

A RELOAD Usage for Distributed Conference Control (DisCo)

draft-knauf-p2psip-disco-00

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Outline

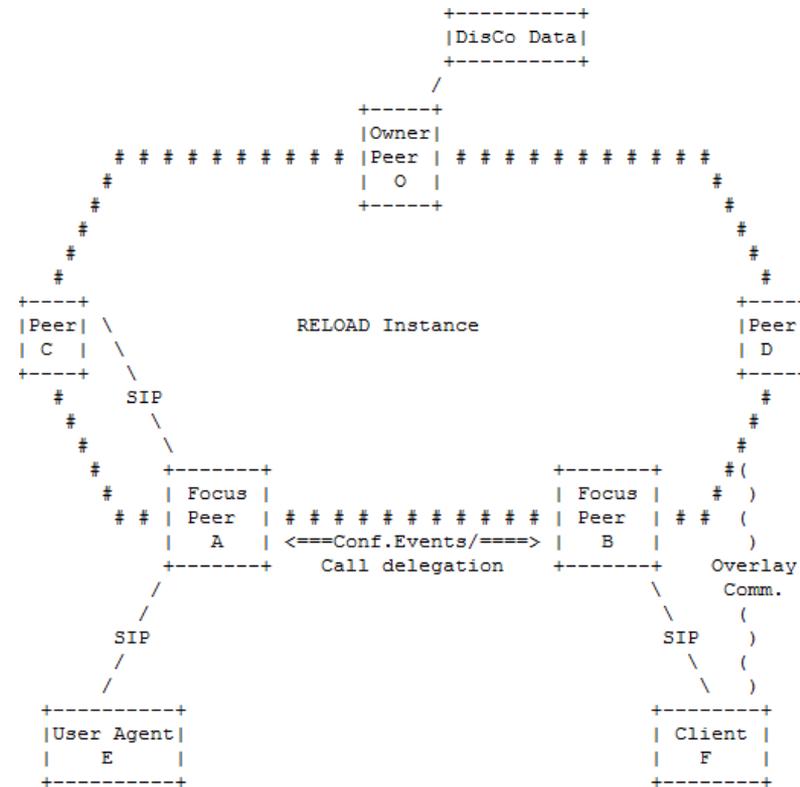
1. Problem statement and objectives
2. Distributing a conference focus with SIP
3. Publishing a distributed conference in RELOAD
4. Proximity-aware focus selection

Problem Statement for Conferences in P2PSIP Scenarios

- A conference in the tightly coupled model is managed by a *single* entity called *focus* in SIP:
 - Maintains signaling and media parameter negotiation
 - May perform media mixing functions
- **Problem (1):** The Conference URI
 - *Identifies* the multiparty session, and
 - *locates* the conference focus
 - Single point of failure
- **Problem (2):** No dedicated server architecture in P2PSIP
 - Media mixing performed at the end-user devices
 - Scaling problem within large conferences
 - Conference must be registered and globally accessible
 - Demands a registrar, e.g., available through DNS

Objectives of Distributed Conference Control

- *Separate* the logical conference ID from the controlling entities:
 - Allows *multiple* focus peers to manage a single conference
 - Increases robustness against focus failures
- RELOAD *Usage* for Distributed Conference Control:
 - Conference URI is registered as a *key* for several focus peers that are responsible for conference control



Distributing a focus with SIP

- *First Step*: Transparent distribution of the conference focus
 - Participants in role of *focus peers* are responsible for a subset of conference members
 - Signaling messages sent from *several* focus peers appear as originating from *one 'virtual'* conference focus
 - Routing decision based on an additional *Record-Route* header pointing to the responsible focus peer

```
INVITE sip:bob@dht.example.com SIP/2.0
Call-ID: 0815@141.22.26.55
CSeq: 1 INVITE
From: <sip:conference@dht.example.com>;tag=134652
To: <sip:bob@dht.example.com>;tag=643684
...
Contact: <sip:conference@dht.example.com>;isfocus
Record-Route: <sip:alice@dht.example.com>
...
```

Here: Alice is the focus responsible for Bob

- Alice receives message through the *Record-Route* and – as responsible focus peer - intercepts message from Bob

Operations in a Distributed Conference

- *Second Step*: Definition of protocol schemes for
 - *State synchronization*: Achieved by *conference event package [RFC4575]* extended by elements describing a focus peer's local state
 - Focus peers get consistent and global view of conference state
 - *Call delegation*: Transfer calls using SIP REFER requests carrying session identifier (for semantic recognition of calls)
 - Used in cases of overloading, leaves or failures of focus peers
 - *Focus Discovery*: Allocating new focus peers that support the conference
 - Enables load distribution

Definition of a Distributed Conferencing (DisCo) Kind

- *DisCo-Registration* stores a dictionary of :
 - *Address-of-Records* or *Node-IDs* of focus peers
 - *A coordinates vector* describing the focus' relative network position
- *DisCo-Registration* is a *shared* resource of all focus peers

```
enum {
    sip_focus_uri (1),
    sip_focus_node_id (2), (255)
} DisCoRegistrationType;

struct {
    opaque coordinate<0..2^16-1>

    select (DisCoRegistrationType.type) {
        case sip_focus_uri:
            opaque uri<0..2^16-1>

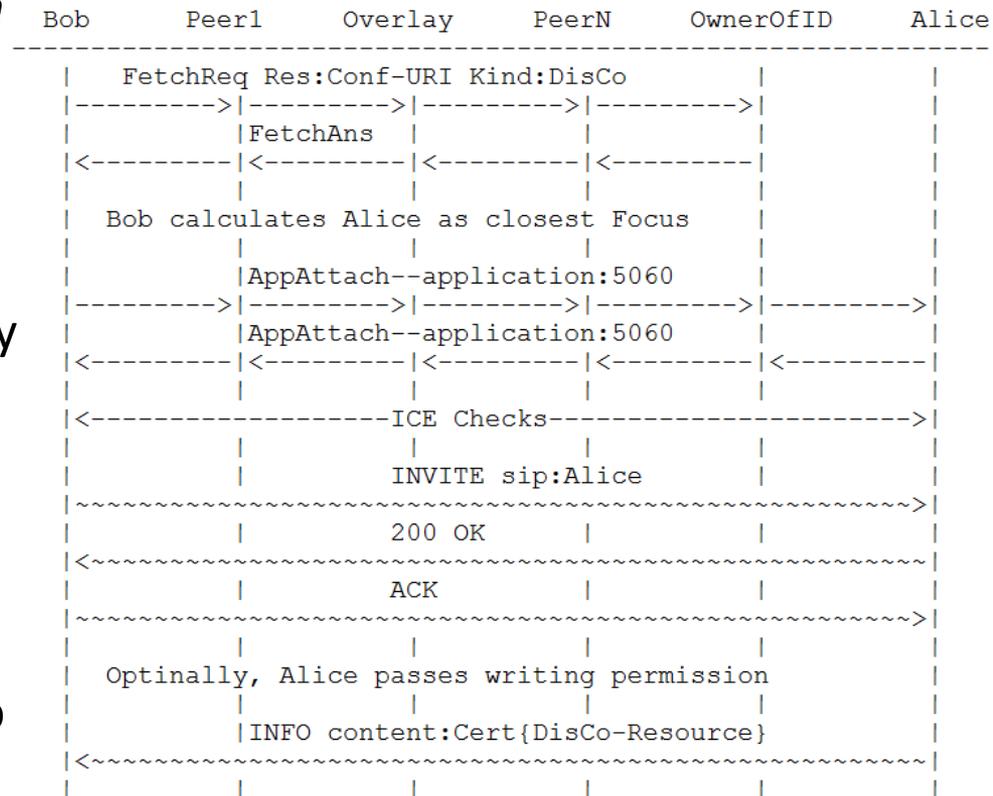
        case sip_focus_node_id:
            Destination destination_list<0..2^16-1>

        /* This type can be extended */
    }
} DisCoRegistrationData;

struct {
    DisCoRegistrationType type;
    uint16 length;
    DisCoRegistrationData data;
} DisCoRegistration;
```


Joining a Conference and publishing Focus-ability

- 1) Resolve Conf-ID by RELOAD *fetch* request
 - Answer contains available focus peers
- 2) Select closest focus
- 3) Establish transport connection by *AppAttach* request to Alice
- 4) ICE-Checks
- 5) Create SIP dialog using the existing transport
- 6) Alice passes writing permission for the DisCo-Registration to Bob
- 7) Bob may stores its mapping and becomes a *potential* focus peer



Thanks for your attention!

Questions?

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