WebTransport using HTTP/2
draft-ietf-webtrans-http2-03

Abstract

WebTransport defines a set of low-level communications features designed for client-server interactions that are initiated by Web clients. This document describes a protocol that can provide many of the capabilities of WebTransport over HTTP/2. This protocol enables the use of WebTransport when a UDP-based protocol is not available.

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.

The repository tracking the issues for this draft can be found at https://github.com/ietf-wg-webtrans/draft-webtransport-http2. 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

WebTransport [OVERVIEW] is designed to provide generic communication capabilities to Web clients that use HTTP/3 [HTTP3]. The HTTP/3 WebTransport protocol [WEBTRANSPORT-H3] allows Web clients to use QUIC [QUIC] features such as streams or datagrams [DATAGRAM]. However, there are some environments where QUIC cannot be deployed.

This document defines a protocol that provides all of the core functions of WebTransport using HTTP semantics. This includes unidirectional streams, bidirectional streams, and datagrams.

By relying only on generic HTTP semantics, this protocol might allow deployment using any HTTP version. However, this document only defines negotiation for HTTP/2 [H2] as the current most common TCP-based fallback to HTTP/3.

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/2 server. An HTTP/2 server is the server that terminates HTTP/2 connections; a WebTransport server is an application that accepts WebTransport sessions, which can be accessed using HTTP/2 and this protocol.

2. Protocol Overview

WebTransport servers are identified by an HTTPS URI as defined in Section 4.2.2 of [HTTP].
When an HTTP/2 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/2.

A client initiates a WebTransport session by sending an extended CONNECT request [RFC8441]. If the server accepts the request, a WebTransport session is established. The stream that carries the CONNECT request is used to exchange bidirectional data for the session. This stream will be referred to as a _CONNECT stream_. The stream ID of a CONNECT stream, which will be referred to as a _Session ID_, is used to uniquely identify a given WebTransport session within the connection.

After the session is established, endpoints exchange _WebTransport frames_ using the bidirectional CONNECT stream. Within this stream, _WebTransport streams_ and _WebTransport datagrams_ are multiplexed. In HTTP/2, WebTransport frames are carried in HTTP/2 DATA frames. Multiple independent WebTransport sessions can share a connection if the HTTP version supports that, as HTTP/2 does.

WebTransport frames closely mirror a subset of QUIC frames and provide the essential WebTransport features. Within a WebTransport session, endpoints can

* create and use bidirectional or unidirectional streams with no additional round trips using WT_STREAM frames

Stream creation and data flow on streams uses flow control mechanisms modeled on those in QUIC. Flow control is managed using the WebTransport frames: WT_MAX_DATA, WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA, WT_MAX_STREAMS, WT_DATA_BLOCKED, WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED, and WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED. Flow control for the CONNECT stream as a whole, as provided by the HTTP version in use, applies in addition to any WebTransport-session-level flow control.

WebTransport streams can be aborted using a WT_RESET_STREAM frame and a receiver can request that a sender stop sending with a WT_STOP_SENDING frame.

A WebTransport session is terminated when the CONNECT stream that created it is closed. This implicitly closes all WebTransport streams that were multiplexed over that CONNECT stream.

3. Session Establishment
3.1. Establishing a Transport-Capable HTTP/2 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.

3.2. Extended CONNECT in HTTP/2

[RFC8441] defines an extended CONNECT method in Section 4, enabled by the SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_CONNECT\_PROTOCOL parameter. An endpoint does not need to send both SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_CONNECT\_PROTOCOL and SETTINGS\_ENABLE\_WEBTRANSPORT; 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, 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 (Section 7.1 of [WEBTRANSPORT-H3]). The :scheme field MUST be https. Both the :authority and the :path value MUST be set; those fields indicate the desired WebTransport server. In a Web context, the request MUST include an Origin header field [ORIGIN] that includes the origin of the site that requested the creation of the session.

Upon receiving an extended CONNECT request with a :protocol field set to webtransport, the HTTP server checks if the identified resource supports WebTransport sessions. If the resource does not, the server SHOULD reply with status code 404 (Section 6.5.4 of [RFC7231]). To accept a WebTransport session the server replies with 2xx status code. Before accepting a session, a server MUST ensure that it authorizes use of the session by the site identified in the Origin header.

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 send any WebTransport frames on a given session before that session is established.
3.4. Limiting the Number of Simultaneous Sessions

From a flow control perspective, WebTransport sessions count against HTTP/2 session flow control limits 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 WebTransport sessions. If the server needs to limit the rate of incoming requests, it has alternative mechanisms at its disposal:

* HTTP_STREAM_REFUSED error code defined in [RFC7540] indicates to the receiving HTTP/2 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 TCP-based HTTP semantics provides the following features described in [OVERVIEW]: unidirectional streams, bidirectional streams, and datagrams, initiated by either endpoint.

WebTransport streams and datagrams that belong to different WebTransport sessions are identified by the CONNECT stream on which they are transmitted, with one WebTransport session consuming one CONNECT stream.

4.1. Transport Considerations

Because WebTransport over TCP-based HTTP semantics relies on the underlying protocols to provide in order and reliable delivery, there are some notable differences from the way in which QUIC handles application data.

Endpoints MUST send stream data in order. As there is no ordering mechanism available for the receiver to reassemble incoming data, receivers assume that all data arriving in STREAM frames is contiguous and in order.

DATAGRAM frames are delivered to the remote WebTransport endpoint reliably, however this does not require that the receiving implementation deliver that data to the application in a reliable manner.
4.2. WebTransport Stream States

WebTransport streams have states that mirror the states of QUIC streams (Section 3 of [RFC9000]) as closely as possible to aid in ease of implementation.

Because WebTransport does not provide an acknowledgement mechanism for WebTransport frames, it relies on the underlying transport’s in order delivery to inform stream state transitions. Wherever QUIC relies on receiving an ack for a packet to transition between stream states, WebTransport performs that transition immediately.

5. WebTransport Frames

WebTransport frames mirror their QUIC counterparts as closely as possible to enable maximal reuse of any applicable QUIC infrastructure by implementors.

A WebTransport frame begins with a Frame Type and Frame Length which are followed by zero or more fields that are type-dependent.

Frame {
  Frame Type (i),
  Frame Length (i),
  Type-Dependent Fields (..),
}

Figure 1: WebTransport Frame Format

The Frame Type field indicates the type of the frame, defining what type-dependent fields will be present.

The Frame Length field indicates the length of the WebTransport frame, including all type-dependent fields and other information. It does not include the size of the Frame Type or Frame Length fields themselves.

Both of these fields use a variable-length integer encoding (see Section 16 of [RFC9000]), with one exception. To ensure simple and efficient implementations of frame parsing, the frame type and length MUST use the shortest possible encoding. For example, for the frame types defined in this document, this means a single-byte encoding, even though it is possible to encode these values as a two-, four-, or eight-byte variable-length integer.
5.1. WT_PADDING Frames

A WT_PADDING frame (type=0x00) has no semantic value. PADDING frames can be used to introduce additional data between other WebTransport frames and can also be used to provide protection against traffic analysis or for other reasons.

WT_PADDING Frame {
  Type (i) = 0x00,
  Length (i),
  Padding (..),
}

Figure 2: WT_PADDING Frame Format

The Padding field MUST be set to an all-zero sequence of bytes of any length as specified by the Length field.

5.2. WT_RESET_STREAM Frames

A WebTransport frame called WT_RESET_STREAM is introduced for either endpoint to abruptly terminate the sending part of a WebTransport stream.

An endpoint uses a WT_RESET_STREAM frame (type=0x04) to abruptly terminate the sending part of a stream.

After sending a WT_RESET_STREAM, an endpoint ceases transmission and retransmission of WT_STREAM frames on the identified stream. A receiver of WT_RESET_STREAM can discard any data that it already received on that stream.

WT_RESET_STREAM Frame {
  Type (i) = 0x04,
  Length (i),
  Stream ID (i),
  Application Protocol Error Code (i),
}

Figure 3: WT_RESET_STREAM Frame Format

The WT_RESET_STREAM frame defines the following fields:

Stream ID: A variable-length integer encoding of the WebTransport stream ID of the stream being terminated.

Application Protocol Error Code: A variable-length integer
containing the application protocol error code that indicates why the stream is being closed.

Unlike the equivalent QUIC frame, this frame does not include a Final Size field. In-order delivery of WT_STREAM frames ensures that the amount of session-level flow control consumed by a stream is always known by both endpoints.

5.3. WT_STOP_SENDING Frames

A WebTransport frame called WT_STOP_SENDING is introduced to communicate that incoming data is being discarded on receipt per application request. WT_STOP_SENDING requests that a peer cease transmission on a stream.

WT_STOP_SENDING Frame {
  Type (i) = 0x05,
  Length (i),
  Stream ID (i),
  Application Protocol Error Code (i),
}

Figure 4: WT_STOP_SENDING Frame Format

The WT_STOP_SENDING frame defines the following fields:

Stream ID: A variable-length integer carrying the WebTransport stream ID of the stream being ignored.

Application Protocol Error Code: A variable-length integer containing the application-specified reason the sender is ignoring the stream.

5.4. WT_STREAM Frames

WT_STREAM frames implicitly create a stream and carry stream data.

The Type field in the WT_STREAM frame is either 0x0a or 0x0b. This uses the same frame types as a QUIC STREAM frame with the OFF bit clear and the LEN bit set. The FIN bit (0x01) in the frame type indicates that the frame marks the end of the stream in one direction. Stream data consists of any number of 0x0a frames followed by a terminal 0x0b frame.
WT_STREAM Frame {
    Type (i) = 0xa..0xb,
    Length (i),
    Stream ID (i),
    Stream Data (..),
}

Figure 5: WT_STREAM Frame Format

WT_STREAM frames contain the following fields:

Stream ID:  The stream ID for the stream.

Stream Data:  Zero or more bytes of data for the stream.  Empty
    WT_STREAM frames MUST NOT be used unless they open or close a
    stream; an endpoint MAY treat an empty WT_STREAM frame that
    neither starts nor ends a stream as a session error.

5.5.  WT_MAX_DATA Frames

A WebTransport frame called WT_MAX_DATA is introduced to inform the
peer of the maximum amount of data that can be sent on the
WebTransport session as a whole.

WT_MAX_DATA Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x10,
    Length (i),
    Maximum Data (i),
}

Figure 6: WT_MAX_DATA Frame Format

WT_MAX_DATA frames contain the following field:

Maximum Data:  A variable-length integer indicating the maximum
    amount of data that can be sent on the entire connection, in units
    of bytes.

All data sent in WT_STREAM frames counts toward this limit.  The sum
of the lengths of Stream Data fields in WT_STREAM frames MUST NOT
exceed the value advertised by a receiver.

5.6.  WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA Frames

A WebTransport frame called WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA is introduced to
inform a peer of the maximum amount of data that can be sent on a
stream.
WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x11,
    Length (i),
    Stream ID (i),
    Maximum Stream Data (i),
}

Figure 7: WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA Frame Format

WT_MAX_STREAM_DATA frames contain the following fields:

Stream ID: The stream ID of the affected WebTransport stream, encoded as a variable-length integer.

Maximum Stream Data: A variable-length integer indicating the maximum amount of data that can be sent on the identified stream, in units of bytes.

All data sent in WT_STREAM frames for the identified stream counts toward this limit. The sum of the lengths of Stream Data fields in WT_STREAM frames on the identified stream MUST NOT exceed the value advertised by a receiver.

5.7. WT_MAX_STREAMS Frames

A WebTransport frame called WT_MAX_STREAMS is introduced to inform the peer of the cumulative number of streams of a given type it is permitted to open. A WT_MAX_STREAMS frame with a type of 0x12 applies to bidirectional streams, and a WT_MAX_STREAMS frame with a type of 0x13 applies to unidirectional streams.

WT_MAX_STREAMS Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x12..0x13,
    Length (i),
    Maximum Streams (i),
}

Figure 8: WT_MAX_STREAMS Frame Format

WT_MAX_STREAMS frames contain the following field:

Maximum Streams: A count of the cumulative number of streams of the corresponding type that can be opened over the lifetime of the connection. This value cannot exceed 2^60, as it is not possible to encode stream IDs larger than 2^62-1.
An endpoint MUST NOT open more streams than permitted by the current stream limit set by its peer. For instance, a server that receives a unidirectional stream limit of 3 is permitted to open streams 3, 7, and 11, but not stream 15.

Note that this limit includes streams that have been closed as well as those that are open.

5.8. WT_DATA_BLOCKED Frames

A sender SHOULD send a WT_DATA_BLOCKED frame (type=0x14) when it wishes to send data but is unable to do so due to WebTransport session-level flow control. WT_DATA_BLOCKED frames can be used as input to tuning of flow control algorithms.

WT_DATA_BLOCKED Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x14,
    Length (i),
    Maximum Data (i),
}

Figure 9: WT_DATA_BLOCKED Frame Format

WT_DATA_BLOCKED frames contain the following field:

Maximum Data: A variable-length integer indicating the session-level limit at which blocking occurred.

5.9. WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED Frames

A sender SHOULD send a WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED frame (type=0x15) when it wishes to send data but is unable to do so due to stream-level flow control. This frame is analogous to WT_DATA_BLOCKED.

WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x15,
    Length (i),
    Stream ID (i),
    Maximum Stream Data (i),
}

Figure 10: WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED Frame Format

WT_STREAM_DATA_BLOCKED frames contain the following fields:

Stream ID: A variable-length integer indicating the WebTransport stream that is blocked due to flow control.
Maximum Stream Data: A variable-length integer indicating the offset of the stream at which the blocking occurred.

5.10. WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED Frames

A sender SHOULD send a WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED frame (type=0x16 or 0x17) when it wishes to open a stream but is unable to do so due to the maximum stream limit set by its peer. A WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED frame of type 0x16 is used to indicate reaching the bidirectional stream limit, and a STREAMS_BLOCKED frame of type 0x17 is used to indicate reaching the unidirectional stream limit.

A WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED frame does not open the stream, but informs the peer that a new stream was needed and the stream limit prevented the creation of the stream.

WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x16..0x17,
    Length (i),
    Maximum Streams (i),
}

Figure 11: WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED Frame Format

WT_STREAMS_BLOCKED frames contain the following field:

Maximum Streams: A variable-length integer indicating the maximum number of streams allowed at the time the frame was sent. This value cannot exceed 2^60, as it is not possible to encode stream IDs larger than 2^62-1.

5.11. WT_DATAGRAM Frames

The WT_DATAGRAM frame type (0x31) is used to carry datagram traffic. Frame type 0x30 is also reserved to maintain parity with QUIC, but unused, as all WebTransport frames MUST contain a length field.

WT_DATAGRAM Frame {
    Type (i) = 0x31,
    Length (i),
    Datagram Data (..),
}

Figure 12: WT_DATAGRAM Frame Format

WT_DATAGRAM frames contain the following fields:

Datagram Data: The content of the datagram to be delivered.
The data in WT_DATAGRAM frames is not subject to flow control. The receiver MAY discard this data if it does not have sufficient space to buffer it.

An intermediary could forward the data in a WT_DATAGRAM frame over another protocol, such as WebTransport over HTTP/3. 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.

6. Examples

An example of negotiating a WebTransport Stream on an HTTP/2 connection follows. This example is intended to closely follow the example in Section 5.1 of [RFC8441] to help illustrate the differences defined in this document.
An example of the server initiating a WebTransport Stream follows. The only difference here is the endpoint that sends the first WT_STREAM frame.
7. Session Termination

An WebTransport session over HTTP/2 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.

8. Transport Properties

The WebTransport framework [OVERVIEW] defines a set of optional transport properties that clients can use to determine the presence of features which might allow additional optimizations beyond the common set of properties available via all WebTransport protocols. Below are details about support in Http2Transport for those properties.
Stream Independence: Http2Transport does not support stream independence, as HTTP/2 inherently has head of line blocking.

Partial Reliability: Http2Transport does not support partial reliability, as HTTP/2 retransmits any lost data. This means that any datagrams sent via Http2Transport will be retransmitted regardless of the preference of the application. The receiver is permitted to drop them, however, if it is unable to buffer them.

Pooling Support: Http2Transport supports pooling, as multiple transports using Http2Transport may share the same underlying HTTP/2 connection and therefore share a congestion controller and other transport context.

Connection Mobility: Http2Transport does not support connection mobility, unless an underlying transport protocol that supports multipath or migration, such as MPTCP [MPTCP], is used underneath HTTP/2 and TLS. Without such support, Http2Transport connections cannot survive network transitions.

9. Security Considerations

WebTransport over HTTP/2 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/2 requires explicit opt-in through the use of HTTP SETTINGS; this avoids potential protocol confusion attacks by ensuring the HTTP/2 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/2, 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.

10. IANA Considerations
10.1. HTTP/2 SETTINGS Parameter Registration

The following entry is added to the "HTTP/2 Settings" registry established by [RFC7540]:

The SETTINGS_ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT parameter indicates that the specified HTTP/2 connection is WebTransport-capable.

Setting Name: ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT

Value: 0x2b603742

Default: 0

Specification: This document

11. References

11.1. Normative References


11.2. Informative References


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WebTransport over HTTP/3  
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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), which is archived at <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 [RFC9000] 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 HTTP Datagrams [HTTP-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. The SETTINGS_ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT parameter value SHALL be either "0" or "1", with "0" being the default; an endpoint that receives a value other than "0" or "1" MUST close the connection with the H3_SETTINGS_ERROR error code.

The client MUST NOT send a WebTransport request until it has received the setting indicating WebTransport support from the server. Similarly, the server MUST NOT process any incoming WebTransport requests until the client settings have been received, as the client may be using a version of WebTransport extension that is different from the one used by 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 a 2xx series status code, as defined in Section 15.3 of [SEMANTICS]. 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 2xx response. From the server’s perspective, a session is established once it sends a 2xx response. WebTransport over HTTP/3 does not support 0-RTT.

The webtransport HTTP Upgrade Token uses the Capsule Protocol as defined in [HTTP-DATAGRAM].

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 [RFC9000].

If at any point a session ID is received that cannot a valid ID for a client-initiated bidirectional stream, the recipient MUST close the connection with an H3_ID_ERROR error code.

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).

```
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
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                          0x54 (i)                      ...          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                     Session ID (i)                       ... |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                  Stream Body                           ...    |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 1: Unidirectional WebTransport stream format

4.2. Bidirectional Streams

WebTransport endpoints 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.

```
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
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                           0x41 (i)                     ...         |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                  Session ID (i)                       ...    |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                Stream Body                           ...     |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

HTTP/3 does not by itself define any semantics for server-initiated bidirectional streams. If WebTransport setting is negotiated by both endpoints, the syntax of the server-initiated bidirectional streams SHALL be the same as the syntax of client-initiated bidirectional streams, that is, a sequence of HTTP/3 frames. The only frame defined by this document for use within server-initiated bidirectional streams is WEBTRANSPORT_STREAM.

TODO: move the paragraph above into a separate draft; define what happens with already existing HTTP/3 frames on server-initiated bidirectional streams.

4.3. Resetting Data Streams

A WebTransport endpoint may send a RESET_STREAM or a STOP_SENDING frame for a WebTransport data stream. Those signals are propagated by the WebTransport implementation to the application.

A WebTransport application SHALL provide an error code for those operations. Since WebTransport shares the error code space with HTTP/3, WebTransport application errors for streams are limited to an unsigned 8-bit integer, assuming values between 0x00 and 0xff. WebTransport implementations SHALL remap those error codes into an error range where 0x00 corresponds to 0x52e4a40fa8db, and 0xff corresponds to 0x52e4a40fa9e2. Note that there are code points inside that range of form "0x1f * N + 0x21" that are reserved by Section 8.1 of [HTTP3]; those have to be accounted for when mapping the error codes by skipping them (i.e. the two HTTP/3 error codepoints adjacent to a GREASE codepoint would map to two adjacent WebTransport application error codepoints). An example pseudocode can be seen in Figure 3.

```python
first = 0x52e4a40fa8db
last = 0x52e4a40fa9e2

def webtransport_code_to_http_code(n):
    return first + n + floor(n / 0x1e)

def http_code_to_webtransport_code(h):
    assert(first <= h <= last)
    assert((h - 0x21) % 0x1f != 0)
    shifted = h - first
    return shifted - shifted // 0x1f
```

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WebTransport data streams are associated with sessions through a header at the beginning of the stream; resetting a stream may result in that data being discarded. Because of that, WebTransport application error codes are best effort, as the WebTransport stack is not always capable of associating the reset code with a session. The only exception is the situation where there is only one session on a given HTTP/3 connection, and no intermediaries between the client and the server.

WebTransport implementations SHALL forward the error code for a stream associated with a known session to the application that owns that session; similarly, the intermediaries SHALL reset the streams with corresponding error code when receiving a reset from the peer. If a WebTransport implementation intentionally allows only one session over a given HTTP/3 connection, it SHALL forward the error codes within WebTransport application error code range to the application that owns the only session on that connection.

### 4.4. Datagrams

Datagrams can be sent using HTTP Datagrams, using the WEB_TRANSPORT HTTP Datagram Format Type (see value in Section 8.6). When using the WEB_TRANSPORT HTTP Datagram Format Type, the WebTransport datagram payload is sent unmodified in the "HTTP Datagram Payload" field of an HTTP Datagram. When sending a registration capsule using the "Datagram Format Type" set to WEB_TRANSPORT, the "Datagram Format Additional Data" field SHALL be empty.

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.

### 4.5. Buffering Incoming Streams and Datagrams

In WebTransport over HTTP/3, the client MAY send its SETTINGS frame, as well as multiple WebTransport CONNECT requests, WebTransport data streams and WebTransport datagrams, all within a single flight. As those can arrive out of order, a WebTransport server could be put into a situation where it receives a stream or a datagram without a corresponding session. Similarly, a client may receive a server-initiated stream or a datagram before receiving the CONNECT response headers from the server.
To handle this case, WebTransport endpoints SHOULD buffer streams and datagrams until those can be associated with an established session. To avoid resource exhaustion, the endpoints MUST limit the number of buffered streams and datagrams. When the number of buffered streams is exceeded, a stream SHALL be closed by sending a RESET_STREAM and/or STOP_SENDING with the H3_WEBTRANSPORT_BUFFERED_STREAM_REJECTED error code. When the number of buffered datagrams is exceeded, a datagram SHALL be dropped. It is up to an implementation to choose what stream or datagram to discard.

5. Session Termination

A WebTransport session over HTTP/3 is considered terminated when either of the following conditions is met:

* the CONNECT stream is closed, either cleanly or abruptly, on either side; or

* a CLOSE_WEBTRANSITN_SESSION capsule is either sent or received.

Upon learning that the session has been terminated, the endpoint MUST reset all of the streams associated with the session; it MUST NOT send any new datagrams or open any new streams.

To terminate a session with a detailed error message, an application MAY send an HTTP capsule [HTTP-DATAGRAM] of type CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION (0x2843). The format of the capsule SHALL be as follows:

CLOSE_WEBTRANSITN_SESSION Capsule {
  Type (i) = CLOSE_WEBTRANSITN_SESSION,
  Length (i),
  Application Error Code (32),
  Application Error Message (..8192),
}

CLOSE_WEBTRANSITN_SESSION has the following fields:

Application Error Code: A 32-bit error code provided by the application closing the connection.

Application Error Message: A UTF-8 encoded error message string provided by the application closing the connection. The message takes up the remainder of the capsule, and its length MUST NOT exceed 1024 bytes.
A CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION capsule MUST be followed by a FIN on the sender side. If any additional stream data is received on the CONNECT stream after CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION, the stream MUST be reset with code H3_MESSAGE_ERROR. The recipient MUST close the stream upon receiving a FIN. If the sender of CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION does not receive a FIN after some time, it SHOULD send STOP_SENDING on the CONNECT stream.

Cleanly terminating a CONNECT stream without a CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION capsule SHALL be semantically equivalent to terminating it with a CLOSE_WEBTRANSPORT_SESSION capsule that has an error code of 0 and an empty error string.

6. Negotiating the Draft Version

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

WebTransport over HTTP/3 uses two different mechanisms to negotiate versions for the different parts of the draft.

The hop-by-hop wire format aspects of the protocol are negotiated by changing the codepoint used for the SETTINGS_ENABLE_WEBTRANSPORT parameter. Because of that, any WebTransport endpoint MUST wait for the peer’s SETTINGS frame before sending or processing any WebTransport traffic. When multiple versions are supported by both of the peers, the most recent version supported by both is selected.

The data exchanged over the CONNECT stream is transmitted across intermediaries, and thus cannot be versioned using a SETTINGS parameter. To indicate support for different versions of the protocol defined in this draft, the clients SHALL send a header for each version of the draft supported. The header corresponding to the version described in this draft is Sec-Webtransport-Http3-Draft02; its value SHALL be 1. The server SHALL reply with a Sec-Webtransport-Http3-Draft header indicating the selected version; its value SHALL be draft02 for the version described in this draft.

7. 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.

8. IANA Considerations

8.1. 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.ietf-webtrans-http2]

8.2. 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
8.3. 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: 0x41

Frame Type: WEBTRANSPORT_STREAM

Specification: This document

8.4. 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: 0x54

Stream Type: WebTransport stream

Specification: This document

Sender: Both

8.5. HTTP/3 Error Code Registration

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

Name: H3_WEBTRANSPORT_BUFFERED_STREAM_REJECTED

Value: 0x3994bd84

Description: WebTransport data stream rejected due to lack of associated session.

Specification: This document.

In addition, the following range of entries is registered:
Name:  H3_WEBTRANSPORT_APPLICATION_00 ...
       H3_WEBTRANSPORT_APPLICATION_FF

Value:  0x52e4a40fa8db to 0x52e4a40fa9e2 inclusive, with the
       exception of 0x52e4a40fa8f9, 0x52e4a40fa918, 0x52e4a40fa937,
       0x52e4a40fa956, 0x52e4a40fa975, 0x52e4a40fa994, 0x52e4a40fa9b3,
       and 0x52e4a40fa9d2.

Description:  WebTransport application error codes.

Specification:  This document.

8.6.  Datagram Format Type

This document will request IANA to register WEB_TRANSPORT in the
"HTTP Datagram Format Types" registry established by [HTTP-DATAGRAM].

+---------------+----------+---------------+
| Type          | Value    | Specification |
+---------------+----------+---------------+
| WEB_TRANSPORT | 0xff7c00 | This Document |
+---------------+----------+---------------+

Table 1: Registered Datagram Format Type

9.  References

9.1.  Normative References

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The WebTransport Protocol Framework

draft-ietf-webtrans-overview-03

Abstract

The WebTransport Protocol Framework enables clients constrained by the Web security model to communicate with a remote server using a secure multiplexed transport. It consists of a set of individual protocols that are safe to expose to untrusted applications, combined with a model that allows them to be used interchangeably.

This document defines the overall requirements on the protocols used in WebTransport, as well as the common features of the protocols, support for some of which may be optional.

Note to Readers

Discussion of this draft takes place on the WebTransport mailing list (webtransport@ietf.org), which is archived at <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-overview/issues>. The web API draft corresponding to this document can be found at <https://wicg.github.io/web-transport/>.

Status of This Memo

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

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

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

This Internet-Draft will expire on 8 September 2022.
1. Introduction

The WebTransport Protocol Framework enables clients constrained by the Web security model to communicate with a remote server using a secure multiplexed transport. It consists of a set of individual protocols that are safe to expose to untrusted applications, combined with a model that allows them to be used interchangeably.

This document defines the overall requirements on the protocols used in WebTransport, as well as the common features of the protocols, support for some of which may be optional.
1.1. Background

Historically, web applications that needed a bidirectional data stream between a client and a server could rely on WebSockets [RFC6455], a message-based protocol compatible with the Web security model. However, since the abstraction it provides is a single ordered stream of messages, it suffers from head-of-line blocking (HOLB), meaning that all messages must be sent and received in order even if they are independent and some of them are no longer needed. This makes it a poor fit for latency-sensitive applications which rely on partial reliability and stream independence for performance.

One existing option available to Web developers are WebRTC data channels [RFC8831], which provide a WebSocket-like API for a peer-to-peer SCTP channel protected by DTLS. In theory, it is possible to use it for the use cases addressed by this specification. However, in practice, its use in non-browser-to-browser settings has been quite low due to its dependency on ICE (which fits poorly with the Web model) and userspace SCTP (which has very few implementations available).

An alternative design would be to open multiple WebSocket connections over HTTP/3 [I-D.ietf-httpbis-h3-websockets] in a manner similar to how they are currently layered over HTTP/2 [RFC8441]. That would avoid head-of-line blocking and provide an ability to cancel a stream by closing the corresponding WebSocket object. However, this approach has a number of drawbacks, which all stem primarily from the fact that semantically each WebSocket is a completely independent entity:

* Each new stream would require a WebSocket handshake to agree on application protocol used, meaning that it would take at least one RTT to establish each new stream before the client can write to it.

* Only clients can initiate streams. Server-initiated streams and other alternative modes of communication (such as the QUIC DATAGRAM frame [I-D.ietf-quic-datagram]) are not available.

* While the streams would normally be pooled by the user agent, this is not guaranteed, and the general process of mapping a WebSocket to a server is opaque to the client. This introduces unpredictable performance properties into the system, and prevents optimizations which rely on the streams being on the same connection (for instance, it might be possible for the client to request different retransmission priorities for different streams, but that would be much more complex unless they are all on the same connection).
The WebTransport protocol framework avoids all of those issues by letting applications create a single transport object that can contain multiple streams multiplexed together in a single context (similar to SCTP, HTTP/2, QUIC and others), and can be also used to send unreliable datagrams (similar to UDP).

1.2. Conventions and Definitions

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.

WebTransport is a framework that aims to abstract away the underlying transport protocol while still exposing a few key transport-layer aspects to application developers. It is structured around the following concepts:

WebTransport session: A WebTransport session is a single communication context established between a client and a server. It may correspond to a specific transport-layer connection, or it may be a logical entity within an existing multiplexed transport-layer connection. Transport sessions are logically independent from one another even if some sessions can share an underlying transport-layer connection.

WebTransport protocol: A WebTransport protocol is a specific protocol that can be used to establish a WebTransport session.

Datagram: A datagram is a unit of transmission that is treated atomically.

Stream: A stream is a sequence of bytes that is reliably delivered to the receiving application in the same order as it was transmitted by the sender. Streams can be of arbitrary length, and therefore cannot always be buffered entirely in memory. WebTransport protocols and APIs are expected to provide partial stream data to the application before the stream has been entirely received.

Message: A message is a stream that is sufficiently small that it
can be fully buffered before being passed to the application. WebTransport does not define messages as a primitive, since from the transport perspective they can be simulated by fully buffering a stream before passing it to the application. However, this distinction is important to highlight since some of the similar protocols and APIs (notably WebSocket [RFC6455]) use messages as a core abstraction.

Server: A WebTransport server is an application that accepts incoming WebTransport sessions.

Client: A WebTransport client is an application that initiates the transport session and may be running in a constrained security context, for instance, a JavaScript application running inside a browser.

User agent: A WebTransport user agent is a software system that has an unrestricted access to the host network stack and can create transports on behalf of the client.

2. Common Transport Requirements

Since clients are not necessarily trusted and have to be constrained by the Web security model, WebTransport imposes certain requirements on any specific protocol used.

All WebTransport protocols MUST use TLS [RFC8446] or a semantically equivalent security protocol (for instance, DTLS [I-D.ietf-tls-dtls13]). The protocols SHOULD use TLS version 1.3 or later, unless they aim for backwards compatibility with legacy systems.

All WebTransport protocols MUST require the user agent to obtain and maintain explicit consent from the server to send data. For connection-oriented protocols (such as TCP or QUIC), the connection establishment and keep-alive mechanisms suffice. STUN Consent Freshness [RFC7675] is another example of a mechanism satisfying this requirement.

All WebTransport protocols MUST limit the rate at which the client sends data. This SHOULD be accomplished via a feedback-based congestion control mechanism (such as [RFC5681] or [RFC9002]).

All WebTransport protocols MUST support simultaneously establishing multiple sessions between the same client and server.
All WebTransport protocols MUST prevent clients from establishing transport sessions to network endpoints that are not WebTransport servers.

All WebTransport protocols MUST provide a way for the user agent to indicate the origin [RFC6454] of the client to the server.

All WebTransport protocols MUST provide a way for a server endpoint location to be described using a URI [RFC3986]. This enables integration with various Web platform features that represent resources as URIs, such as Content Security Policy [CSP].

3. Session Establishment

WebTransport session establishment is an asynchronous process. A session is considered _ready_ from the client’s perspective when the server has confirmed that it is willing to accept the session with the provided origin and URI. WebTransport protocols MAY allow clients to send data before the session is ready; however, they MUST NOT use mechanisms that are unsafe against replay attacks without an explicit indication from the client.

4. Transport Features

All transport protocols MUST provide datagrams, unidirectional and bidirectional streams in order to make the transport protocols interchangeable.

4.1. Datagrams

A datagram is a sequence of bytes that is limited in size (generally to the path MTU) and is not expected to be transmitted reliably. The general goal for WebTransport datagrams is to be similar in behavior to UDP while being subject to common requirements expressed in Section 2.

A WebTransport sender is not expected to retransmit datagrams, though it may end up doing so if it is using a TCP-based protocol or some other underlying protocol that only provides reliable delivery. WebTransport datagrams are not expected to be flow controlled, meaning that the receiver might drop datagrams if the application is not consuming them fast enough.

The application MUST be provided with the maximum datagram size that it can send. The size SHOULD be derived from the result of performing path MTU discovery.
4.2. Streams

A unidirectional stream is a one-way reliable in-order stream of bytes where the initiator is the only endpoint that can send data. A bidirectional stream allows both endpoints to send data and can be conceptually represented as a pair of unidirectional streams.

The streams are in general expected to follow the semantics and the state machine of QUIC streams ([RFC9000], Sections 2 and 3). TODO: describe the stream state machine explicitly.

A WebTransport stream can be reset, indicating that the endpoint is not interested in either sending or receiving any data related to the stream. In that case, the sender is expected to not retransmit any data that was already sent on that stream.

Streams SHOULD be sufficiently lightweight that they can be used as messages.

Data sent on a stream is flow controlled by the transport protocol. In addition to flow controlling stream data, the creation of new streams is flow controlled as well: an endpoint may only open a limited number of streams until the peer explicitly allows creating more streams.

5. Transport Properties

WebTransport defines common semantics for multiple protocols to allow them to be used interchangeably. Nevertheless, those protocols still have substantially different performance properties that an application may want to query.

The most notable property is support for unreliable data delivery. The protocol is defined to support unreliable delivery if:

* Resetting a stream results in the lost stream data no longer being retransmitted, and
* The datagrams are never retransmitted.

Another important property is pooling support. Pooling means that multiple transport sessions may end up sharing the same transport layer connection, and thus share a congestion controller and other contexts.
6. Security Considerations

Providing untrusted clients with a reasonably low-level access to the network comes with risks. This document mitigates those risks by imposing a set of common requirements described in Section 2.

WebTransport mandates the use of TLS for all protocols implementing it. This has a dual purpose. On one hand, it protects the transport from the network, including both potential attackers and ossification by middleboxes. On the other hand, it protects the network elements from potential confusion attacks such as the one discussed in Section 10.3 of [RFC6455].

One potential concern is that even when a transport cannot be created, the connection error would reveal enough information to allow an attacker to scan the network addresses that would normally be inaccessible. Because of that, the user agent that runs untrusted clients MUST NOT provide any detailed error information until the server has confirmed that it is a WebTransport endpoint. For example, the client must not be able to distinguish between a network address that is unreachable and one that is reachable but is not a WebTransport server.

WebTransport does not support any traditional means of HTTP-based authentication. It is not necessarily based on HTTP, and hence does not support HTTP cookies or HTTP authentication. Since it requires TLS, individual transport protocols MAY expose TLS-based authentication capabilities such as client certificates.

7. IANA Considerations

There are no requests to IANA in this document.

8. References

8.1. Normative References


8.2. Informative References


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[I-D.ietf-tls-dtls13]


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