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**Negotiating Media Multiplexing Using the Session Description Protocol
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Abstract

This specification defines a new Session Description Protocol (SDP) Grouping Framework extension, 'BUNDLE'. The extension can be used with the SDP Offer/Answer mechanism to negotiate the usage of a single transport (5-tuple) for sending and receiving media described by multiple SDP media descriptions ("m=" sections). Such transport is referred to as a BUNDLE transport, and the media is referred to as bundled media. The "m=" sections that use the BUNDLE transport form a BUNDLE group.

To assist endpoints in negotiating the use of bundle this specification defines a new SDP attribute, 'bundle-only', which can be used to request that specific media is only used if bundled. The specification also updates [RFC 3264](#), to allow assigning a zero port value to a "m=" section without meaning that the media described by the "m=" section is disabled or rejected.

When RTP-based media is used, there are multiple ways to correlate bundled RTP packets with the appropriate "m=" section. This specification defines a new Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) source description (SDS) item and a new RTP header extension that provides an additional way to do this correlation by using them to carry a value that associates the RTP/RTCP packets with a specific "m=" section.

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[1.](#) Introduction

When multimedia communications are established, each transport (5-tuple) reserved for an individual media stream consume additional resources (especially when Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) [[I-D.ietf-ice-rfc5245bis](#)] is used). For this reason, it is attractive to use a single transport for multiple media streams.

This specification defines a way to use a single transport (BUNDLE transport) for sending and receiving media (bundled media) described by multiple SDP media descriptions ("m=" sections). The same BUNDLE transport is used for sending and receiving bundled media, which means that the symmetric RTP mechanism [[RFC4961](#)] is always used for RTP-based bundled media.

This specification defines a new SDP Grouping Framework [[RFC5888](#)] extension called 'BUNDLE'. The extension can be used with the Session Description Protocol (SDP) Offer/Answer mechanism [[RFC3264](#)] to negotiate which "m=" sections will become part of a BUNDLE group. Within a BUNDLE group, each "m=" section will use a BUNDLE transport for sending and receiving bundled media.

Within a BUNDLE group, each endpoint uses a single address:port combination for sending and receiving bundled media. The address:port combination is referred to as BUNDLE address. In addition to negotiating the BUNDLE group, the offerer and answerer [[RFC3264](#)] use the BUNDLE extension to negotiate the BUNDLE addresses, one for the offerer (offerer BUNDLE address) and one for the answerer (answerer BUNDLE address). Once the offerer and the answerer have negotiated the BUNDLE addresses, and a BUNDLE group has been formed, they assign their respective BUNDLE address to each "m=" section within the BUNDLE group. The endpoints then use the BUNDLE addresses for sending and receiving the bundled media associated with the BUNDLE group.

The use of a BUNDLE transport also allows the usage of a single set of Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) [[I-D.ietf-ice-rfc5245bis](#)] candidates for the whole BUNDLE group.

This specification also defines a new SDP attribute, 'bundle-only', which can be used to request that specific media is only used if the "m=" section describing the media is kept within a BUNDLE group. The specification also updates [RFC 3264](#), to allow usage of zero port values without meaning that media is rejected.

As defined in [RFC 4566](#) [[RFC4566](#)], the semantics of assigning the same transport address (IP address and port) to multiple "m=" sections are undefined, and there is no grouping defined by such means. Instead, an explicit grouping mechanism needs to be used to express the intended semantics. This specification provides such an extension.

This specification also updates sections [5.1](#), [8.1](#) and [8.2](#) of [RFC 3264](#) [[RFC3264](#)]. The update allows an answerer to assign a non-zero port value to an "m=" section in an SDP answer, even if the "m=" section in the associated SDP offer contained a zero port value.

This specification also defines a new Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) [[RFC3550](#)] source description (SDS) item, 'MID', and a new RTP SDS header extension that can be used to associate RTP streams with "m=" sections.

SDP bodies can contain multiple BUNDLE groups. A given BUNDLE address MUST only be associated with a single BUNDLE group. The procedures in this specification apply independently to a given BUNDLE group. All RTP based media flows described by a single BUNDLE group belong to a single RTP session [[RFC3550](#)].

The BUNDLE extension is backward compatible. Endpoints that do not support the extension are expected to generate offers and answers without an SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute, and are expected to assign a

unique address to each "m=" section within an offer and answer, according to the procedures in [[RFC4566](#)] and [[RFC3264](#)]

2. Terminology

"m=" section: SDP bodies contain one or more media descriptions, referred to as "m=" sections. Each "m=" section is represented by an SDP "m=" line, and zero or more SDP attributes associated with the "m=" line. An local address:port combination is assigned to each "m=" section.

5-tuple: A collection of the following values: source address, source port, destination address, destination port, and transport-layer protocol.

Unique address: An address:port combination that is assigned to only one "m=" section in an offer or answer.

Shared address: An address:port combination that is assigned to multiple "m=" sections within an offer or answer.

Offerer BUNDLE-tag: The first identification-tag in a given SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list in an offer.

Answerer BUNDLE-tag: The first identification-tag in a given SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list in an answer.

Offerer BUNDLE address: Within a given BUNDLE group, an address:port combination used by an offerer to receive all media described by each "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.

Answerer BUNDLE address: Within a given BUNDLE group, an address:port combination used by an answerer to receive all media described by each "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.

BUNDLE transport: The transport (5-tuple) used by all media described by the "m=" sections within a BUNDLE group.

BUNDLE group: A set of "m=" sections, created using an SDP Offer/Answer exchange, which uses a single BUNDLE transport for sending and receiving all media described by the set of "m=" sections. The same BUNDLE transport is used for sending and receiving media.

Bundled "m=" section: An "m=" section, whose identification-tag is placed in an SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list in an offer or answer.

Bundle-only "m=" section: A bundled "m=" section that contains an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute.

Bundled media: All media specified by a given BUNDLE group.

Initial offer: The first offer, within an SDP session (e.g. a SIP dialog when the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) [[RFC3261](#)] is used to carry SDP), in which the offerer indicates that it wants to create a given BUNDLE group.

Subsequent offer: An offer which contains a BUNDLE group that has been created as part of a previous offer/answer exchange.

Identification-tag: A unique token value that is used to identify an "m=" section. The SDP 'mid' attribute [[RFC5888](#)] in an "m=" section carries the unique identification-tag assigned to that "m=" section. The session-level SDP 'group' attribute [[RFC5888](#)] carries a list of identification-tags, identifying the "m=" sections associated with that particular 'group' attribute.

3. Conventions

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 [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

4. Applicability Statement

The mechanism in this specification only applies to the Session Description Protocol (SDP) [[RFC4566](#)], when used together with the SDP offer/answer mechanism [[RFC3264](#)]. Declarative usage of SDP is out of scope of this document, and is thus undefined.

5. SDP Grouping Framework BUNDLE Extension

This section defines a new SDP Grouping Framework [[RFC5888](#)] extension, 'BUNDLE'. The BUNDLE extension can be used with the SDP Offer/Answer mechanism to negotiate a set of "m=" sections that will become part of a BUNDLE group. Within a BUNDLE group, each "m=" section will use a BUNDLE transport for sending and receiving bundled media. Each endpoint use a single address:port combination for sending receiving the bundled media.

The BUNDLE extension is indicated using an SDP 'group' attribute with a "BUNDLE" semantics value [[RFC5888](#)]. An identification-tag is assigned to each bundled "m=" section, and each identification-tag is listed in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list.

Each "m=" section whose identification-tag is listed in the identification-tag list is associated with a given BUNDLE group.

SDP bodies can contain multiple BUNDLE groups. Any given bundled "m=" section MUST NOT be associated with more than one BUNDLE group at any given time.

NOTE: The order of the "m=" sections listed in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list does not have to be the same as the order in which the "m=" sections occur in the SDP.

[Section 8](#) defines the detailed SDP Offer/Answer procedures for the BUNDLE extension.

6. SDP 'bundle-only' Attribute

This section defines a new SDP media-level attribute [[RFC4566](#)], 'bundle-only'. 'bundle-only' is a property attribute [[RFC4566](#)], and hence has no value.

Name: bundle-only

Value: N/A

Usage Level: media

Charset Dependent: no

Example:

a=bundle-only

In order to ensure that an answerer that does not support the BUNDLE extension always rejects a bundled "m=" section, the offerer can assign a zero port value to the "m=" section. According to [[RFC3264](#)] an answerer will reject such "m=" section. By including an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute in such "m=" section, the offerer can request that the answerer accepts the "m=" section if the answerer supports the Bundle extension, and if the answerer keeps the "m=" section within the associated BUNDLE group.

NOTE: Once the offerer BUNDLE address has been selected, the offerer does not need to include the 'bundle-only' attribute in subsequent offers. By assigning the offerer BUNDLE address to an "m=" section of a subsequent offer, the offerer will ensure that the answerer will

either keep the "m=" section within the BUNDLE group, or the answerer will have to reject the "m=" section.

The usage of the 'bundle-only' attribute is only defined for a bundled "m=" section with a zero port value, within an offer. Other usage is unspecified.

[Section 8](#) defines the detailed SDP Offer/Answer procedures for the 'bundle-only' attribute.

7. SDP Information Considerations

This section describes restrictions associated with the usage of SDP parameters within a BUNDLE group. It also describes, when parameter and attribute values have been assigned to each bundled "m=" section, how to calculate a value for the whole BUNDLE group.

7.1. Connection Data (c=)

The "c=" line nettype value [[RFC4566](#)] associated with a bundled "m=" section MUST be 'IN'.

The "c=" line addrtype value [[RFC4566](#)] associated with a bundled "m=" section MUST be 'IP4' or 'IP6'. The same value MUST be associated with each "m=" section.

NOTE: Extensions to this specification can specify usage of the BUNDLE mechanism for other nettype and addrtype values than the ones listed above.

7.2. Bandwidth (b=)

An offerer and answerer MUST use the rules and restrictions defined in [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes](#)] for associating the SDP bandwidth (b=) line with bundled "m=" section.

8. SDP Offer/Answer Procedures

This section describes the SDP Offer/Answer [[RFC3264](#)] procedures for:

- o Negotiating and creating a BUNDLE group; and
- o Selecting the BUNDLE addresses (offerer BUNDLE address and answerer BUNDLE address); and
- o Adding an "m=" section to a BUNDLE group; and
- o Moving an "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group; and

- o Disabling an "m=" section within a BUNDLE group.

The generic rules and procedures defined in [\[RFC3264\]](#) and [\[RFC5888\]](#) also apply to the BUNDLE extension. For example, if an offer is rejected by the answerer, the previously negotiated SDP parameters and characteristics (including those associated with a BUNDLE group) apply. Hence, if an offerer generates an offer in which the offerer wants to create a BUNDLE group, and the answerer rejects the offer, the BUNDLE group is not created.

The procedures in this section are independent of the media type or "m=" line proto value assigned to a bundled "m=" section. [Section 10](#) defines additional considerations for RTP based media. [Section 6](#) defines additional considerations for the usage of the SDP 'bundle-only' attribute. [Section 11](#) defines additional considerations for the usage of Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) [\[I-D.ietf-ice-rfc5245bis\]](#) mechanism.

SDP offers and answers can contain multiple BUNDLE groups. The procedures in this section apply independently to a given BUNDLE group.

8.1. Mux Category Considerations

When an offerer or answerer includes SDP attributes in a bundled "m=" section (including any bundle-only "m=" section) to which a shared address has been assigned, IDENTICAL and TRANSPORT mux category SDP attributes [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes\]](#) are included in the "m=" section only if the "m=" section is also associated with the offerer/answerer BUNDLE-tag. Otherwise the offerer/answerer MUST NOT include such SDP attributes in the "m=" section. The rule above does not apply to a bundled "m=" section to which a unique address has been assigned.

NOTE: As bundled "m=" section (including any bundle-only "m=" section) to which a shared address has been assigned will share the same IDENTICAL and TRANSPORT mux category SDP attributes, and attribute values, there is no need to include such SDP attributes in each "m=" section. The attributes and attribute values are implicitly included and applied to each "m=" section.

The semantics of some SDP attributes only apply to specific types of media. For example, the semantics of the SDP 'rtcp-mux' and SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attributes only apply to "m=" sections describing RTP-based media. However, as described in [Section 8.1](#), there are cases where IDENTICAL and TRANSPORT mux category SDP attributes are only included in the "m=" sections associated with the BUNDLE-tag. That means that media-specific IDENTICAL and TRANSPORT mux category

attributes can be included in an "m=" section associated with another type of media.

8.2. Generating the Initial SDP Offer

When an offerer generates an initial offer, in order to create a BUNDLE group, it MUST:

- o Assign a unique address to each "m=" section within the offer, following the procedures in [\[RFC3264\]](#), unless the media line is a 'bundle-only' "m=" section (see below); and
- o Include an SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute in the offer; and
- o Place the identification-tag of each bundled "m=" section in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list; and
- o Indicate which unique address the offerer suggests as the offerer BUNDLE address [\[Section 8.2.1\]](#).

If the offerer wants to request that the answerer accepts a given bundled "m=" section only if the answerer keeps the "m=" section within the BUNDLE group, the offerer MUST:

- o Include an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute [\[Section 8.2.1\]](#) in the "m=" section; and
- o Assign a zero port value to the "m=" section.

NOTE: If the offerer assigns a zero port value to an "m=" section, but does not also include an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute in the "m=" section, it is an indication that the offerer wants to disable the "m=" section [\[Section 8.5.4\]](#).

[\[Section 18.1\]](#) shows an example of an initial offer.

8.2.1. Suggesting the offerer BUNDLE address

In the offer, the address:port combination assigned to the "m=" section associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag indicates the address:port combination that the offerer suggests as the offerer BUNDLE address.

The offerer MUST NOT assign a zero port value, or an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute, to the "m=" section associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag.

8.2.2. Example: Initial SDP Offer

The example shows an initial SDP offer. The offer includes two "m=" section in the SDP, and suggests that both are included in a BUNDLE group. The audio "m=" section is associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag (placed first in the SDP group:BUNDLE attribute identification-id list).

SDP Offer

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 10002 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

8.3. Generating the SDP Answer

When an answerer generates an answer that contains a BUNDLE group, the following general SDP grouping framework restrictions, defined in [\[RFC5888\]](#), also apply to the BUNDLE group:

- o The answerer MUST NOT include a BUNDLE group in the answer, unless the offerer requested the BUNDLE group to be created in the corresponding offer; and
- o The answerer MUST NOT include an "m=" section within a BUNDLE group, unless the offerer requested the "m=" section to be within that BUNDLE group in the corresponding offer.

- o If the answer contains multiple BUNDLE groups, the answerer MUST NOT move an "m=" section from one BUNDLE group to another.

If the answer contains a BUNDLE group, the answerer MUST:

- o Select an Offerer BUNDLE Address [[Section 8.3.1](#)]; and
- o Select an Answerer BUNDLE Address [[Section 8.3.2](#)];

The answerer is allowed to select a new Answerer BUNDLE address each time it generates an answer to an offer.

If the answerer does not want to keep an "m=" section within a BUNDLE group, it MUST:

- o Move the "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.3.3](#)]; or
- o Reject the "m=" section [[Section 8.3.4](#)];

If the answerer keeps a bundle-only "m=" section within the BUNDLE group, it follows the procedures (assigns the answerer BUNDLE address to the "m=" section etc) for any other "m=" section kept within the BUNDLE group.

If the answerer does not want to keep a bundle-only "m=" section within the BUNDLE group, it MUST reject the "m=" section [[Section 8.3.4](#)].

The answerer MUST NOT include an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute in any "m=" section in an answer.

NOTE: If a bundled "m=" section in an offer contains a zero port value, but the "m=" section does not contain an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute, it is an indication that the offerer wants to disable the "m=" section [[Section 8.5.4](#)].

[8.3.1](#). Answerer Selection of Offerer Bundle Address

In an offer, the address (unique or shared) assigned to the bundled "m=" section associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag indicates the address that the offerer suggests as the offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.2.1](#)]. The answerer MUST check whether that "m=" section fulfils the following criteria:

- o The answerer will not move the "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.3.3](#)]; and
- o The answerer will not reject the "m=" section [[Section 8.3.4](#)]; and

- o The "m=" section does not contain a zero port value.

If all of the criteria above are fulfilled, the answerer MUST select the address assigned to the "m=" section as the offerer BUNDLE address. In the answer, the answerer BUNDLE-tag represents the "m=" section, and the address assigned to the "m=" section in the offer becomes the offerer BUNDLE address.

If one or more of the criteria are not fulfilled, the answerer MUST select the next identification-tag in the identification-tag list, and perform the same criteria check for the "m=" section associated with that identification-tag. If there are no more identification-tags in the identification-tag list, the answerer MUST NOT create the BUNDLE group. In addition, unless the answerer rejects the whole offer, the answerer MUST apply the answerer procedures for moving an "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group [Section 8.3.3] to each bundled "m=" section in the offer when creating the answer.

[Section 18.1] shows an example of an offerer BUNDLE address selection.

8.3.2. Answerer Selection of Answerer BUNDLE Address

When the answerer selects a BUNDLE address for itself, referred to as the answerer BUNDLE address, it MUST assign that address to each bundled "m=" section within the created BUNDLE group in the answer.

The answerer MUST NOT assign the answerer BUNDLE address to an "m=" section that is not within the BUNDLE group, or to an "m=" section that is within another BUNDLE group.

[Section 18.1] shows an example of an answerer BUNDLE address selection.

8.3.3. Moving A Media Description Out Of A BUNDLE Group

When an answerer wants to move an "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group, it MUST first check the following criteria:

- o In the corresponding offer, a shared address (e.g. a previously selected offerer BUNDLE address) has been assigned to the "m=" section; or
- o In the corresponding offer, the "m=" section contains an SDP 'bundle-only' attribute, and the "m=" section contains a zero port value.

An answerer MUST NOT move an "m=" section from one BUNDLE group to another within an answer. If the answerer wants to move an "m=" section from one BUNDLE group to another it MUST first move the BUNDLE group out of the current BUNDLE group, and then generate an offer where the "m=" section is added to another BUNDLE group [[Section 8.5.2](#)].

If either criteria above is fulfilled, the answerer MUST reject the "m=" section [[Section 8.3.4](#)].

Otherwise, if a unique address has been assigned to the "m=" section in the corresponding offer, the answerer MUST assign a unique address to the "m=" section in the answer (the answerer does not reject the "m=" section).

In addition, in either case above, the answerer MUST NOT place the identification-tag, associated with the moved "m=" section, in the SDP 'group' attribute identification-tag list associated with the BUNDLE group.

[8.3.4](#). Rejecting A Media Description In A BUNDLE Group

When an answerer rejects an "m=" section, it MUST assign a zero port value to "m=" section in the answer, according to the procedures in [[RFC3264](#)].

In addition, the answerer MUST NOT place the identification-tag associated with the rejected "m=" section in the SDP 'group' attribute identification-tag list associated with the BUNDLE group.

[8.3.5](#). Example: SDP Answer

The example shows an SDP answer, based on the SDP offer in [[Section 8.2.2](#)]. The answerer accepts both "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group.

SDP Answer

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

8.4. Offerer Processing of the SDP Answer

When an offerer receives an answer, if the answer contains a BUNDLE group, the offerer MUST check that any bundled "m=" section in the answer was indicated as bundled in the corresponding offer. If there is no mismatch, the offerer MUST use the offerer BUNDLE address, selected by the answerer [[Section 8.3.1](#)], as the address for each bundled "m=" section.

NOTE: As the answerer might reject one or more bundled "m=" sections, or move a bundled "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group, each bundled "m=" section in the offer might not be indicated as bundled in the answer.

If the answer does not contain a BUNDLE group, the offerer MUST process the answer as a normal answer.

8.5. Modifying the Session

When an offerer generates a subsequent offer, it MUST assign the previously selected offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.3.1](#)] to each bundled "m=" section (including any bundle-only "m=" section), except if:

- o The offerer suggests a new offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.5.1](#)];
- or

- o The offerer wants to add a bundled "m=" section to the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.5.2](#)]; or
- o The offerer wants to move a bundled "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.5.3](#)]; or
- o The offerer wants to disable the bundled "m=" section [[Section 8.5.4](#)].

In addition, the offerer MUST select an offerer BUNDLE-tag [[Section 8.2.1](#)] associated with the previously selected offerer BUNDLE address, unless the offerer suggests a new offerer BUNDLE address.

[8.5.1](#). Suggesting a new offerer BUNDLE address

When an offerer generates an offer, in which it suggests a new offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.2.1](#)], the offerer MUST:

- o Assign the address (shared address) to each "m=" section within the BUNDLE group; or
- o Assign the address (unique address) to one bundled "m=" section.

In addition, the offerer MUST indicate that the address is the new suggested offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.2.1](#)].

NOTE: Unless the offerer assigns the new suggested offerer BUNDLE address to each bundled "m=" section, it can assign unique addresses to any number of bundled "m=" sections (and the previously selected offerer BUNDLE address to any remaining bundled "m=" section) if it wants to suggest multiple alternatives for the new offerer BUNDLE address.

[8.5.2](#). Adding a media description to a BUNDLE group

When an offerer generates an offer, in which it wants to add a bundled "m=" section to a BUNDLE group, the offerer MUST:

- o Assign a unique address to the added "m=" section; or
- o Assign the previously selected offerer BUNDLE address to the added "m=" section; or
- o If the offerer assigns a new (shared address) suggested offerer BUNDLE address to each bundled "m=" section [[Section 8.5.1](#)], also assigns that address to the added "m=" section.

In addition, the offerer MUST place the identification-tag associated with the added "m=" section in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list associated with the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.2.1](#)].

NOTE: Assigning a unique address to the "m=" section allows the answerer to move the "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group [[Section 8.3.3](#)], without having to reject the "m=" section.

If the offerer assigns a unique address to the added "m=" section, and if the offerer suggests that address as the new offerer BUNDLE address [[Section 8.5.1](#)], the offerer BUNDLE-tag MUST represent the added "m=" section [[Section 8.2.1](#)].

If the offerer associates a new suggested offerer BUNDLE address with each bundled "m=" section [[Section 8.5.1](#)], including the added "m=" section, the offerer BUNDLE-tag MAY represent the added "m=" section [[Section 8.2.1](#)].

[[Section 18.3](#)] shows an example where an offerer sends an offer in order to add a bundled "m=" section to a BUNDLE group.

8.5.3. Moving A Media Description Out Of A BUNDLE Group

When an offerer generates an offer, in which it wants to move a bundled "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group it was added to in a previous offer/answer transaction, the offerer:

- o MUST assign a unique address to the "m=" section; and
- o MUST NOT place the identification-tag associated with the "m=" section in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list associated with the BUNDLE group.

NOTE: If the removed "m=" section is associated with the previously selected BUNDLE-tag, the offerer needs to suggest a new BUNDLE-tag [[Section 8.2.1](#)].

NOTE: If an "m=" section, when being moved out of a BUNDLE group, is added to another BUNDLE group, the offerer applies the procedures in [[Section 8.5.2](#)] to the "m=" section.

An offerer MUST NOT move an "m=" section from one BUNDLE group to another within a single offer. If the offerer wants to move an "m=" section from one BUNDLE group to another it MUST first move the BUNDLE group out of the current BUNDLE group, and then generate a second offer where the "m=" section is added to another BUNDLE group [[Section 8.5.2](#)].

[[Section 18.4](#)] shows an example of an offer for moving an "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group.

8.5.4. Disabling A Media Description In A BUNDLE Group

When an offerer generates an offer, in which it wants to disable a bundled "m=" section (added to the BUNDLE group in a previous offer/answer transaction), the offerer:

- o MUST assign an address with a zero port value to the "m=" section, following the procedures in [[RFC4566](#)]; and
- o MUST NOT place the identification-tag associated with the "m=" section in the SDP 'group:BUNDLE' attribute identification-tag list associated with the BUNDLE group.

[[Section 18.5](#)] shows an example of an offer for disabling an "m=" section within a BUNDLE group.

9. Protocol Identification

Each "m=" section within a BUNDLE group MUST use the same transport-layer protocol. If bundled "m=" sections use different protocols on top of the transport-layer protocol, there MUST exist a publicly available specification which describes a mechanism, for this particular protocol combination, how to associate received data with the correct protocol.

In addition, if received data can be associated with more than one bundled "m=" section, there MUST exist a publicly available specification which describes a mechanism for associating the received data with the correct "m=" section.

This document describes a mechanism to identify the protocol of received data among the STUN, DTLS and SRTP protocols (in any combination), when UDP is used as transport-layer protocol, but does not describe how to identify different protocols transported on DTLS. While the mechanism is generally applicable to other protocols and transport-layer protocols, any such use requires further specification around how to multiplex multiple protocols on a given transport-layer protocol, and how to associate received data with the correct protocols.

9.1. STUN, DTLS, SRTP

[Section 5.1.2 of \[RFC5764\]](#) describes a mechanism to identify the protocol of a received packet among the STUN, Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) and SRTP protocols (in any combination). If an

offer or answer includes bundled "m=" section that represent these protocols, the offerer or answerer MUST support the mechanism described in [[RFC5764](#)], and no explicit negotiation is required in order to indicate support and usage of the mechanism.

[RFC5764] does not describe how to identify different protocols transported on DTLS, only how to identify the DTLS protocol itself. If multiple protocols are transported on DTLS, there MUST exist a specification describing a mechanism for identifying each individual protocol. In addition, if a received DTLS packet can be associated with more than one "m=" section, there MUST exist a specification which describes a mechanism for associating the received DTLS packet with the correct "m=" section.

[[Section 10.2](#)] describes how to associate the packets in a received SRTP stream with the correct "m=" section.

[10.](#) RTP Considerations

[10.1.](#) Single RTP Session

All RTP-based media within a single BUNDLE group belong to a single RTP session [[RFC3550](#)].

Since a single BUNDLE transport is used for sending and receiving bundled media, the symmetric RTP mechanism [[RFC4961](#)] MUST be used for RTP-based bundled media.

Since a single RTP session is used for each BUNDLE group, all "m=" sections representing RTP-based media within a BUNDLE group will share a single SSRC numbering space [[RFC3550](#)].

The following rules and restrictions apply for a single RTP session:

- o A specific payload type value can be used in multiple bundled "m=" sections only if each codec associated with the payload type number shares an identical codec configuration [[Section 10.1.1](#)].
- o The proto value in each bundled RTP-based "m=" section MUST be identical (e.g. RTP/AVPF).
- o The RTP MID header extension MUST be enabled, by including an SDP 'extmap' attribute [[RFC8285](#)], with a 'urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid' URI value, in each bundled RTP-based "m=" section in every offer and answer.
- o A given SSRC MUST NOT transmit RTP packets using payload types that originate from different bundled "m=" sections.

NOTE: The last bullet above is to avoid sending multiple media types from the same SSRC. If transmission of multiple media types are done with time overlap, RTP and RTCP fail to function. Even if done in proper sequence this causes RTP Timestamp rate switching issues [[RFC7160](#)]. However, once an SSRC has left the RTP session (by sending an RTCP BYE packet), that SSRC can be reused by another source (possibly associated with a different bundled "m=" section) after a delay of 5 RTCP reporting intervals (the delay is to ensure the SSRC has timed out, in case the RTCP BYE packet was lost [[RFC3550](#)]).

10.1.1. Payload Type (PT) Value Reuse

Multiple bundled "m=" section might describe RTP based media. As all RTP based media associated with a BUNDLE group belong to the same RTP session, in order for a given payload type value to be used inside more than one bundled "m=" section, all codecs associated with the payload type number MUST share an identical codec configuration. This means that the codecs MUST share the same media type, encoding name, clock rate and any parameter that can affect the codec configuration and packetization.

[[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes](#)] lists SDP attributes, whose attribute values must be identical for all codecs that use the same payload type value.

10.2. Associating RTP/RTCP Streams With Correct SDP Media Description

NOTE: The text in this section is copied from [Appendix B](#) of JSEP. The community has not yet agreed on the text.

As described in [[RFC3550](#)], RTP packets are associated with RTP streams [[RFC7656](#)]. Each RTP stream is identified by an SSRC value, and each RTP packet includes an SSRC field that is used to associate the packet with the correct RTP stream. RTCP packets also use SSRCs to identify which RTP streams the packet relates to. However, a RTCP packet can contain multiple SSRC fields, in the course of providing feedback or reports on different RTP streams, and therefore can be associated with multiple such streams.

In order to be able to process received RTP/RTCP packets correctly, it must be possible to associate an RTP stream with the correct "m=" section, as the "m=" section and SDP attributes associated with the "m=" section contains information needed to process the packets.

As all RTP streams associated with a BUNDLE group use the same transport for sending and receiving RTP/RTCP packets, the local address:port combination part of the transport cannot be used to

associate an RTP stream with the correct "m=" section. In addition, multiple RTP streams might be associated with the same "m=" section.

An offerer and answerer can inform each other which SSRC values they will use for an RTP stream by using the SDP 'ssrc' attribute [[RFC5576](#)]. However, an offerer will not know which SSRC values the answerer will use until the offerer has received the answer providing that information. Due to this, before the offerer has received the answer, the offerer will not be able to associate an RTP stream with the correct "m=" section using the SSRC value associated with the RTP stream. In addition, the offerer and answerer may start using new SSRC values mid-session, without informing each other using the SDP 'ssrc' attribute.

In order for an offerer and answerer to always be able to associate an RTP stream with the correct "m=" section, the offerer and answerer using the BUNDLE extension MUST support the mechanism defined in [Section 15](#), where the offerer and answerer insert the identification-tag associated with an "m=" section (provided by the remote peer) into RTP and RTCP packets associated with a BUNDLE group.

When using this mechanism, the mapping from an SSRC to an identification-tag is carried in RTP header extensions or RTCP SDES packets, as specified in [Section 15](#). Since a compound RTCP packet can contain multiple RTCP SDES packets, and each RTCP SDES packet can contain multiple chunks, a single RTCP packet can contain several SSRC to identification-tag mappings. The offerer and answerer maintain tables used for routing that are updated each time an RTP/RTCP packet contains new information that affects how packets should be routed.

However, some implementations of may not include this identification-tag in their RTP and RTCP traffic when using the BUNDLE mechanism, and instead use a payload type based mechanism to associate RTP streams with SDP "m=" sections. In this situation, each "m=" section MUST use unique payload type values, in order for the payload type to be a reliable indicator of the relevant "m=" section for the RTP stream. Note that when using the payload type to associate RTP streams with "m=" sections an RTP stream, identified by SSRC, will be mapped to an "m=" section when the first packet of that RTP stream is received, and the mapping will not be changed even if the payload type used by that RTP stream changes. In other words, the SSRC cannot to "move" to a different "m=" section simply by changing the payload type.

Applications can implement RTP stacks in many different ways. The algorithm below details one way that RTP streams can be associated with "m=" sections, but is not meant to be prescriptive about exactly

how an RTP stack needs to be implemented. Applications MAY use any algorithm that achieves equivalent results to those described in the algorithm below.

To prepare to associate RTP streams with the correct "m=" section, the following steps MUST be followed for each BUNDLE group.

Construct a table mapping MID to "m=" section for each "m=" section in this BUNDLE group. Note that an "m=" section may only have one MID.

Construct a table mapping SSRCs of incoming RTP streams to "m=" section for each "m=" section in this BUNDLE group and for each SSRC configured for receiving in that "m=" section.

Construct a table mapping the SSRC of each outgoing RTP stream to "m=" section for each "m=" section in this BUNDLE group and for each SSRC configured for sending in that "m=" section.

Construct a table mapping payload type to "m=" section for each "m=" section in the BUNDLE group and for each payload type configured for receiving in that "m=" section. If any payload type is configured for receiving in more than one "m=" section in the BUNDLE group, do not include it in the table, as it cannot be used to uniquely identify a "m=" section.

Note that for each of these tables, there can only be one mapping for any given key (MID, SSRC, or PT). In other words, the tables are not multimaps.

As "m=" sections are added or removed from the BUNDLE groups, or their configurations are changed, the tables above MUST also be updated.

When an RTP packet is received, it MUST be delivered to the RTP stream corresponding to its SSRC. That RTP stream MUST then be associated with the correct "m=" section within a BUNDLE group, for additional processing, according to the following steps.

If the MID associated with the RTP stream is not in the table mapping MID to "m=" section, then the RTP stream is not decoded and the payload data is discarded.

If the packet has a MID, and the packet's extended sequence number is greater than that of the last MID update, as discussed in [\[RFC7941\]](#), [Section 4.2.6](#), update the MID associated with the RTP stream to match the MID carried in the RTP packet, then update the

mapping tables to include an entry that maps the SSRC of that RTP stream to the "m=" section for that MID.

If the SSRC of the RTP stream is in the incoming SSRC mapping table, check that the payload type used by the RTP stream matches a payload type included on the matching "m=" section. If so, associate the RTP stream with that "m=" section. Otherwise, the RTP stream is not decoded and the payload data is discarded.

If the payload type used by the RTP stream is in the payload type table, update the incoming SSRC mapping table to include an entry that maps the RTP stream's SSRC to the "m=" section for that payload type. Associate the RTP stream with the corresponding "m=" section.

Otherwise, mark the RTP stream as not for decoding and discard the payload.

If the RTP packet contains one or more contributing source (CSRC) identifiers, then each CSRC is looked up in the incoming SSRC table and a copy of the RTP packet is associated with the corresponding "m=" section for additional processing.

For each RTCP packet received (including each RTCP packet that is part of a compound RTCP packet), the packet is processed as usual by the RTP layer, then is passed to the "m=" sections corresponding to the RTP streams it contains information about for additional processing. This routing is type-dependent, as each kind of RTCP packet has its own mechanism for associating it with the relevant RTP streams.

RTCP packets for which no appropriate "m=" section can be identified MUST be processed as usual by the RTP layer, updating the metadata associated with the corresponding RTP streams, but are not passed to any "m=" section. This situation can occur with certain multiparty RTP topologies, or when RTCP packets are sent containing a subset of the SDES information.

Rules for additional processing of the various types of RTCP packets are explained below.

If the RTCP packet is of type SDES, for each chunk in the packet whose SSRC is found in the incoming SSRC table, deliver a copy of the SDES packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC. In addition, for any SDES MID items contained in these chunks, if the MID is found in the table mapping MID to "m=" section, update the incoming SSRC table to include an entry that maps the RTP stream associated with chunk's SSRC to the "m=" section associated with

that MID, unless the packet is older than the packet that most recently updated the mapping for this SSRC, as discussed in [\[RFC7941\], Section 4.2.6](#).

Note that if an SDES packet is received as part of a compound RTCP packet, the SSRC to "m=" section mapping may not exist until the SDES packet is handled (e.g., in the case where RTCP for a source is received before any RTP packets). Therefore, when processing a compound packet, any contained SDES packet MUST be handled first. Note that this is a backwards change from [\[RFC3550\] Section 6.1](#), which states that "Each individual RTCP packet in the compound packet may be processed independently with no requirements upon the order or combination of packets".

If the RTCP packet is of type BYE, it indicates that the RTP streams referenced in the packet are ending. Therefore, for each SSRC indicated in the packet that is found in the incoming SSRC table, first deliver a copy of the BYE packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC, but then remove the entry for that SSRC from the incoming SSRC table after an appropriate delay to account for "straggler packets", as specified in [\[RFC3550\], Section 6.2.1](#).

If the RTCP packet is of type SR or RR, for each report block in the report whose "SSRC of source" is found in the outgoing SSRC table, deliver a copy of the SR or RR packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC. In addition, if the packet is of type SR, and the sender SSRC for the packet is found in the incoming SSRC table, deliver a copy of the SR packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC.

If the implementation supports RTCP XR and the packet is of type XR, as defined in [\[RFC3611\]](#), for each report block in the report whose "SSRC of source" is found in the outgoing SSRC table, deliver a copy of the XR packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC. In addition, if the sender SSRC for the packet is found in the incoming SSRC table, deliver a copy of the XR packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC.

If the RTCP packet is a feedback message of type RTPFB or PSFB, as defined in [\[RFC4585\]](#), it will contain a media source SSRC, and this SSRC is used for routing certain subtypes of feedback messages. However, several subtypes of PSFB messages include target SSRC(s) in a section called Feedback Control Information (FCI). For these messages, the target SSRC(s) are used for routing.

If the RTCP packet is a feedback packet that does not include target SSRCs in its FCI section, and the media source SSRC is

found in the outgoing SSRC table, deliver the feedback packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC. RTPFB and PSFB types that are handled in this way include:

Generic NACK: [[RFC4585](#)] (PT=RTPFB, FMT=1).

Picture Loss Indication (PLI): [[RFC4585](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=1).

Slice Loss Indication (SLI): [[RFC4585](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=2).

Reference Picture Selection Indication (RPSI): [[RFC4585](#)]
(PT=PSFB, FMT=3).

If the RTCP packet is a feedback message that does include target SSRC(s) in its FCI section, it can either be a request or a notification. Requests reference a RTP stream that is being sent by the message recipient, whereas notifications are responses to an earlier request, and therefore reference a RTP stream that is being received by the message recipient.

If the RTCP packet is a feedback request that includes target SSRC(s), for each target SSRC that is found in the outgoing SSRC table, deliver a copy of the RTCP packet to the "m=" section associated with that SSRC. PSFB types that are handled in this way include:

Full Intra Request (FIR): [[RFC5104](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=4).

Temporal-Spatial Trade-off Request (TSTR): [[RFC5104](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=5).

H.271 Video Back Channel Message (VBCM): [[RFC5104](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=7).

Layer Refresh Request (LRR): [[I-D.ietf-avtext-lrr](#)] (PT=PSFB, FMT=TBD).

If the RTCP packet is a feedback notification that include target SSRC(s), for each target SSRC that is found in the incoming SSRC table, deliver a copy of the RTCP packet to the "m=" section associated with the RTP stream with matching SSRC. PSFB types that are handled in this way include:

Temporal-Spatial Trade-off Notification (TSTN): [[RFC5104](#)]
(PT=PSFB, FMT=6). This message is a notification in response to a prior TSTR.

If the RTCP packet is of type APP, then it is handled in an application specific manner. If the application does not recognise the APP packet, then it MUST be discarded.

10.3. RTP/RTCP Multiplexing

Within a BUNDLE group, the offerer and answerer MUST enable RTP/RTCP multiplexing [[RFC5761](#)] for the RTP-based media specified by the BUNDLE group.

When RTP/RTCP multiplexing is enabled, the same transport will be used for both RTP packets and RTCP packets associated with the BUNDLE group.

10.3.1. SDP Offer/Answer Procedures

This section describes how an offerer and answerer use the SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute [[RFC5761](#)] and the SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-mux-exclusive](#)] to negotiate usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing for RTP-based media associated with a BUNDLE group.

The mux category [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes](#)] of the SDP 'rtcp-mux' and 'rtcp-mux-only' attributes is IDENTICAL. [Section 8.1](#) describes the details regarding which bundled "m=" sections an offerer and answerer associates the attributes with.

RTP/RTCP multiplexing only applies to RTP-based media. However, as described in [Section 8.1](#), within a BUNDLE group the SDP 'rtcp-mux' and SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attributes might be included in a non-RTP-based bundled "m=" section.

10.3.1.1. Generating the Initial SDP Offer

When an offerer generates an initial offer, if the offer contains one or more RTP-based bundled "m=" sections (or, if there is a chance that RTP-based "m=" sections will later be added to the BUNDLE group), the offerer MUST include an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute [[RFC5761](#)] in one or more "m=" sections, following the procedures for IDENTICAL mux category attributes in [Section 8.1](#). In addition, the offerer MAY include an SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-mux-exclusive](#)] in the same "m=" section.

NOTE: Whether the offerer associates the SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute depends on whether the offerer supports fallback to usage of a separate port for RTCP in case the answerer moves one or more RTP-based "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group in the answer.

NOTE: If the offerer includes an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute in one or more bundled "m=" sections, but does not include an SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute, the offerer can also include an SDP 'rtcp' attribute [[RFC3605](#)] in one or more RTP-based "m=" sections in order to provide a fallback port for RTCP, as described in [[RFC5761](#)]. However, the fallback port will only be used for RTP-based "m=" sections moved out of the BUNDLE group by the answerer.

In the initial offer, the address:port combination for RTCP MUST be unique in each bundled RTP-based "m=" section (excluding a bundle-only "m=" section), similar to RTP.

10.3.1.2. Generating the SDP Answer

When an answerer generates an answer, if the answerer supports RTP-based media, and if a bundled "m=" section in the offer contained an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute, the answerer MUST enable usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing, even if there currently are no RTP-based "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group. The answerer MUST include an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute in "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group in the answer following the procedures for IDENTICAL mux category attributes in [Section 8.1](#). In addition, if the "m=" section in the offer contained an SDP "rtcp-mux-only" attribute, the answerer MUST include an SDP "rtcp-mux-only" attribute to the "m=" section in the answer.

If the "m=" section associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag in the offer contained an SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute, and if the answerer moves an RTP-based "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group in the answer [Section 8.3.3](#), the answerer MUST either include the attribute with in moved "m=" section (and enable RTP/RTCP multiplexing for the media associated with the "m=" section), or reject the "m=" section [Section 8.3.4](#).

The answerer MUST NOT include an SDP 'rtcp' attribute in any "m=" section within the BUNDLE group in the answer. The answerer will use the port value of the selected offerer BUNDLE address for sending RTP and RTCP packets associated with each RTP-based bundled "m=" section towards the offerer.

If the usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing within a BUNDLE group has been negotiated in a previous offer/answer transaction, the answerer MUST include an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute in the "m=" section associated with the answerer BUNDLE-tag in the answer. It is not possible to disable RTP/RTCP multiplexing within a BUNDLE group.

10.3.1.3. Offerer Processing of the SDP Answer

When an offerer receives an answer, if the answerer has accepted the usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing (see [Section 10.3.1.2](#)), the answerer follows the procedures for RTP/RTCP multiplexing defined in [\[RFC5761\]](#). The offerer will use the port value associated with the answerer BUNDLE address for sending RTP and RTCP packets associated with each RTP-based bundled "m=" section towards the answerer.

NOTE: It is considered a protocol error if the answerer has not accepted the usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing for RTP-based "m=" sections that the answerer included in the BUNDLE group.

10.3.1.4. Modifying the Session

When an offerer generates a subsequent offer, the offerer MUST include an SDP 'rtcp-mux' attribute in a bundled "m=" section, following the procedures for IDENTICAL mux category attributes in [Section 8.1](#).

If the offerer wants to add a bundled RTP-based "m=" section to the BUNDLE group, it MAY also include an SDP 'rtcp-mux-only' attribute in a bundled "m=" section, following the procedures for IDENTICAL mux category attributes in [Section 8.1](#). This allows the offerer to mandate RTP/RTCP multiplexing for the added "m=" section (or the "m=" section to be rejected by the answerer) even if the answerer does not accept the "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.

11. ICE Considerations

This section describes how to use the BUNDLE grouping extension together with the Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) mechanism [\[I-D.ietf-ice-rfc5245bis\]](#).

The generic procedures for negotiating usage of ICE using SDP, defined in [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-ice-sip-sdp\]](#), also apply to usage of ICE with BUNDLE, with the following exceptions:

- o When the BUNDLE transport has been established, ICE connectivity checks and keep-alives only need to be performed for the BUNDLE transport, instead of per individual "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.
- o Among bundled "m=" sections (including any bundle-only "m=" section) to which the offerer has assigned a shared address, the offerer only includes ICE-related media-level SDP attributes in the "m=" section associated with the offerer BUNDLE-tag, following the procedures in [Section 8.1](#).

- o Among "m=" sections within a BUNDLE group, to which the answerer has assigned a shared address within, the answerer only includes ICE-related media-level SDP attributes in the "m=" section associated with the answerer BUNDLE-tag, following the procedures in [Section 8.1](#).

Initially, before ICE has produced a candidate pair that will be used for media, there might be multiple transports established (if multiple candidate pairs are tested). Once ICE has produced a transport that will be used for media, that becomes the BUNDLE transport.

Support and usage of ICE mechanism together with the BUNDLE extension is OPTIONAL.

[11.1. SDP Offer/Answer Procedures](#)

When an offerer assigns a unique address to a bundled "m=" section (excluding any bundle-only "m=" section), the offerer MUST include SDP 'candidate' attributes (and other applicable ICE-related media-level SDP attributes), containing unique ICE properties (candidates etc), in the "m=" section according to the procedures in [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-ice-sip-sdp\]](#).

When an offerer assigns a shared address to a bundled "m=" section, the offerer MUST include SDP 'candidate' attributes (and other applicable ICE-related media-level SDP attributes) in the "m=" section following the procedures in [Section 8.1](#).

When an answerer assigns a shared address to an "m=" section within a BUNDLE group, the answerer MUST include SDP 'candidate' attributes (and other applicable ICE-related media-level SDP attributes) in the "m=" section following the procedures in [Section 8.1](#).

NOTE: As most ICE-related media-level SDP attributes belong to the TRANSPORT mux category [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes\]](#), the offerer and answerer follow the procedures in [Section 8.1](#) when deciding whether to include an attribute in a bundled "m=" section. However, in the case of ICE-related media-level attributes, the rules apply to all attributes (see note below), even if they belong to a different mux category.

NOTE: The following ICE-related media-level SDP attributes are defined in [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-ice-sip-sdp\]](#): 'candidate', 'remote-candidates', 'ice-mismatch', 'ice-ufrag', 'ice-pwd', and 'ice-pacing'.

11.1.1. Generating the Initial SDP Offer

When an offerer generates an initial offer, the offerer MUST include ICE-related media-level SDP attributes in bundled "m=" sections following the procedures in [[Section 11.1](#)].

11.1.2. Generating the SDP Answer

When an answerer generates an answer that contains a BUNDLE group, the answer MUST include ICE-related SDP attributes in "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group according to [[Section 11.1](#)].

11.1.3. Offerer Processing of the SDP Answer

When an offerer receives an answer, if the answerer supports and uses the ICE mechanism and the BUNDLE extension, the offerer MUST apply the ICE properties associated with the offerer BUNDLE address, selected by the answerer [[Section 8.3.1](#)], to each bundled "m=" section.

11.1.4. Modifying the Session

When an offerer generates a subsequent offer, it MUST include ICE-related SDP attributes in a bundled "m=" section following the procedures in [[Section 11.1](#)].

12. DTLS Considerations

One or more media streams within a BUNDLE group might use the Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) protocol [[RFC6347](#)] in order to encrypt the data, or to negotiate encryption keys if another encryption mechanism is used to encrypt media.

When DTLS is used within a BUNDLE group, the following rules apply:

- o There can only be one DTLS association [[RFC6347](#)] associated with the BUNDLE group; and
- o Each usage of the DTLS association within the BUNDLE group MUST use the same mechanism for determining which endpoints (the offerer or answerer) become DTLS client and DTLS server; and
- o Each usage of the DTLS association within the Bundle group MUST use the same mechanism for determining whether an offer or answer will trigger the establishment of a new DTLS association, or whether an existing DTLS association will be used; and

- o If the DTLS client supports DTLS-SRTP [[RFC5764](#)] it MUST include the 'use_srtp' extension [[RFC5764](#)] in the DTLS ClientHello message [[RFC5764](#)], The client MUST include the extension even if the usage of DTLS-SRTP is not negotiated as part of the multimedia session (e.g., SIP session [[RFC3261](#)]).

NOTE: The inclusion of the 'use_srtp' extension during the initial DTLS handshake ensures that a DTLS renegotiation will not be required in order to include the extension, in case DTLS-SRTP encrypted media is added to the BUNDLE group later during the multimedia session.

13. RTP Header Extensions Consideration

When [[RFC8285](#)] RTP header extensions are used in the context of this specification, the identifier used for a given extension MUST identify the same extension across all the bundled media descriptions.

14. Update to [RFC 3264](#)

This section replaces the text of the following sections of [RFC 3264](#):

- o [Section 5.1](#) (Unicast Streams).
- o [Section 8.2](#) (Removing a Media Stream).
- o [Section 8.4](#) (Putting a Unicast Media Stream on Hold).

14.1. Original text of [section 5.1](#) (2nd paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

For recvonly and sendrecv streams, the port number and address in the offer indicate where the offerer would like to receive the media stream. For sendonly RTP streams, the address and port number indirectly indicate where the offerer wants to receive RTCP reports. Unless there is an explicit indication otherwise, reports are sent to the port number one higher than the number indicated. The IP address and port present in the offer indicate nothing about the source IP address and source port of RTP and RTCP packets that will be sent by the offerer. A port number of zero in the offer indicates that the stream is offered but MUST NOT be used. This has no useful semantics in an initial offer, but is allowed for reasons of completeness, since the answer can contain a zero port indicating a rejected stream ([Section 6](#)). Furthermore, existing streams can be terminated by setting the port to zero ([Section 8](#)). In general, a port number of zero indicates that the media stream is not wanted.

14.2. New text replacing [section 5.1](#) (2nd paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

For recvonly and sendrecv streams, the port number and address in the offer indicate where the offerer would like to receive the media stream. For sendonly RTP streams, the address and port number indirectly indicate where the offerer wants to receive RTCP reports. Unless there is an explicit indication otherwise, reports are sent to the port number one higher than the number indicated. The IP address and port present in the offer indicate nothing about the source IP address and source port of RTP and RTCP packets that will be sent by the offerer. A port number of zero in the offer by default indicates that the stream is offered but MUST NOT be used, but an extension mechanism might specify different semantics for the usage of a zero port value. Furthermore, existing streams can be terminated by setting the port to zero ([Section 8](#)). In general, a port number of zero by default indicates that the media stream is not wanted.

14.3. Original text of [section 8.2](#) (2nd paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

A stream that is offered with a port of zero MUST be marked with port zero in the answer. Like the offer, the answer MAY omit all attributes present previously, and MAY list just a single media format from amongst those in the offer.

14.4. New text replacing [section 8.2](#) (2nd paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

A stream that is offered with a port of zero MUST by default be marked with port zero in the answer, unless an extension mechanism, which specifies semantics for the usage of a non-zero port value, is used. If the stream is marked with port zero in the answer, the answer MAY omit all attributes present previously, and MAY list just a single media format from amongst those in the offer."

14.5. Original text of [section 8.4](#) (6th paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

[RFC 2543](#) [10] specified that placing a user on hold was accomplished by setting the connection address to 0.0.0.0. Its usage for putting a call on hold is no longer recommended, since it doesn't allow for RTCP to be used with held streams, doesn't work with IPv6, and breaks with connection oriented media. However, it can be useful in an initial offer when the offerer knows it wants to use a particular set of media streams and formats, but doesn't know the addresses and ports at the time of the offer. Of course, when used, the port number MUST NOT be zero, which would specify that the stream has been disabled. An agent MUST be capable of receiving SDP with a connection address of 0.0.0.0, in which case it means that neither RTP nor RTCP should be sent to the peer.

14.6. New text replacing [section 8.4](#) (6th paragraph) of [RFC 3264](#)

[RFC 2543](#) [10] specified that placing a user on hold was accomplished by setting the connection address to 0.0.0.0. Its usage for putting a call on hold is no longer recommended, since it doesn't allow for RTCP to be used with held streams, doesn't work with IPv6, and breaks with connection oriented media. However, it can be useful in an initial offer when the offerer knows it wants to use a particular set of media streams and formats, but doesn't know the addresses and ports at the time of the offer. Of course, when used, the port number MUST NOT be zero, if it would specify that the stream has been disabled. However, an extension mechanism might specify different semantics of the zero port number usage. An agent MUST be capable of receiving SDP with a connection address of 0.0.0.0, in which case it means that neither RTP nor RTCP should be sent to the peer.

15. RTP/RTCP extensions for identification-tag transport

SDP Offerers and Answerers [[RFC3264](#)] can associate identification-tags with "m=" sections within SDP Offers and Answers, using the procedures in [[RFC5888](#)]. Each identification-tag uniquely represents an "m=" section.

This section defines a new RTCP SDES item [[RFC3550](#)], 'MID', which is used to carry identification-tags within RTCP SDES packets. This section also defines a new RTP SDES header extension [[RFC7941](#)], which is used to carry the 'MID' RTCP SDES item in RTP packets.

The SDES item and RTP SDES header extension make it possible for a receiver to associate each RTP stream with with a specific "m=" section, with which the receiver has associated an identification-tag, even if those "m=" sections are part of the same RTP session. The RTP SDES header extension also ensures that the media recipient gets the identification-tag upon receipt of the first decodable media and is able to associate the media with the correct application.

A media recipient informs the media sender about the identification-tag associated with an "m=" section through the use of an 'mid' attribute [[RFC5888](#)]. The media sender then inserts the identification-tag in RTCP and RTP packets sent to the media recipient.

NOTE: This text above defines how identification-tags are carried in SDP Offers and Answers. The usage of other signalling protocols for carrying identification-tags is not prevented, but the usage of such protocols is outside the scope of this document.

[RFC3550] defines general procedures regarding the RTCP transmission interval. The RTCP MID SDES item SHOULD be sent in the first few RTCP packets sent after joining the session, and SHOULD be sent regularly thereafter. The exact number of RTCP packets in which this SDES item is sent is intentionally not specified here, as it will depend on the expected packet loss rate, the RTCP reporting interval, and the allowable overhead.

The RTP SDES header extension for carrying the 'MID' RTCP SDES SHOULD be included in some RTP packets at the start of the session and whenever the SSRC changes. It might also be useful to include the header extension in RTP packets that comprise access points in the media (e.g., with video I-frames). The exact number of RTP packets in which this header extension is sent is intentionally not specified here, as it will depend on expected packet loss rate and loss patterns, the overhead the application can tolerate, and the importance of immediate receipt of the identification-tag.

For robustness purpose, endpoints need to be prepared for situations where the reception of the identification-tag is delayed, and SHOULD NOT terminate sessions in such cases, as the identification-tag is likely to arrive soon.

15.1. RTCP MID SDES Item

```

      0                   1                   2                   3
      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|      MID=TBD      |      length      | identification-tag      ...
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

The identification-tag payload is UTF-8 encoded, as in SDP.

The identification-tag is not zero terminated.

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace TBD with the assigned SDES identifier value.]

15.2. RTP SDES Header Extension For MID

The payload, containing the identification-tag, of the RTP SDES header extension element can be encoded using either the one-byte or two-byte header [RFC7941]. The identification-tag payload is UTF-8 encoded, as in SDP.

The identification-tag is not zero terminated. Note, that the set of header extensions included in the packet needs to be padded to the next 32-bit boundary using zero bytes [[RFC8285](#)].

As the identification-tag is included in either an RTCP SDES item or an RTP SDES header extension, or both, there should be some consideration about the packet expansion caused by the identification-tag. To avoid Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) issues for the RTP packets, the header extension's size needs to be taken into account when encoding the media.

It is recommended that the identification-tag is kept short. Due to the properties of the RTP header extension mechanism, when using the one-byte header, a tag that is 1-3 bytes will result in a minimal number of 32-bit words used for the RTP SDES header extension, in case no other header extensions are included at the same time. Note, do take into account that some single characters when UTF-8 encoded will result in multiple octets. The identification-tag **MUST NOT** contain any user information, and applications **SHALL** avoid generating the identification-tag using a pattern that enables application identification.

[16.](#) IANA Considerations

[16.1.](#) New SDES item

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace RFCXXXX with the RFC number of this document.]

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace TBD with the assigned SDES identifier value.]

This document adds the MID SDES item to the IANA "RTP SDES item types" registry as follows:

Value:	TBD
Abbrev.:	MID
Name:	Media Identification
Reference:	RFCXXXX

[16.2.](#) New RTP SDES Header Extension URI

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace RFCXXXX with the RFC number of this document.]

This document defines a new extension URI in the RTP SDES Compact Header Extensions sub-registry of the RTP Compact Header Extensions registry sub-registry, according to the following data:

Extension URI: urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
Description: Media identification
Contact: christer.holmberg@ericsson.com
Reference: RFCXXXX

The SDES item does not reveal privacy information about the users. It is simply used to associate RTP-based media with the correct SDP media description ("m=" section) in the SDP used to negotiate the media.

The purpose of the extension is for the offerer to be able to associate received multiplexed RTP-based media before the offerer receives the associated SDP answer.

16.3. New SDP Attribute

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace RFCXXXX with the RFC number of this document.]

This document defines a new SDP media-level attribute, 'bundle-only', according to the following data:

Attribute name: bundle-only
Type of attribute: media
Subject to charset: No
Purpose: Request a media description to be accepted
in the answer only if kept within a BUNDLE
group by the answerer.
Appropriate values: N/A
Contact name: Christer Holmberg
Contact e-mail: christer.holmberg@ericsson.com
Reference: RFCXXXX
Mux category: NORMAL

16.4. New SDP Group Semantics

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please replace RFCXXXX with the RFC number of this document.]

This document registers the following semantics with IANA in the "Semantics for the "group" SDP Attribute" subregistry (under the "Session Description Protocol (SDP) Parameters" registry):

Semantics	Token	Reference
-----	-----	-----
Media bundling	BUNDLE	[RFCXXXX]

17. Security Considerations

The security considerations defined in [\[RFC3264\]](#) and [\[RFC5888\]](#) apply to the BUNDLE extension. Bundle does not change which information, e.g., RTP streams, flows over the network, with the exception of the usage of the MID SDES item as discussed below. Primarily it changes which addresses and ports, and thus in which (RTP) sessions that the information is flowing in. This affects the security contexts being used and can cause previously separated information flows to share the same security context. This has very little impact on the performance of the security mechanism of the RTP sessions. In cases where one would have applied different security policies on the different RTP streams being bundled, or where the parties having access to the security contexts would have differed between the RTP stream, additional analysis of the implications are needed before selecting to apply BUNDLE.

The identification-tag, independent of transport, RTCP SDES packet or RTP header extension, can expose the value to parties beyond the signaling chain. Therefore, the identification-tag values MUST be generated in a fashion that does not leak user information, e.g., randomly or using a per-bundle group counter, and SHOULD be 3 bytes or less, to allow them to efficiently fit into the MID RTP header extension. Note that if implementations use different methods for generating identification-tags this could enable fingerprinting of the implementation making it vulnerable to targeted attacks. The identification-tag is exposed on the RTP stream level when included in the RTP header extensions, however what it reveals of the RTP media stream structure of the endpoint and application was already possible to deduce from the RTP streams without the MID SDES header extensions. As the identification-tag is also used to route the media stream to the right application functionality it is also important that the value received is the one intended by the sender, thus integrity and the authenticity of the source are important to prevent denial of service on the application. Existing SRTP configurations and other security mechanisms protecting the whole RTP/RTCP packets will provide the necessary protection.

When the BUNDLE extension is used, the set of configurations of the security mechanism used in all the bundled media descriptions will need to be compatible so that they can simultaneously be used in parallel, at least per direction or endpoint. When using SRTP this will be the case, at least for the IETF defined key-management solutions due to their SDP attributes (a=crypto, a=fingerprint, a=mikey) and their classification in [\[I-D.ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes\]](#).

The security considerations of "RTP Header Extension for the RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) Source Description Items" [\[RFC7941\]](#) requires that when RTCP is confidentiality protected that any SDES RTP header extension carrying an SDES item, such as the MID RTP header extension, is also protected using commensurate strength algorithms. However, assuming the above requirements and recommendations are followed there are no known significant security risks with leaving the MID RTP header extension without confidentiality protection. Thus, the requirements in [RFC 7941](#) MAY be ignored for the MID RTP header extension. Security mechanisms for RTP/RTCP are discussed in Options for Securing RTP Sessions [\[RFC7201\]](#), for example SRTP [\[RFC3711\]](#) can provide the necessary security functions of ensuring the integrity and source authenticity.

[18.](#) Examples

[18.1.](#) Example: Bundle Address Selection

The example below shows:

- o An offer, in which the offerer assigns a unique address to each bundled "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.
- o An answer, in which the answerer selects the offerer BUNDLE address, and then selects its own BUNDLE address (the answerer BUNDLE address) and assigns it to each bundled "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.

SDP Offer (1)

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 10002 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

SDP Answer (2)

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```


18.2. Example: BUNDLE Extension Rejected

The example below shows:

- o An offer, in which the offerer assigns a unique address to each bundled "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.
- o An answer, in which the answerer rejects the offered BUNDLE group, and assigns a unique address to each "m=" section (following normal [RFC 3264](#) procedures).

SDP Offer (1)

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 10002 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

SDP Answer (2)

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
m=video 30000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
```

18.3. Example: Offerer Adds A Media Description To A BUNDLE Group

The example below shows:

- o A subsequent offer (the BUNDLE group has been created as part of a previous offer/answer exchange), in which the offerer adds a new "m=" section, represented by the "zen" identification-tag, to a previously negotiated BUNDLE group, associates a unique address with the added "m=" section, and assigns the previously selected offerer BUNDLE address to each of the other bundled "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group.
- o An answer, in which the answerer assigns the answerer BUNDLE address to each bundled "m=" section (including the newly added "m=" section) within the BUNDLE group.

SDP Offer (1)

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar zen
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 10000 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 66
b=AS:1000
a=mid:zen
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

SDP Answer (2)

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
```



```
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar zen
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 66
b=AS:1000
a=mid:zen
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
```

18.4. Example: Offerer Moves A Media Description Out Of A BUNDLE Group

The example below shows:

- o A subsequent offer (the BUNDLE group has been created as part of a previous offer/answer transaction), in which the offerer moves a bundled "m=" section out of a BUNDLE group, assigns a unique address to the moved "m=" section, and assigns the offerer BUNDLE address to each other bundled "m=" section within the BUNDLE group.
- o An answer, in which the answerer moves the "m=" section out of the BUNDLE group, assigns a unique address to the moved "m=" section, and assigns the answerer BUNDLE address to each of the remaining bundled "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group.

SDP Offer (1)

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
```



```
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdrext:sdes:mid
m=video 10000 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdrext:sdes:mid
m=video 50000 RTP/AVP 66
b=AS:1000
a=mid:zen
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
```

SDP Answer (2)

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdrext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdrext:sdes:mid
m=video 60000 RTP/AVP 66
b=AS:1000
a=mid:zen
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
```


18.5. Example: Offerer Disables A Media Description Within A BUNDLE Group

The example below shows:

- o A subsequent offer (the BUNDLE group has been created as part of a previous offer/answer transaction), in which the offerer disables a bundled "m=" section within a BUNDLE group, assigns a zero port number to the disabled "m=" section, and assigns the offerer BUNDLE address to each of the other bundled "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group.
- o An answer, in which the answerer moves the disabled "m=" sections out of the BUNDLE group, assigns a zero port value to the disabled "m=" section, and assigns the answerer BUNDLE address to each of the remaining bundled "m=" sections within the BUNDLE group.

SDP Offer (1)

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 0 8 97
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=rtpmap:8 PCMA/8000
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 10000 RTP/AVP 31 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:31 H261/90000
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 0 RTP/AVP 66
a=mid:zen
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
```

SDP Answer (2)

```
v=0
```



```
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
a=group:BUNDLE foo bar
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 0
b=AS:200
a=mid:foo
a=rtcp-mux
a=rtpmap:0 PCMU/8000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 20000 RTP/AVP 32
b=AS:1000
a=mid:bar
a=rtpmap:32 MPV/90000
a=extmap 1 urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:mid
m=video 0 RTP/AVP 66
a=mid:zen
a=rtpmap:66 H261/90000
```

19. Acknowledgements

The usage of the SDP grouping extension for negotiating bundled media is based on a similar alternatives proposed by Harald Alvestrand and Cullen Jennings. The BUNDLE extension described in this document is based on the different alternative proposals, and text (e.g., SDP examples) have been borrowed (and, in some cases, modified) from those alternative proposals.

The SDP examples are also modified versions from the ones in the Alvestrand proposal.

Thanks to Paul Kyzivat, Martin Thomson, Flemming Andreassen, Thomas Stach, Ari Keranen, Adam Roach, Christian Groves, Roman Shpount, Suhas Nandakumar, Nils Ohlmeier, Jens Guballa, Raju Makaraju, Justin Uberti, Taylor Brandstetter, Byron Campen and Eric Rescorla for reading the text, and providing useful feedback.

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Thanks to Magnus Westerlund, Colin Perkins and Jonathan Lennox for providing help and text on the RTP/RTCP procedures.

Thanks to Spotify for providing music for the countless hours of document editing.

20. Change Log

[RFC EDITOR NOTE: Please remove this section when publishing]

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-39](#)

- o Editorial terminology changes.
- o [RFC 5285](#) reference replaced by reference to [RFC 8285](#).
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/44>
- o - Clarify that an m- section can not be moved between BUNDLE groups without first moving the m- section out of a BUNDLE group.
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/41>
- o - Addition of BUNDLE transport concept.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-38](#)

- o Changes to RTP streaming mapping section based on text from Colin Perkins.
- o The following GitHub pull requests were merged:
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/34>
- o - Proposed updates to RTP processing
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/35>
- o - fixed reference to receiver-id section

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-37](#)

- o The following GitHub pull request was merged:
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/33>

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-36](#)

- o The following GitHub pull requests were merged:
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/32>

- o - extmap handling in BUNDLE.
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/31>
- o - Additional Acknowledgement text added.
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/30>
- o - MID SDP item security procedures updated
- o <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/29>
- o - [Appendix B](#) of JSEP moved into BUNDLE.
- o - Associating RTP/RTCP packets with SDP m- lines.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-35](#)

- o Editorial changes on RTP streaming mapping section based on comments from Colin Perkins.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-34](#)

- o RTP streams, instead of RTP packets, are associated with m- lines.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-33](#)

- o Editorial changes based on comments from Eric Rescorla and Cullen Jennings:
- o - Changes regarding usage of RTP/RTCP multiplexing attributes.
- o - Additional text regarding associating RTP/RTCP packets with SDP m- lines.
- o - Reference correction.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-32](#)

- o Editorial changes based on comments from Eric Rescorla and Cullen Jennings:
- o - Justification for mechanism added to Introduction.
- o - Clarify that the order of m- lines in the group:BUNDLE attribute does not have to be the same as the order in which the m- lines are listed in the SDP.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-31](#)

- o Editorial changes based on GitHub Pull requests by Martin Thomson:
- o - <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/2>
- o - <https://github.com/cdh4u/draft-sdp-bundle/pull/1>
- o Editorial change based on comment from Diederick Huijbers (9th July 2016).
- o Changes based on comments from Flemming Andreassen (21st June 2016):
- o - Mux category for SDP bundle-only attribute added.
- o - Mux category considerations editorial clarification.
- o - Editorial changes.
- o RTP SDES extension according to [draft-ietf-avtext-sdes-hdr-ext](#).
- o Note whether Design Considerations appendix is to be kept removed:
- o - Appendix is kept within document.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-30](#)

- o Indicating in the Abstract and Introduction that the document updates [RFC 3264](#).

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-29](#)

- o Change based on WGLC comment from Colin Perkins.
- o - Clarify that SSRC can be reused by another source after a delay of 5 RTCP reporting intervals.
- o Change based on WGLC comment from Alissa Cooper.
- o - IANA registry name fix.
- o - Additional IANA registration information added.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-28](#)

- o - Alignment with exclusive mux procedures.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-27](#)

- o - Yet another terminology change.
- o - Mux category considerations added.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-26](#)

- o - ICE considerations modified: ICE-related SDP attributes only added to the bundled m- line representing the selected BUNDLE address.
- o - Reference to [draft-ietf-mmusic-ice-sip-sdp](#) added.
- o - Reference to [RFC 5245](#) replaced with reference to [draft-ietf-ice-rfc5245bis](#).

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-25](#)

- o - RTP/RTCP mux procedures updated with exclusive RTP/RTCP mux considerations.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-24](#)

- o - Reference and procedures associated with exclusive RTP/RTCP mux added

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-23](#)

- o - RTCP-MUX mandatory for bundled RTP m- lines
- o - Editorial fixes based on comments from Flemming Andreassen

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-22](#)

- o - Correction of Ari's family name
- o - Editorial fixes based on comments from Thomas Stach
- o - RTP/RTCP correction based on comment from Magnus Westerlund
- o - - <http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg14861.html>

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-21](#)

- o - Correct based on comment from Paul Kyzivat

- o -- 'received packets' replaced with 'received data'

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-20](#)

- o - Clarification based on comment from James Guballa
- o - Clarification based on comment from Flemming Andreassen

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-19](#)

- o - DTLS Considerations section added.
- o - BUNDLE semantics added to the IANA Considerations
- o - Changes based on WGLC comments from Adam Roach
- o -- <http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg14673.html>

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-18](#)

- o - Changes based on agreements at IETF#92
- o -- BAS Offer removed, based on agreement at IETF#92.
- o -- Procedures regarding usage of SDP "b=" line is replaced with a reference to [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-mux-attributes](#).

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-17](#)

- o - Editorial changes based on comments from Magnus Westerlund.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-16](#)

- o - Modification of RTP/RTCP multiplexing section, based on comments from Magnus Westerlund.
- o - Reference updates.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-15](#)

- o - Editorial fix.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-14](#)

- o - Editorial changes.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-13](#)

- o Changes to allow a new suggested offerer BUNDLE address to be assigned to each bundled m- line.
- o Changes based on WGLC comments from Paul Kyzivat
- o - Editorial fixes

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-12](#)

- o Usage of SDP 'extmap' attribute added
- o SDP 'bundle-only' attribute scoped with "m=" lines with a zero port value
- o Changes based on WGLC comments from Thomas Stach
- o - ICE candidates not assigned to bundle-only m- lines with a zero port value
- o - Editorial changes
- o Changes based on WGLC comments from Colin Perkins
- o - Editorial changes:
 - o -- "RTP SDES item" -> "RTCP SDES item"
 - o -- "RTP MID SDES item" -> "RTCP MID SDES item"
- o - Changes in [section 10.1.1](#):
 - o -- "SHOULD NOT" -> "MUST NOT"
 - o -- Additional text added to the Note
- o - Change to [section 13.2](#):
 - o -- Clarify that mid value is not zero terminated
- o - Change to [section 13.3](#):
 - o -- Clarify that mid value is not zero terminated
 - o -- Clarify padding
- o Changes based on WGLC comments from Paul Kyzivat
- o - Editorial changes:

- o Changes based on WGLC comments from Jonathan Lennox
- o - Editorial changes:
- o - Definition of SDP bundle-only attribute aligned with structure in 4566bis draft

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-11](#)

- o Editorial corrections based on comments from Harald Alvestrand.
- o Editorial corrections based on comments from Cullen Jennings.
- o Reference update ([RFC 7160](#)).
- o Clarification about RTCP packet sending when RTP/RTCP multiplexing is not used (<http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg13765.html>).
- o Additional text added to the Security Considerations.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-10](#)

- o SDP bundle-only attribute added to IANA Considerations.
- o SDP item and RTP header extension added to Abstract and Introduction.
- o Modification to text updating [section 8.2 of RFC 3264](#).
- o Reference corrections.
- o Editorial corrections.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-09](#)

- o Terminology change: "bundle-only attribute assigned to m= line" to "bundle-only attribute associated with m= line".
- o Editorial corrections.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-08](#)

- o Editorial corrections.
- o - "of"->"if" (8.3.2.5).
- o - "optional"->"OPTIONAL" (9.1).

- o - Syntax/ABNF for 'bundle-only' attribute added.
- o - SDP Offer/Answer sections merged.
- o - 'Request new offerer BUNDLE address' section added

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-07](#)

- o OPEN ISSUE regarding Receiver-ID closed.
- o - RTP MID SDES Item.
- o - RTP MID Header Extension.
- o OPEN ISSUE regarding insertion of SDP 'rtcp' attribute in answers closed.
- o - Indicating that, when rtcp-mux is used, the answerer MUST NOT include an 'rtcp' attribute in the answer, based on the procedures in [section 5.1.3 of RFC 5761](#).

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-06](#)

- o Draft title changed.
- o Added "SDP" to section names containing "Offer" or "Answer".
- o Editorial fixes based on comments from Paul Kyzivat (<http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg13314.html>).
- o Editorial fixed based on comments from Colin Perkins (<http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg13318.html>).
- o - Removed text about extending BUNDLE to allow multiple RTP sessions within a BUNDLE group.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-05](#)

- o Major re-structure of SDP Offer/Answer sections, to align with [RFC 3264](#) structure.
- o Additional definitions added.
- o - Shared address.
- o - Bundled "m=" line.

- o - Bundle-only "m=" line.
- o - Offerer suggested BUNDLE mid.
- o - Answerer selected BUNDLE mid.
- o Q6 Closed (IETF#88): An Offerer MUST NOT assign a shared address to multiple "m=" lines until it has received an SDP Answer indicating support of the BUNDLE extension.
- o Q8 Closed (IETF#88): An Offerer can, before it knows whether the Answerer supports the BUNDLE extension, assign a zero port value to a 'bundle-only' "m=" line.
- o SDP 'bundle-only' attribute section added.
- o Connection data nettype/addrtype restrictions added.
- o [RFC 3264](#) update section added.
- o Indicating that a specific payload type value can be used in multiple "m=" lines, if the value represents the same codec configuration in each "m=" line.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-04](#)

- o Updated Offerer procedures (<http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg12293.html>).
- o Updated Answerer procedures (<http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/mmusic/current/msg12333.html>).
- o Usage of SDP 'bundle-only' attribute added.
- o Reference to Trickle ICE document added.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-02](#)

- o Mechanism modified, to be based on usage of SDP Offers with both different and identical port number values, depending on whether it is known if the remote endpoint supports the extension.
- o Cullen Jennings added as co-author.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-01](#)

- o No changes. New version due to expiration.

Changes from [draft-ietf-mmusic-sdp-bundle-negotiation-00](#)

- o No changes. New version due to expiration.

Changes from [draft-holmberg-mmusic-sdp-multiplex-negotiation-00](#)

- o Draft name changed.
- o Harald Alvestrand added as co-author.
- o "Multiplex" terminology changed to "bundle".
- o Added text about single versus multiple RTP Sessions.
- o Added reference to [RFC 3550](#).

[21. References](#)

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[Appendix A](#). Design Considerations

One of the main issues regarding the BUNDLE grouping extensions has been whether, in SDP Offers and SDP Answers, the same port value should be inserted in "m=" lines associated with a BUNDLE group, as the purpose of the extension is to negotiate the usage of a single transport for media specified by the "m=" sections. Issues with both approaches, discussed in the Appendix have been raised. The outcome was to specify a mechanism which uses SDP Offers with both different and identical port values.

Below are the primary issues that have been considered when defining the "BUNDLE" grouping extension:

- o 1) Interoperability with existing UAs.
- o 2) Interoperability with intermediary B2BUA- and proxy entities.
- o 3) Time to gather, and the number of, ICE candidates.
- o 4) Different error scenarios, and when they occur.
- o 5) SDP Offer/Answer impacts, including usage of port number value zero.

[A.1.](#) UA Interoperability

Consider the following SDP Offer/Answer exchange, where Alice sends an SDP Offer to Bob:

SDP Offer

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
m=video 10002 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 H261/90000
```

SDP Answer

```
v=0
o=bob 2808844564 2808844564 IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 biloxi.example.com
t=0 0
m=audio 20000 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
m=video 20002 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 H261/90000
```

[RFC 4961](#) specifies a way of doing symmetric RTP but that is an a later invention to RTP and Bob can not assume that Alice supports [RFC 4961](#). This means that Alice may be sending RTP from a different port than 10000 or 10002 - some implementation simply send the RTP from an ephemeral port. When Bob's endpoint receives an RTP packet, the only way that Bob knows if it should be passed to the video or audio codec is by looking at the port it was received on. This lead some SDP implementations to use the fact that each "m=" section had a different port number to use that port number as an index to find the correct m line in the SDP. As a result, some implementations that do support symmetric RTP and ICE still use a SDP data structure where SDP with "m=" sections with the same port such as:

SDP Offer

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
m=audio 10000 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 iLBC/8000
m=video 10000 RTP/AVP 98
a=rtpmap:98 H261/90000
```

will result in the second "m=" section being considered an SDP error because it has the same port as the first line.

A.2. Usage of port number value zero

In an SDP Offer or SDP Answer, the media specified by an "m=" section can be disabled/rejected by setting the port number value to zero. This is different from e.g., using the SDP direction attributes, where RTCP traffic will continue even if the SDP "inactive" attribute is indicated for the associated "m=" section.

If each "m=" section associated with a BUNDLE group would contain different port values, and one of those port values would be used for a BUNDLE address associated with the BUNDLE group, problems would occur if an endpoint wants to disable/reject the "m=" section associated with that port, by setting the port value to zero. After that, no "m=" section would contain the port value which is used for the BUNDLE address. In addition, it is unclear what would happen to the ICE candidates associated with the "m=" section, as they are also used for the BUNDLE address.

A.3. B2BUA And Proxy Interoperability

Some back to back user agents may be configured in a mode where if the incoming call leg contains an SDP attribute the B2BUA does not understand, the B2BUA still generates that SDP attribute in the Offer for the outgoing call leg. Consider a B2BUA that did not understand the SDP "rtcp" attribute, defined in [RFC 3605](#), yet acted this way. Further assume that the B2BUA was configured to tear down any call where it did not see any RTCP for 5 minutes. In this case, if the B2BUA received an Offer like:

SDP Offer

```
v=0
o=alice 2890844526 2890844526 IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
s=
c=IN IP4 atlanta.example.com
t=0 0
m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 0
a=rtcp:53020
```

It would be looking for RTCP on port 49172 but would not see any because the RTCP would be on port 53020 and after five minutes, it would tear down the call. Similarly, a B2BUA that did not understand BUNDLE yet put BUNDLE in it's offer may be looking for media on the wrong port and tear down the call. It is worth noting that a B2BUA that generated an Offer with capabilities it does not understand is not compliant with the specifications.

[A.3.1.](#) Traffic Policing

Sometimes intermediaries do not act as B2BUA, in the sense that they don't modify SDP bodies, nor do they terminate SIP dialogs. Still, however, they may use SDP information (e.g., IP address and port) in order to control traffic gating functions, and to set traffic policing rules. There might be rules which will trigger a session to be terminated in case media is not sent or received on the ports retrieved from the SDP. This typically occurs once the session is already established and ongoing.

[A.3.2.](#) Bandwidth Allocation

Sometimes intermediaries do not act as B2BUA, in the sense that they don't modify SDP bodies, nor do they terminate SIP dialogs. Still, however, they may use SDP information (e.g., codecs and media types) in order to control bandwidth allocation functions. The bandwidth allocation is done per "m=" section, which means that it might not be enough if media specified by all "m=" sections try to use that bandwidth. That may either simply lead to bad user experience, or to termination of the call.

[A.4.](#) Candidate Gathering

When using ICE, a candidate needs to be gathered for each port. This takes approximately 20 ms extra for each extra "m=" section due to the NAT pacing requirements. All of this gather can be overlapped with other things while for example a web-page is loading to minimize

the impact. If the client only wants to generate TURN or STUN ICE candidates for one of the "m=" lines and then use trickle ICE [[I-D.ietf-ice-trickle](#)] to get the non host ICE candidates for the rest of the "m=" sections, it MAY do that and will not need any additional gathering time.

Some people have suggested a TURN extension to get a bunch of TURN allocations at once. This would only provide a single STUN result so in cases where the other end did not support BUNDLE, may cause more use of the TURN server but would be quick in the cases where both sides supported BUNDLE and would fall back to a successful call in the other cases.

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