfer-Encoding" or "Content-Length" header fields.

If any of these requirements are not met, the client **MUST** treat this proxying attempt as failed and abort the request.

For example, the UDP proxy could respond with:

```
HEADERS
:status = 200
```

Figure 5: Example HTTP/2 Response

### 3.6. Note About Draft Versions

[[RFC editor: please remove this section before publication.]]

In order to allow implementations to support multiple draft versions of this specification during its development, we introduce the "connect-udp-version" header field. When sent by the client, it contains a list of draft numbers supported by the client (e.g., "connect-udp-version: 0, 2"). When sent by the UDP proxy, it contains a single draft number selected by the UDP proxy from the list provided by the client (e.g., "connect-udp-version: 2"). Sending this header field is **RECOMMENDED** but not required. The "connect-udp-version" header field is a List Structured Field, see Section 3.1 of [STRUCT-FIELD]. Each list member **MUST** be an Integer.

## 4. Context Identifiers

This protocol allows future extensions to exchange HTTP Datagrams which carry different semantics from UDP payloads. Some of these extensions can augment UDP payloads with additional data, while others can exchange data that is completely separate from UDP payloads. In order to accomplish this, all HTTP Datagrams associated with UDP Proxying request streams start with a context ID, see Section 5.

Context IDs are 62-bit integers (0 to $2^{62}$-1). Context IDs are encoded as variable-length integers, see Section 16 of [QUIC]. The context ID value of 0 is reserved for UDP payloads, while non-zero values are dynamically allocated: non-zero even-numbered context IDs are client-allocated, and odd-numbered context IDs are proxy-allocated. The context ID namespace is tied to a given HTTP request: it is possible for a context ID with the same numeric value to be simultaneously allocated in distinct requests, potentially with different semantics. Context IDs **MUST NOT** be re-allocated within a given HTTP namespace but **MAY** be allocated in any order. The context ID allocation restrictions to the use of even-numbered and odd-numbered context IDs exist in order to avoid the need for synchronisation between endpoints. However, once a context ID has been allocated, those restrictions do not apply to the use of the context ID: it can be used by any client or UDP proxy, independent of which endpoint initially allocated it.

Registration is the action by which an endpoint informs its peer of the semantics and format of a given context ID. This document does not define how registration occurs. Future extensions **MAY** use HTTP header fields or capsules to register contexts. Depending on the method being used, it is possible for datagrams to be received with Context IDs which have not yet been registered, for instance due to reordering of the packet containing the datagram and the packet containing the registration message during transmission.

## 5. HTTP Datagram Payload Format

When HTTP Datagrams (see [HTTP-DGRAM]) are associated with UDP proxying request streams, the HTTP Datagram Payload field has the format defined in Figure 6. Note that when HTTP Datagrams are encoded using QUIC DATAGRAM frames, the Context ID field defined below directly follows the Quarter Stream ID field which is at the start of the QUIC DATAGRAM frame payload:

```
UDP Proxying HTTP Datagram Payload {
  Context ID (i),
  Payload (..),
}
```

Figure 6: UDP Proxying HTTP Datagram Format

**Context ID:** A variable-length integer (see Section 16 of [QUIC]) that contains the value of the Context ID. If an HTTP/3 datagram which carries an unknown Context ID is received, the receiver **SHALL** either drop that datagram silently or buffer it temporarily (on the order of a round trip) while awaiting the registration of the corresponding Context ID.

**Payload:** The payload of the datagram, whose semantics depend on value of the previous field. Note that this field can be empty.

UDP packets are encoded using HTTP Datagrams with the Context ID set to zero. When the Context ID is set to zero, the Payload field contains the unmodified payload of a UDP packet (referred to as "data octets" in [UDP]).

Clients **MAY** optimistically start sending UDP packets in HTTP Datagrams before receiving the response to its UDP proxying request. However, implementors should note that such proxied packets may not be processed by the UDP proxy if it responds to the request with a failure, or if the proxied packets are received by the UDP proxy before the request.

By virtue of the definition of the UDP header [UDP], it is not possible to encode UDP payloads longer than 65527 bytes. Therefore, endpoints **MUST NOT** send HTTP Datagrams with a Payload field longer than 65527 using Context ID zero. An endpoint that receives a DATAGRAM capsule using Context ID zero whose Payload field is longer than 65527 **MUST** abort the stream. If a UDP proxy knows it can only send out UDP packets of a certain length due to its underlying link MTU, it **SHOULD** discard incoming DATAGRAM capsules using Context ID zero whose Payload field is longer than that limit without buffering the capsule contents.

## 6. Performance Considerations

UDP proxies **SHOULD** strive to avoid increasing burstiness of UDP traffic: they **SHOULD NOT** queue packets in order to increase batching.

When the protocol running over UDP that is being proxied uses congestion control (e.g., [QUIC]), the proxied traffic will incur at least two nested congestion controllers. This can reduce performance but the underlying HTTP connection **MUST NOT** disable congestion

control unless it has an out-of-band way of knowing with absolute certainty that the inner traffic is congestion-controlled.

If a client or UDP proxy with a connection containing a UDP proxying request stream disables congestion control, it **MUST NOT** signal ECN support on that connection. That is, it **MUST** mark all IP headers with the Not-ECT codepoint. It **MAY** continue to report ECN feedback via ACK_ECN frames, as the peer may not have disabled congestion control.

When the protocol running over UDP that is being proxied uses loss recovery (e.g., [QUIC]), and the underlying HTTP connection runs over TCP, the proxied traffic will incur at least two nested loss recovery mechanisms. This can reduce performance as both can sometimes independently retransmit the same data. To avoid this, UDP proxying **SHOULD** be performed over HTTP/3 to allow leveraging the QUIC DATAGRAM frame.

### 6.1. MTU Considerations

When using HTTP/3 with the QUIC Datagram extension [DGRAM], UDP payloads are transmitted in QUIC DATAGRAM frames. Since those cannot be fragmented, they can only carry payloads up to a given length determined by the QUIC connection configuration and the path MTU. If a UDP proxy is using QUIC DATAGRAM frames and it receives a UDP payload from the target that will not fit inside a QUIC DATAGRAM frame, the UDP proxy **SHOULD NOT** send the UDP payload in a DATAGRAM capsule, as that defeats the end-to-end unreliability characteristic that methods such as Datagram Packetization Layer Path MTU Discovery (DPLPMTUD) depend on [DPLPMTUD]. In this scenario, the UDP proxy **SHOULD** drop the UDP payload and send an ICMP "Packet Too Big" message to the target, see Section 3.2 of [ICMP6].

### 6.2. Tunneling of ECN Marks

UDP proxying does not create an IP-in-IP tunnel, so the guidance in [ECN-TUNNEL] about transferring ECN marks between inner and outer IP headers does not apply. There is no inner IP header in UDP proxying tunnels.

Note that UDP proxying clients do not have the ability in this specification to control the ECN codepoints on UDP packets the UDP proxy sends to the target, nor can UDP proxies communicate the markings of each UDP packet from target to UDP proxy.

A UDP proxy **MUST** ignore ECN bits in the IP header of UDP packets received from the target, and **MUST** set the ECN bits to Not-ECT on UDP packets it sends to the target. These do not relate to the ECN markings of packets sent between client and UDP proxy in any way.

## 7. Security Considerations

There are significant risks in allowing arbitrary clients to establish a tunnel to arbitrary targets, as that could allow bad actors to send traffic and have it attributed to the UDP proxy. HTTP servers that support UDP proxying ought to restrict its use to authenticated users.

Because the CONNECT method creates a TCP connection to the target, the target has to indicate its willingness to accept TCP connections by responding with a TCP SYN-ACK before the CONNECT proxy can send it application data. UDP doesn't have this property, so a UDP proxy could send more data to an unwilling target than a CONNECT proxy. However, in practice denial of service attacks target open TCP ports so the TCP SYN-ACK does not offer much protection in real scenarios. While a UDP proxy could potentially limit the number of UDP packets it is willing to forward until it has observed a response from the target, that is unlikely to provide any protection against denial of service attacks because such attacks target open UDP ports where the protocol running over UDP would respond, and that would be interpreted as willingness to accept UDP by the UDP proxy.

UDP sockets for UDP proxying have a different lifetime than TCP sockets for CONNECT, therefore implementors would be well served to follow the advice in Section 3.1 if they base their UDP proxying implementation on a preexisting implementation of CONNECT.

The security considerations described in [HTTP-DGRAM] also apply here.

## 8. IANA Considerations

### 8.1. HTTP Upgrade Token

This document will request IANA to register "connect-udp" in the "HTTP Upgrade Tokens" registry maintained at <https://www.iana.org/assignments/http-upgrade-tokens>.

**Value:** connect-udp
**Description:** Proxying of UDP Payloads
**Expected Version Tokens:** None
**Reference:** This document

### 8.2. Well-Known URI

This document will request IANA to register "masque/udp" in the "Well-Known URIs" registry maintained at <https://www.iana.org/assignments/well-known-uris>.

**URI Suffix:** masque/udp

**Change Controller:** IETF
**Reference:** This document
**Status:** permanent (if this document is approved)
**Related Information:** Includes all resources identified with the path prefix "/.well-known/masque/udp/"

# 9. References

## 9.1. Normative References


**[DGRAM]** Pauly, T., Kinnear, E., and D. Schinazi, "An Unreliable Datagram Extension to QUIC", RFC 9221, DOI 10.17487/RFC9221, March 2022, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9221>.

**[EXT-CONNECT2]** McManus, P., "Bootstrapping WebSockets with HTTP/2", RFC 8441, DOI 10.17487/RFC8441, September 2018, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8441>.

**[EXT-CONNECT3]** Hamilton, R., "Bootstrapping WebSockets with HTTP/3", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-h3-websockets-04, 8 February 2022, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-h3-websockets-04>.

**[HTTP]** Fielding, R. T., Nottingham, M., and J. Reschke, "HTTP Semantics", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-semantics-19, 12 September 2021, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-semantics-19>.

**[HTTP-DGRAM]** Schinazi, D. and L. Pardue, "HTTP Datagrams and the Capsule Protocol", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-masque-h3-datagram-09, 11 April 2022, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-masque-h3-datagram-09>.

**[HTTP/1.1]** Fielding, R. T., Nottingham, M., and J. Reschke, "HTTP/1.1", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-messaging-19, 12 September 2021, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-messaging-19>.

**[HTTP/2]** Thomson, M. and C. Benfield, "HTTP/2", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-http2bis-07, 24 January 2022, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-http2bis-07>.

**[HTTP/3]** Bishop, M., "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Version 3 (HTTP/3)", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-quic-

http-34, 2 February 2021, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-quic-http-34>.

**[PROXY-STATUS]** Nottingham, M. and P. Sikora, "The Proxy-Status HTTP Response Header Field", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-proxy-status-08, 13 October 2021, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-proxy-status-08>.

**[QUIC]** Iyengar, J., Ed. and M. Thomson, Ed., "QUIC: A UDP-Based Multiplexed and Secure Transport", RFC 9000, DOI 10.17487/RFC9000, May 2021, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9000>.

**[RFC2119]** Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2119>.

**[RFC8174]** Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8174>.

**[STRUCT-FIELD]** Nottingham, M. and P-H. Kamp, "Structured Field Values for HTTP", RFC 8941, DOI 10.17487/RFC8941, February 2021, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8941>.

**[TCP]** Postel, J., "Transmission Control Protocol", STD 7, RFC 793, DOI 10.17487/RFC0793, September 1981, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc793>.

**[TEMPLATE]** Gregorio, J., Fielding, R., Hadley, M., Nottingham, M., and D. Orchard, "URI Template", RFC 6570, DOI 10.17487/RFC6570, March 2012, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6570>.

**[UDP]** Postel, J., "User Datagram Protocol", STD 6, RFC 768, DOI 10.17487/RFC0768, August 1980, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc768>.

### 9.2. Informative References

**[BEHAVE]** Audet, F., Ed. and C. Jennings, "Network Address Translation (NAT) Behavioral Requirements for Unicast UDP", BCP 127, RFC 4787, DOI 10.17487/RFC4787, January 2007, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4787>.

**[DPLPMTUD]** Fairhurst, G., Jones, T., Tüxen, M., Rüngeler, I., and T. Völker, "Packetization Layer Path MTU Discovery for

Datagram Transports", RFC 8899, DOI 10.17487/RFC8899, September 2020, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8899>.

**[ECN-TUNNEL]** Briscoe, B., "Tunnelling of Explicit Congestion Notification", RFC 6040, DOI 10.17487/RFC6040, November 2010, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6040>.

**[ICMP6]** Conta, A., Deering, S., and M. Gupta, Ed., "Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", STD 89, RFC 4443, DOI 10.17487/RFC4443, March 2006, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4443>.

**[WEBSOCKET]** Fette, I. and A. Melnikov, "The WebSocket Protocol", RFC 6455, DOI 10.17487/RFC6455, December 2011, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6455>.

## Acknowledgments

This document is a product of the MASQUE Working Group, and the author thanks all MASQUE enthusiasts for their contibutions. This proposal was inspired directly or indirectly by prior work from many people. In particular, the author would like to thank Eric Rescorla for suggesting to use an HTTP method to proxy UDP. The author is indebted to Mark Nottingham and Lucas Pardue for the many improvements they contributed to this document. The extensibility design in this document came out of the HTTP Datagrams Design Team, whose members were Alan Frindell, Alex Chernyakhovsky, Ben Schwartz, Eric Rescorla, Lucas Pardue, Marcus Ihlar, Martin Thomson, Mike Bishop, Tommy Pauly, Victor Vasiliev, and the author of this document.

## Author's Address

David Schinazi
Google LLC
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043
United States of America

Email: dschinazi.ietf@gmail.com