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RTSP Asynchronous Notification
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RTSP Announce

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Abstract

Some IPTV deployments that are using the Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) require the ability of the server to notify clients about asynchronous events occurring during an RTSP session. Current deployments typically use the ANNOUNCE method of RTSP 1.0 for sending such asynchronous events from a server to clients by using some proprietary extensions. However, the ANNOUNCE method has been removed from the current RTSP 2.0 draft, leaving the new specification without a mechanism for sending asynchronous messages from the server. This memo describes a use case for such an asynchronous message and proposes a new RTSP 2.0 method.

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1. Introduction

Some IPTV deployments that are using the Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) require the ability of the server to ANNOUNCE clients about asynchronous events occurring during an RTSP session. Such asynchronous events are, for example, termination of session or change (redirect) of the RTSP server. While redirecting RTSP clients to a different RTSP server is well-described in RTSP 1.0 [[RFC2326](#)], end of stream or end of session by the server is not defined.

Some RTSP 1.0 deployments are extending the ANNOUNCE method of [[RFC2326](#)], which is defined as:

When sent from client to server, ANNOUNCE posts the description of a presentation or media object identified by the request URL to a server. When sent from server to client, ANNOUNCE updates the session description in real-time.

These implementations use ANNOUNCE to send asynchronous notifications for RTSP sessions from an RTSP server to RTSP clients. The ANNOUNCE method is extended by adding a reason header, to indicate end of stream reason to the clients. However, this extension of the ANNOUNCE method is not standardised.

An example for a deployment using the extended ANNOUNCE method is the Hikari service provided by NTT in Japan [[Hikari](#)]. This service is based on the Hikari Service Architecture (HSA), developed by the Hikari Service Architecture Consortium (HSAC, [[HSAC](#)]) in Japan. NB: The consortium itself was closed, as the service specification was completed, and the specification is currently used. HSA is actually using the ANNOUNCE method as described above but does not use the client to server mode of it.

The ANNOUNCE method has been removed in RTSP 2.0 [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rfc2326bis](#)], thus also having removed this way of sending asynchronous end of stream notifications to clients. The

current way in RTSP 2.0 of sending end of stream notifications is the REDIRECT method (see [Section 11.9](#)):

The lack of a Location header in any REDIRECT request is indicative of the server no longer being able to fulfil the current request and having no alternatives for the client to continue with its normal operation. It is akin to a server initiated TEARDOWN that applies both to sessions as well as the general connection associated with that client.

The REDIRECT request does not include any reason header why the stream or the RTSP session is actually about to end. Furthermore,

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REDIRECT seems to be logically the wrong place for such a stream or session termination.

Given the lack of a good and extensible semantics in the current RTSP 2.0 draft for sending asynchronous notifications, we propose a new method in the next section. The next section also discusses two different ways of including the new method in the RTSP 2.0 specification.

There was already an attempt to re-introduce the ANNOUNCE method described in [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rtsp-announce](#)]. The goal of this draft was to revive ANNOUNCE for end of stream and change of session description. This memo deliberately reuses some of ideas of [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rtsp-announce](#)].

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

[2.](#) Definition of Method

This section defines a new method for RTSP servers to asynchronously ANNOUNCE clients about end of stream or end of RTSP session with a reason code. The new method is called ANNOUNCE, but any other suitable name is also possible (e.g., HALT, STOP, BYE), i.e., it is subject to further discussions.

There are actually two ways of adding this extension to the RTSP protocol. First, the ANNOUNCE method could be added directly to the core RTSP protocol or, second, it could be added as an extension to the core RTSP protocol. This is also subject to WG discussions.

The ANNOUNCE method is a mechanism for RTSP servers to signal RTSP clients about end of stream or end of RTSP session events. ANNOUNCE is an RTSP request that can only be sent from servers to clients, thus requiring a persistent connection between server and client. Otherwise there is no way for the server to send this request method to the client. Therefore, clients are required to keep the RTSP connection to the server open at all times of an RTSP session.

Here is an example RTSP conversation in which an RTSP server

announces an end of stream event for a media stream using a non-aggregate URI.

```
S->C: ANNOUNCE rtsp://foo.com/bar.avi/streamid=0 RTSP/2.0
      CSeq: 99
      Session: 12345678
      Notice: 2101 End-Of-Stream
      Range: npt=0-200
      RTP-Info: url=rtsp://foo.com/bar.avi/streamid=0;seq=45102
```

```
C->S: RTSP/2.0 200 OK
      CSeq: 99
      Session: 12345678
```

2.1. Normative Definitions

The request-URI of an ANNOUNCE request can be either aggregate or non-aggregate URI.

An ANNOUNCE request must include "CSeq" header and "Notice". It MAY include the following optional headers:

"Range",

"Session",

"RTP-Info".

An ANNOUNCE request MAY include an entity body, in which case it MUST follow the rules for entity body defined in Section 8.2 of [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rfc2326bis](#)]. The entity body can be used to convey further details specific to an event type. If the event type is end-of-stream or session termination announcement, the entity body MAY contain "text/parameter" content type that conveys the reason of the event.

ANNOUNCE does NOT affect RTSP session state if the event type is

"2101 End of Stream" but does affect the RTSP session state if the event type is "3000 End of Session". If a receiver does not understand any of the headers in an ANNOUNCE request, it simply ignores those headers.

The next section defines a new RTSP headers for ANNOUNCE method: "Notice".

[2.2.](#) Notice Header

This section defines a new mandatory header. The Notice header is identifying the type of event pertaining to the ANNOUNCE request.

The Notice header is defined in ABNF as:

```
Notice          = "Notice" ":" Notice
Notice          = Notice-code SP Notice-string
Notice-code     = 4DIGITS
Notice-string   = token
```

where:

-- token is defined in [section 17](#) of [RTSP_NEW].

The "Notice" header applies only the ANNOUNCE method, which is sent from server to client.

The following pairs for Notice-code and Notice-string are defined in this memo.

Notice-code	Notice-string	Description
1103	Playout Stalled	-/-
1104	Playout Resumed	Temporarily stopped
2101	End-of-Stream Reached	Content terminated

2103	Transition	In transition
2104	Start-of-Stream Reached	Returned to the initial content
2306	Continuous Feed Terminated	Live finished
2401	Ticket Expired	Viewing right expired
4400	Error Reading Content Data	Data read error
5200	Server Resource Unavailable	Resource cannot be obtained
5401	Downstream Failure	Stream could not be obtained
5402	Client Session Terminated	-/-
5403	Server Shutting Down	-/-
5404	Internal Server Error	-/-
5501	End-of-Window_term	-/-
5502	End-of-Contract_term	-/-

Table 1: The Notice values

If "Notice" is "2101 End-Of-Stream", the optional RTP-Info header SHOULD contain the "seq" attribute that indicates the sequence number of the next RTP packet.

The server to client ANNOUNCE method is issued only if the server has the means to contact the client when it has information to push. This may not be possible if the RTSP connection between server and client is not persistent. In such cases, the server will simply skip the sending of ANNOUNCE requests. The server MUST NOT queue up the ANNOUNCE requests to be sent when client eventually connects. Such a queue would unnecessarily complicate server implementations.

3. Feature Tag

The support of the ANNOUNCE method is represented by this feature tag:

`method.announce`

This feature tag applies to both servers and proxies.

Implementations claiming "method.announce" feature tag MUST support the new "Notice" header defined in previous section.

[4.](#) Security Considerations

This initial version of this memo does not have yet any security considerations, but they will be added with the next revision.

[5.](#) Conclusion

This memo is work in progress and is requesting feedback from the MMUSIC working group .

This memo needs to be further discussed to clarify these open issues:

- o Should the proposed mechanism can be integrated in the current RTSP 2.0 specification or if it should be defined as an extension to the current RTSP 2.0 specification?
- o The text mentions just RTSP server, but never clarifies the role of ANNOUNCE w.r.t. RTSP proxies;
- o Is the name ANNOUNCE appropriate for this method?
- o The entity body should be better specified
- o The only real reason codes are not very helpful yet.
- o Exemplifying use cases are missing
- o Extensibility section is missing
- o IANA section is missing.

[6.](#) References

[6.1.](#) Normative References

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[Appendix A](#). Design Choices for Asynchronous Notifications

[Appendix A](#) of [[I-D.ietf-mmusic-rtsp-announce](#)] discusses several design choices for implementing the ANNOUNCE method semantics with other methods of RTSP and also RTP. We deem the arguments described as still valid and also applicable for the in this memo discussing the ANNOUNCE method.

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