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## WebTransport over HTTP/3

### Abstract

WebTransport [[OVERVIEW](#)] is a protocol framework that enables clients constrained by the Web security model to communicate with a remote server using a secure multiplexed transport. This document describes a WebTransport protocol that is based on HTTP/3 [[HTTP3](#)] and provides support for unidirectional streams, bidirectional streams and datagrams, all multiplexed within the same HTTP/3 connection.

### Note to Readers

Discussion of this draft takes place on the WebTransport mailing list ([webtransport@ietf.org](mailto:webtransport@ietf.org)), which is archived at [https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/search/?email\\_list=webtransport](https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/search/?email_list=webtransport).

The repository tracking the issues for this draft can be found at <https://github.com/ietf-wg-webtrans/draft-ietf-webtrans-http3/issues>. The web API draft corresponding to this document can be found at <https://w3c.github.io/webtransport/>.

### Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

HTTP/3 [[HTTP3](#)] is a protocol defined on top of QUIC [[QUIC-TRANSPORT](#)] that can multiplex HTTP requests over a QUIC connection. This document defines a mechanism for multiplexing non-HTTP data with HTTP/3 in a manner that conforms with the WebTransport protocol requirements and semantics [[OVERVIEW](#)]. Using the mechanism described

here, multiple WebTransport instances can be multiplexed simultaneously with regular HTTP traffic on the same HTTP/3 connection.

### 1.1. Terminology

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

This document follows terminology defined in Section 1.2 of [[OVERVIEW](#)]. Note that this document distinguishes between a WebTransport server and an HTTP/3 server. An HTTP/3 server is the server that terminates HTTP/3 connections; a WebTransport server is an application that accepts WebTransport sessions, which can be accessed via an HTTP/3 server.

## 2. Protocol Overview

WebTransport servers in general are identified by a pair of authority value and path value (defined in [[RFC3986](#)] Sections 3.2 and 3.3 correspondingly).

When an HTTP/3 connection is established, both the client and server have to send a `SETTINGS_ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT` setting in order to indicate that they both support WebTransport over HTTP/3.

WebTransport sessions are initiated inside a given HTTP/3 connection by the client, who sends an extended `CONNECT` request [[RFC8441](#)]. If the server accepts the request, an WebTransport session is established. The resulting stream will be further referred to as a *CONNECT stream*, and its stream ID is used to uniquely identify a given WebTransport session within the connection. The ID of the `CONNECT` stream that established a given WebTransport session will be further referred to as a *Session ID*.

After the session is established, the peers can exchange data using the following mechanisms:

- \*A client can create a bidirectional stream using a special indefinite-length HTTP/3 frame that transfers ownership of the stream to WebTransport.

- \*A server can create a bidirectional stream, which is possible since HTTP/3 does not define any semantics for server-initiated bidirectional streams.

\*Both client and server can create a unidirectional stream using a special stream type.

\*A datagram can be sent using a QUIC DATAGRAM frame [[QUIC-DATAGRAM](#)].

An WebTransport session is terminated when the CONNECT stream that created it is closed.

### **3. Session Establishment**

#### **3.1. Establishing a Transport-Capable HTTP/3 Connection**

In order to indicate support for WebTransport, both the client and the server MUST send a SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT value set to "1" in their SETTINGS frame. Endpoints MUST NOT use any WebTransport-related functionality unless the parameter has been negotiated.

If SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT is negotiated, support for the QUIC DATAGRAMs within HTTP/3 MUST be negotiated as described in [[HTTP3-DATAGRAM](#)]; negotiating WebTransport support without negotiating QUIC DATAGRAM extension SHALL result in a H3\_SETTINGS\_ERROR error.

[[HTTP3](#)] requires client's initial\_max\_bidi\_streams transport parameter to be set to zero. Existing implementation might enforce this requirement before negotiating settings; thus, the client MUST send a non-zero MAX\_STREAMS for client-initiated bidirectional streams after receiving an appropriate SETTINGS frame from the server.

#### **3.2. Extended CONNECT in HTTP/3**

[[RFC8441](#)] defines an extended CONNECT method in Section 4, enabled by the SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_CONNECT\_PROTOCOL parameter. That parameter is only defined for HTTP/2. This document does not create a new multi-purpose parameter to indicate support for extended CONNECT in HTTP/3; instead, the SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT setting implies that an endpoint supports extended CONNECT.

#### **3.3. Creating a New Session**

As WebTransport sessions are established over HTTP/3, they are identified using the https URI scheme [[RFC7230](#)].

In order to create a new WebTransport session, a client can send an HTTP CONNECT request. The :protocol pseudo-header field ([[RFC8441](#)]) MUST be set to webtransport. The :scheme field MUST be https. Both the :authority and the :path value MUST be set; those fields indicate the desired WebTransport server. An Origin header [[RFC6454](#)] MUST be provided within the request.

Upon receiving an extended CONNECT request with a :protocol field set to webtransport, the HTTP/3 server can check if it has a WebTransport server associated with the specified :authority and :path values. If it does not, it SHOULD reply with status code 404 (Section 6.5.4, [\[RFC7231\]](#)). If it does, it MAY accept the session by replying with status code 200. The WebTransport server MUST verify the Origin header to ensure that the specified origin is allowed to access the server in question.

From the client's perspective, a WebTransport session is established when the client receives a 200 response. From the server's perspective, a session is established once it sends a 200 response. Both endpoints MUST NOT open any streams or send any datagrams on a given session before that session is established. WebTransport over HTTP/3 does not support 0-RTT.

### **3.4. Limiting the Number of Simultaneous Sessions**

From the flow control perspective, WebTransport sessions count against the stream flow control just like regular HTTP requests, since they are established via an HTTP CONNECT request. This document does not make any effort to introduce a separate flow control mechanism for sessions, nor to separate HTTP requests from WebTransport data streams. If the server needs to limit the rate of incoming requests, it has alternative mechanisms at its disposal:

- \*HTTP\_REQUEST\_REJECTED error code defined in [\[HTTP3\]](#) indicates to the receiving HTTP/3 stack that the request was not processed in any way.

- \*HTTP status code 429 indicates that the request was rejected due to rate limiting [\[RFC6585\]](#). Unlike the previous method, this signal is directly propagated to the application.

## **4. WebTransport Features**

WebTransport over HTTP/3 provides the following features described in [\[OVERVIEW\]](#): unidirectional streams, bidirectional streams and datagrams, initiated by either endpoint.

Session IDs are used to demultiplex streams and datagrams belonging to different WebTransport sessions. On the wire, session IDs are encoded using the QUIC variable length integer scheme described in [\[QUIC-TRANSPORT\]](#).

### **4.1. Unidirectional streams**

Once established, both endpoints can open unidirectional streams. The HTTP/3 unidirectional stream type SHALL be 0x54. The body of the stream SHALL be the stream type, followed by the session ID, encoded

as a variable-length integer, followed by the user-specified stream data ([Figure 1](#)).

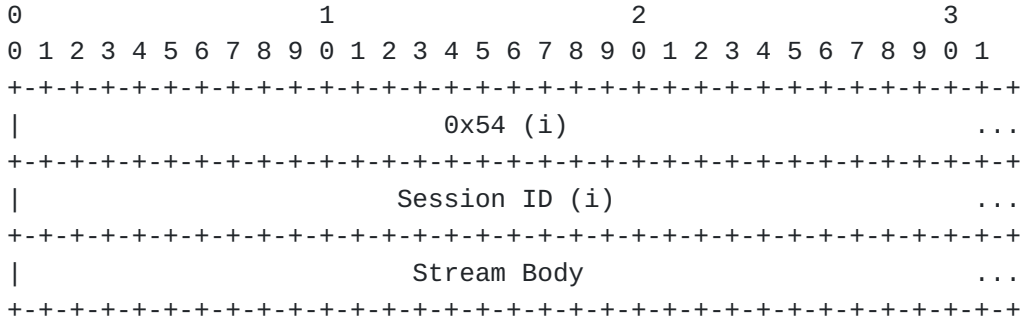


Figure 1: Unidirectional WebTransport stream format

#### 4.2. Client-Initiated Bidirectional Streams

WebTransport clients can initiate bidirectional streams by opening an HTTP/3 bidirectional stream and sending an HTTP/3 frame with type WEBTRANSPORT\_STREAM (type=0x41). The format of the frame SHALL be the frame type, followed by the session ID, encoded as a variable-length integer, followed by the user-specified stream data ([Figure 2](#)). The frame SHALL last until the end of the stream.

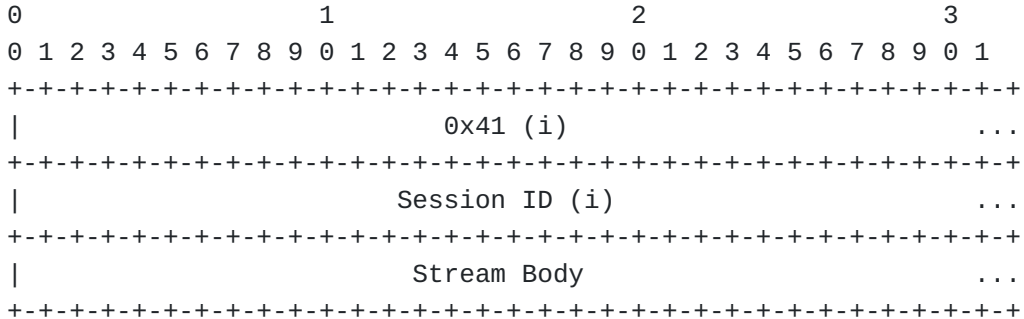


Figure 2: WEBTRANSPORT\_STREAM frame format

#### 4.3. Server-Initiated Bidirectional Streams

WebTransport servers can initiate bidirectional streams by opening a bidirectional stream within the HTTP/3 connection. Note that since HTTP/3 does not define any semantics for server-initiated bidirectional streams, this document is a normative reference for the semantics of such streams for all HTTP/3 connections in which the SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT option is negotiated. The format of those streams SHALL be the session ID, encoded as a variable-length integer, followed by the user-specified stream data ([Figure 3](#)).

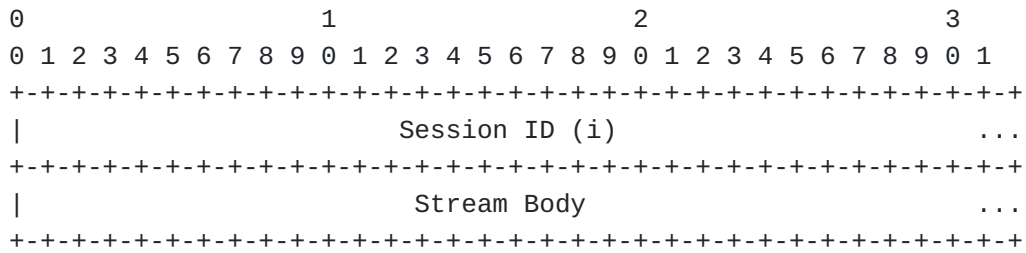


Figure 3: Server-initiated bidirectional stream format

#### 4.4. Datagrams

Datagrams can be sent using the DATAGRAM frame as defined in [[QUIC-DATAGRAM](#)] and [[HTTP3-DATAGRAM](#)]. For all HTTP/3 connections in which the `SETTINGS_ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT` option is negotiated, the Flow Identifier is set to the session ID. In other words, the format of datagrams SHALL be the session ID, followed by the user-specified payload ([Figure 4](#)).

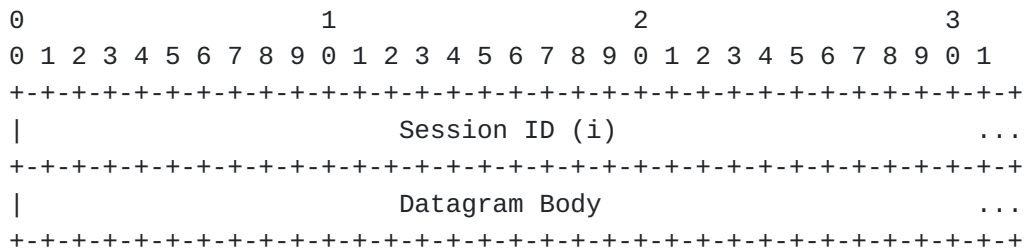


Figure 4: Datagram format

In QUIC, a datagram frame can span at most one packet. Because of that, the applications have to know the maximum size of the datagram they can send. However, when proxying the datagrams, the hop-by-hop MTUs can vary. TODO: Describe how the path MTU can be computed, specifically propagation across HTTP proxies.

#### 5. Session Termination

An WebTransport session over HTTP/3 is terminated when either endpoint closes the stream associated with the `CONNECT` request that initiated the session. Upon learning about the session being terminated, the endpoint MUST stop sending new datagrams and reset all of the streams associated with the session.

#### 6. Security Considerations

WebTransport over HTTP/3 satisfies all of the security requirements imposed by [[OVERVIEW](#)] on WebTransport protocols, thus providing a secure framework for client-server communication in cases when the client is potentially untrusted.

WebTransport over HTTP/3 requires explicit opt-in through the use of a QUIC transport parameter; this avoids potential protocol confusion attacks by ensuring the HTTP/3 server explicitly supports it. It also requires the use of the Origin header, providing the server with the ability to deny access to Web-based clients that do not originate from a trusted origin.

Just like HTTP traffic going over HTTP/3, WebTransport pools traffic to different origins within a single connection. Different origins imply different trust domains, meaning that the implementations have to treat each transport as potentially hostile towards others on the same connection. One potential attack is a resource exhaustion attack: since all of the transports share both congestion control and flow control context, a single client aggressively using up those resources can cause other transports to stall. The user agent thus **SHOULD** implement a fairness scheme that ensures that each transport within connection gets a reasonable share of controlled resources; this applies both to sending data and to opening new streams.

## **7. IANA Considerations**

### **7.1. Upgrade Token Registration**

The following entry is added to the "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Upgrade Token Registry" registry established by [[RFC7230](#)]:

The "webtransport" label identifies HTTP/3 used as a protocol for WebTransport:

**Value:** webtransport

**Description:** WebTransport over HTTP/3

**Reference:** This document and [[I-D.kinnear-webtransport-http2](#)]

### **7.2. HTTP/3 SETTINGS Parameter Registration**

The following entry is added to the "HTTP/3 Settings" registry established by [[HTTP3](#)]:

The SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT parameter indicates that the specified HTTP/3 connection is WebTransport-capable.

**Setting Name:** ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT

**Value:** 0x2b603742

**Default:** 0



**Specification:**

This document

### 7.3. Frame Type Registration

The following entry is added to the "HTTP/3 Frame Type" registry established by [HTTP3]:

The WEBTRANSPORT\_STREAM frame allows HTTP/3 client-initiated bidirectional streams to be used by WebTransport:

**Code:** 0x54

**Frame Type:** WEBTRANSPORT\_STREAM

**Specification:** This document

### 7.4. Stream Type Registration

The following entry is added to the "HTTP/3 Stream Type" registry established by [HTTP3]:

The "WebTransport stream" type allows unidirectional streams to be used by WebTransport:

**Code:** 0x41

**Stream Type:** WebTransport stream

**Specification:** This document

**Sender:** Both

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