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Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Recording Metadata
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Abstract

Session recording is a critical requirement in many communications environments such as call centers and financial trading. In some of these environments, all calls must be recorded for regulatory, compliance, and consumer protection reasons. Recording of a session is typically performed by sending a copy of a media stream to a recording device. This document describes the metadata model as viewed by Session Recording Server(SRS).

Status of this Memo

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1. Introduction

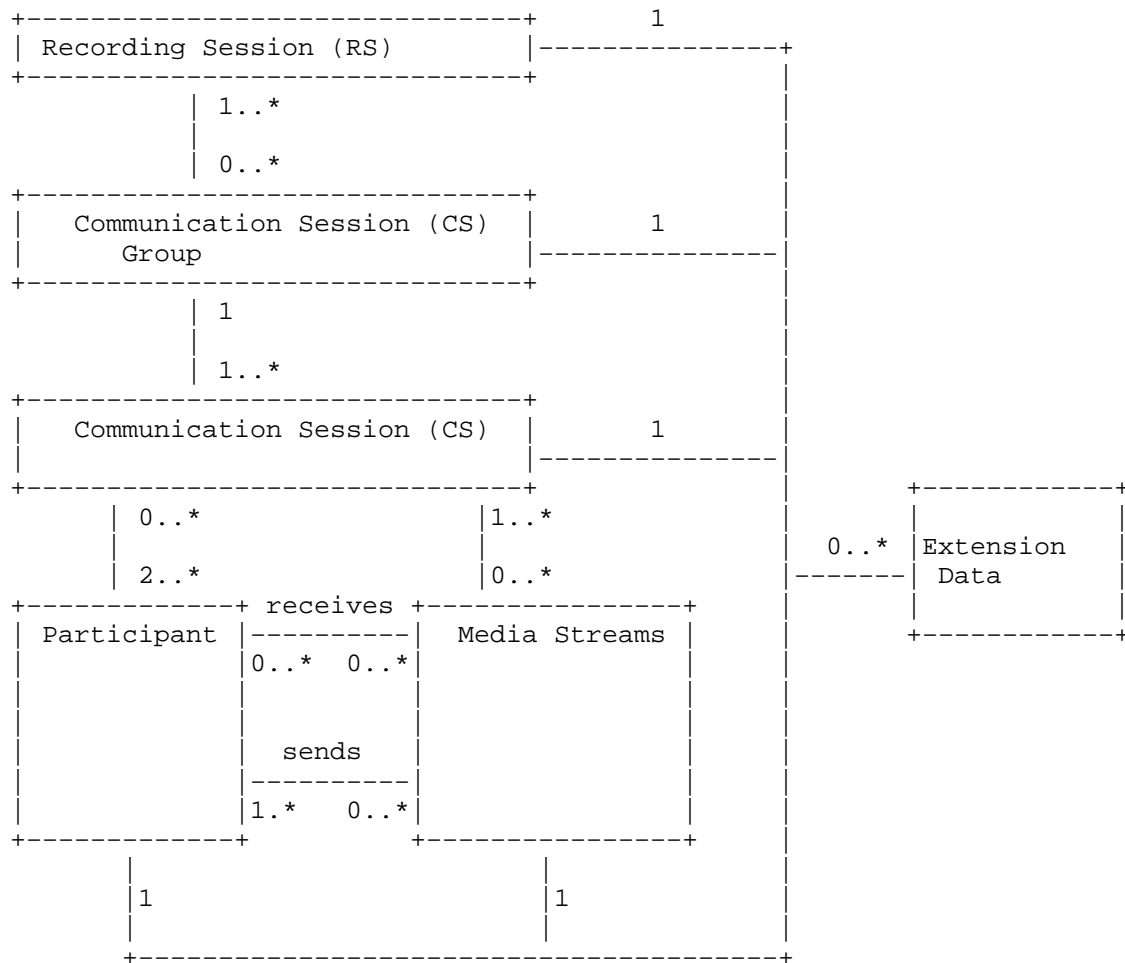
Session recording is a critical requirement in many communications environments such as call centers and financial trading. In some of these environments, all calls must be recorded for regulatory, compliance, and consumer protection reasons. Recording of a session is typically performed by sending a copy of a media stream to a recording device. This document focuses on the Recording metadata which describes the communication session. The document describes a metadata model as viewed by Session Recording Server, the requirements for which are described in [I-D.ietf-siprec-req] and the architecture for which is described in [I-D.ietf-siprec-architecture].

2. Terminology

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]. This document only uses these key words when referencing normative statements in existing RFCs."

3. Metadata Model

Metadata is the data that describes the communication session. Below diagram shows a model for Metadata as viewed by Session Recording Server (SRS).



The mechanism MUST provide a means to convey every attribute mentioned in the metamodel. Session Recording Client (SRC) MAY initiate the Recording Session. It should be noted that the Recording Session is a completely independent from the Communication Session that is being recorded at both the SIP dialog level and at the session level. The metadata MUST be conveyed from SRC to SRS. The metadata MAY be conveyed in Recording Session Dialog.

Note that the metadata model captures changes that occur over the duration of the recording session. For example, if the call is transferred from one participant to another, then the SRC SHALL

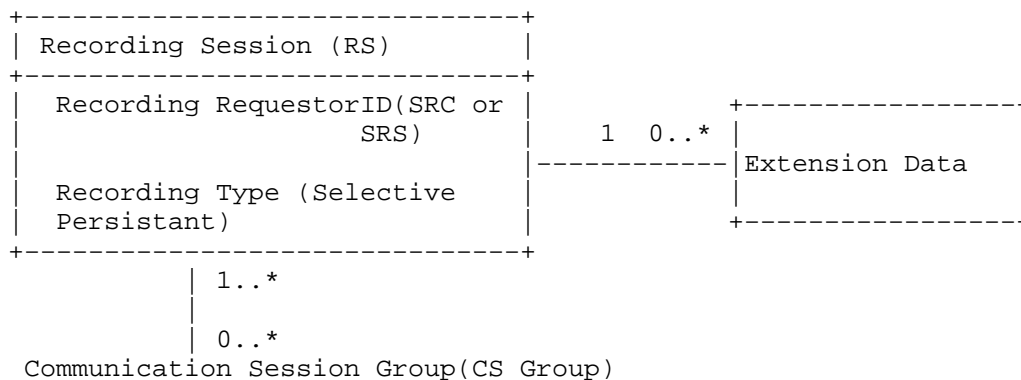
convey a change of participant and the properties of the new media stream to the SRS.

Some of the data in the model may not be conveyed explicitly from the SRC to the SRS, if it can be obtained contextually by the SRS. For instance, the timing of changes may not explicitly conveyed from the SRC to the SRC, because the mechanism (yet to be defined) which conveys the metadata may implicitly provide the timing. (E.g. the time a change occurred by be assumed to be the same as the time when notification of the change is received by the SRS.)

4. Recording Metadata elements

This section describes the different elements and its attributes of the metadata model shown above. This section also describes in brief on how the different elements of metadata are associated.

4.1. Recording Session



A Recording Session element represents one instance of a Recording Session.

4.1.1. Attributes

A Recording Session element MAY have attributes like:

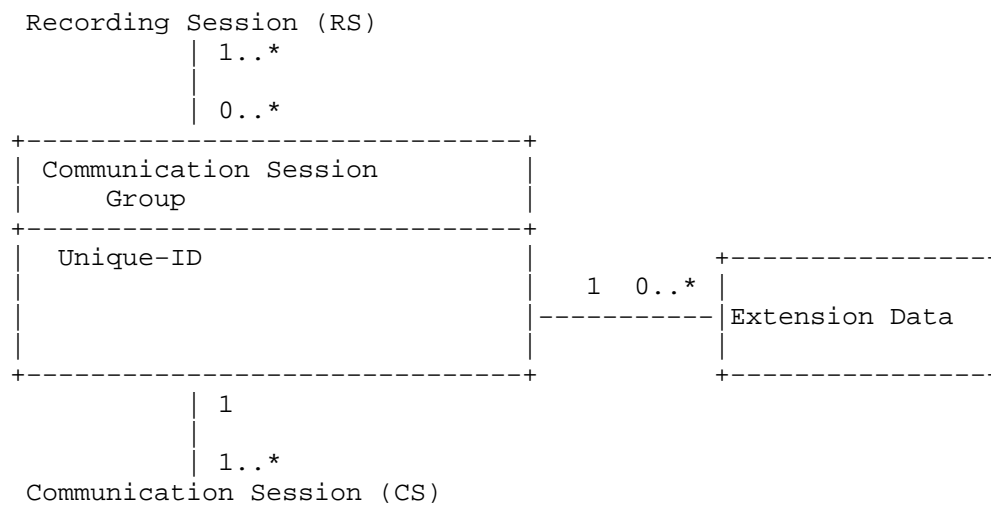
- o Recording requestor ID(which could be SRS or SRC).
- o Recording type - This attribute indicates whether the recording session is selective or persistent.

4.1.2. Associations

One instance of Recording Session SHALL have:

- o Zero or more instances of Communication Session Group. The allowance of zero instances is to accommodate persistent recording, where there may be none.
- o Each CS Group MUST be associated with one or more Recording Sessions [setup by the same SRC.]

4.2. Communication Session Group



A Communication Session Group provides association or linking of Communication Sessions.

4.2.1. Attributes

A CS Group MUST have a Unique-ID attribute. This Unique-ID is to group different CSs that are related. SRC (or MAY be SRS) MUST ensure the uniqueness of Unique-ID in case multiple SRC interacts with the same SRS. The mechanism by which SRC creates this unique-ID and ensures its uniqueness is outside the scope of SIPREC.

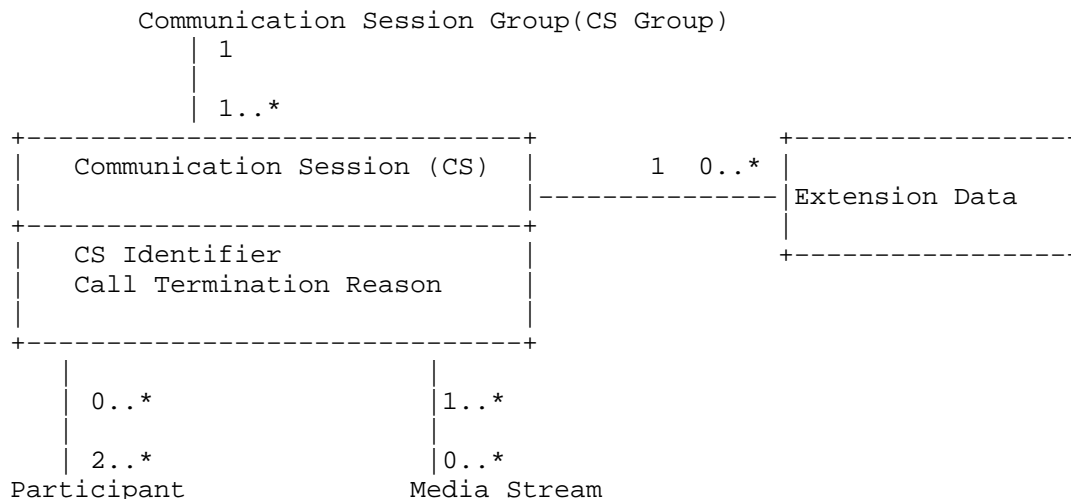
NOTE: Need more clarity/use cases on how the unique-ID SHALL be used

4.2.2. Associations

A communication Session Group SHALL be associated with RS and CS in the following manner:

- o There can be one or more Recording Session elements per Communication Session Group.
- o Each Communication Session Group MUST be associated with one or more RS [setup by the same SRC]
- o There MAY be one or more Communication Sessions per CS Group [e.g. Consult Transfer]
- o Each CS MUST be associated to one CS-Group

4.3. Communication Session



A Communication Session block/element in the metadata model represents Communication Session and its properties needed as seen by SRC.

4.3.1. Attributes

A communication Session block SHALL have the following attributes:

- o Call Termination Reason - This represents the reason why a CS was terminated. The communication session MAY contain a Call Termination Reason. This MAY be derived from SIP Reason header of

CS.

- o CS Identifier - This attribute is used to uniquely identify a CS.

NOTE: Attributes like Retention (represent the value/duration for which Media streams of the CS needs to be retained), Force Deletion, Access Information e.t.c that are primarily related to policy will not be passed in metadata from SRC to SRS. However if there are implementations where SRC has enough information, this could be sent as Extension Data attached to CS

4.3.2. Associations

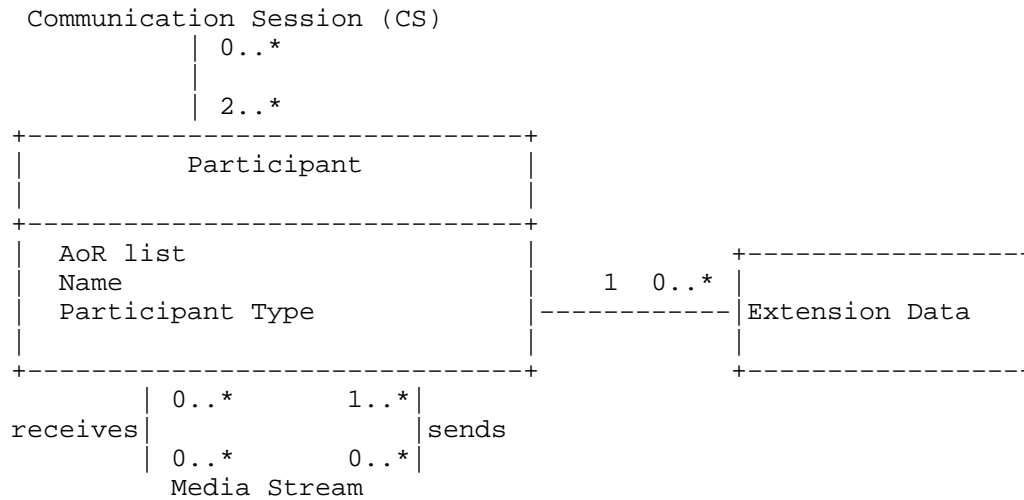
A Communication Session SHALL be associated to CS-Group, Participant and Media Stream. Cardinalities between CS and Participant allows:

- o CS to have atleast two or more participants
- o Participant may be associated with zero or more CS's (It is possible, though unlikely, that there are participants who are not part of any CS). An example of such a case is participants in a premixed media stream. The SRC may have knowledge of such Participants, yet not have any signaling relationship with them. This might arise if one participant in CS is a conf focus. Another use case is if one UA in CS works in 3pcc mode to acquire an MoH media stream, this might be reflected as unique source for media stream without having a reported signaling relationship to it.
- o The model also allows participants in CS that are not participants in the media. An example is the identity of a 3pcc controller that has initiated a CS to two or more participants of the CS. Another example is the identity of a conference focus. Of course a focus is probably in the media, but since it may only be there as a mixer, it may not report itself as a participant in any of the media streams.

Cardinalities between CS and Media Stream allows:

- o A CS to have zero or more Streams
- o A stream can be associated with 1 or more CS. An example is multicast MoH stream which might be associated with many CSs. Also if we were to consider a B2BUA to have a separate CS on each "side" then they might share a stream. (Though more likely this would be treated as a single CS.)

4.4. Participant



A Participant block has information about a device that is part of a CS and/or contributes/consumes media stream(s) belonging to a CS.

4.4.1. Attributes

Participant has attributes like:

- o AoR list - Has list of AoRs. An AoR MAY be SIP/SIPS/TEL URI. There MAY be cases where a participant can have more than one AoR [e.g. P-Asserted-ID which can have both SIP and TEL URIs]
- o Name - This attribute represents Participant name(SIP display name) or DN number (in case it is known)
- o Participant Type - This attribute can have values as "internal" or "external" or "don't know" (in cases where it is not possible to determine).

NOTE: Other attributes [like Participant Role] MAY be carried as part of extension data to Participant from SRC to SRS.

4.4.2. Associations

Cardinalities between participant and Media Stream allows:

- o Participant to receives zero or more media streams
- o Participant to send zero or more media streams. (Same participant provides multiple streams e.g. audio and video)

to accept only a subset of them OR an SRC may not even offer a certain media type due to its restrictions to record. In such cases SRC MAY continue to send information about media streams that are not recorded to SRS in the metadata.

4.5.2. Associations

A Media Stream SHALL be associated with Participant and CS. The details of association with the Participant are described in the Participant block section. The details of association with CS is mentioned in the CS section.

4.6. Extension Data

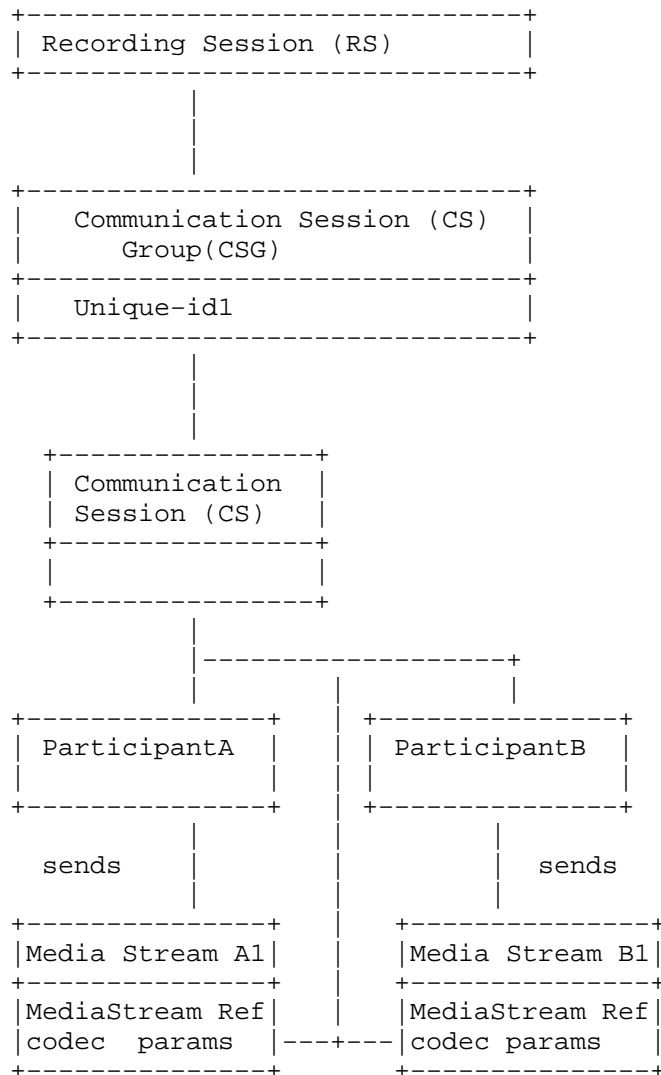
A recording metadata object contains additional data not specified as part of siprec. This is intended to accommodate future standards track extensions, as well as vendor and user specific extensions. The mechanism MUST provide a means of unambiguously distinguishing such extension data.

5. Metadata Model Object Instances

This section describes the metadata model object instances for different use cases of SIPREC. For the sake of simplicity as the media streams sent by each of the participants is received by every other participant in these use cases, it is NOT shown in the object instance diagrams below.

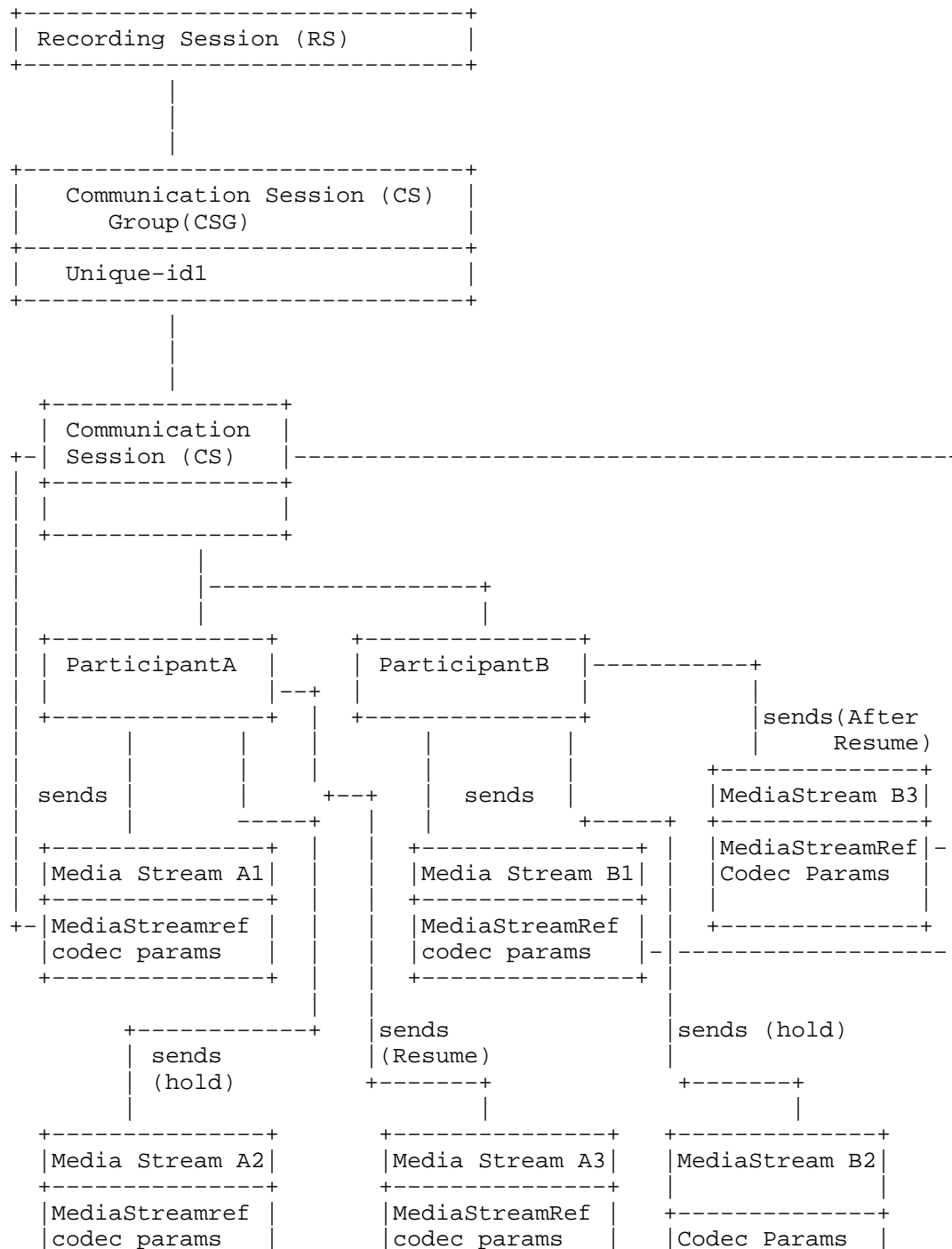
5.1. Use case 1: Basic Call

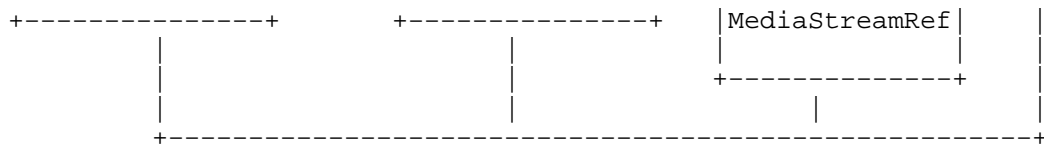
Basic call between two Participants A and B. In this use case each participant sends one Media Stream. For the sake of simplicity "receives" lines are not shown in this instance diagram. Media Streams sent by each participant is received all other participants of that CS.



5.2. Use case 2: Basic Call with hold/resume

Basic call between two Participants A and B and with Participant A or B doing a Hold/Resume. In this use case each participant sends one Media Stream. After Hold/Resume the properties of Media MAY change. For the sake of simplicity "receives" lines are not shown in this instance diagram. Media Streams sent by each participant is received all other participants of that CS.

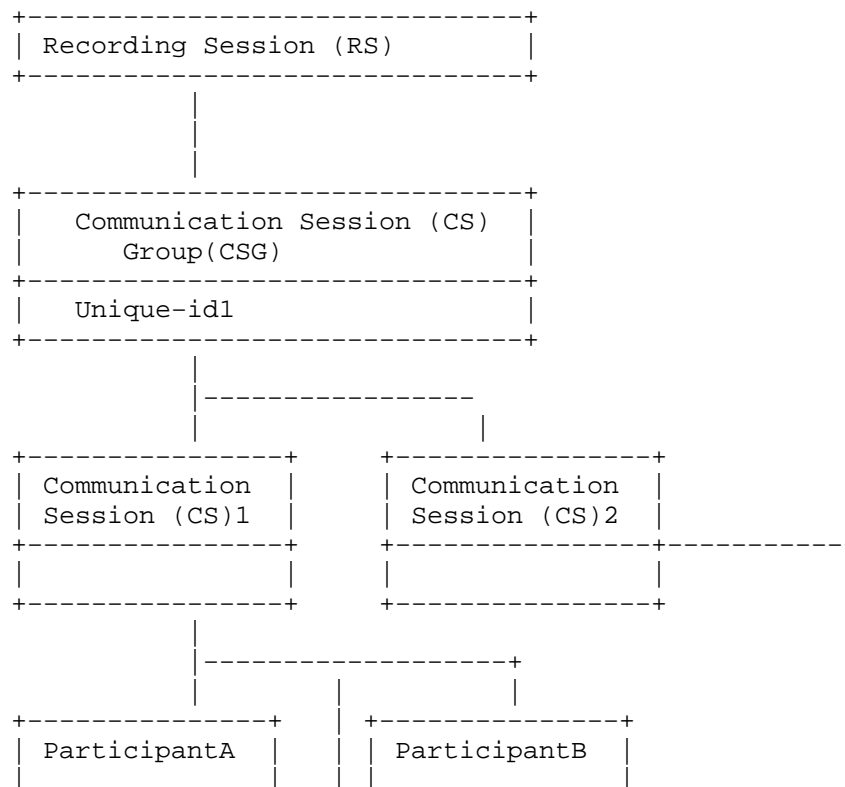


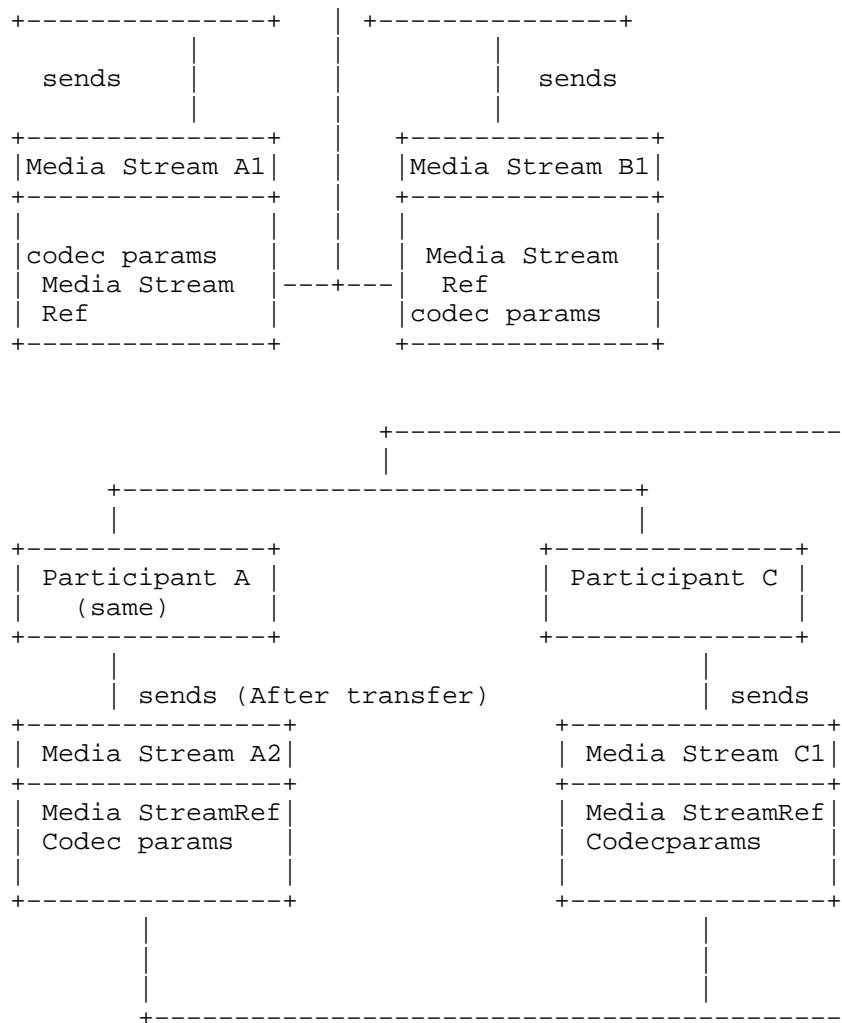


NOTE: Need discussions on how to represent Hold/Resume from SRC to SRS and Pause/Resume from SRS to SRC.

5.3. Use case 3: Basic call with Transfer

Basic call between two Participants A and B and with Participant A transfer(consult transfer) to Participant C. In this use case each participant sends one Media Stream. After transfer the properties of Participant A Media MAY change. For the sake of simplicity "receives" lines are not shown in this instance diagram. Media Streams sent by each participant is received all other participants of that CS.





5.4. Conference Use Cases

Depending on who act as SRC and the information that an SRC has there can be several ways to model conference use cases. This section has instance diagrams for the following cases:

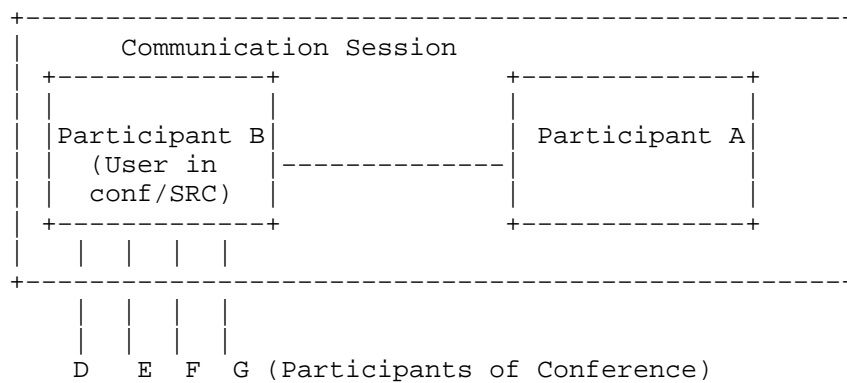
- o A CS where one of the participant (which is also SRC) is a user in a conference
- o A CS where one of the participant is focus (which is also SRC)

- o A CS where one of the participant is user and the SRC is a different entity like B2BUA
- o A CS where one of the participant is focus and the SRC is a different entity like B2BUA

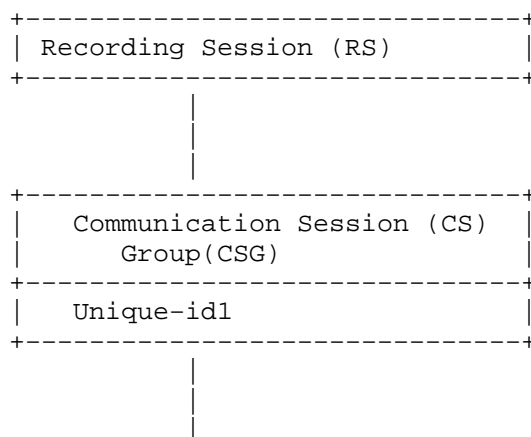
NOTE: There MAY be other ways to model the same use cases depending on what information the SRC has.

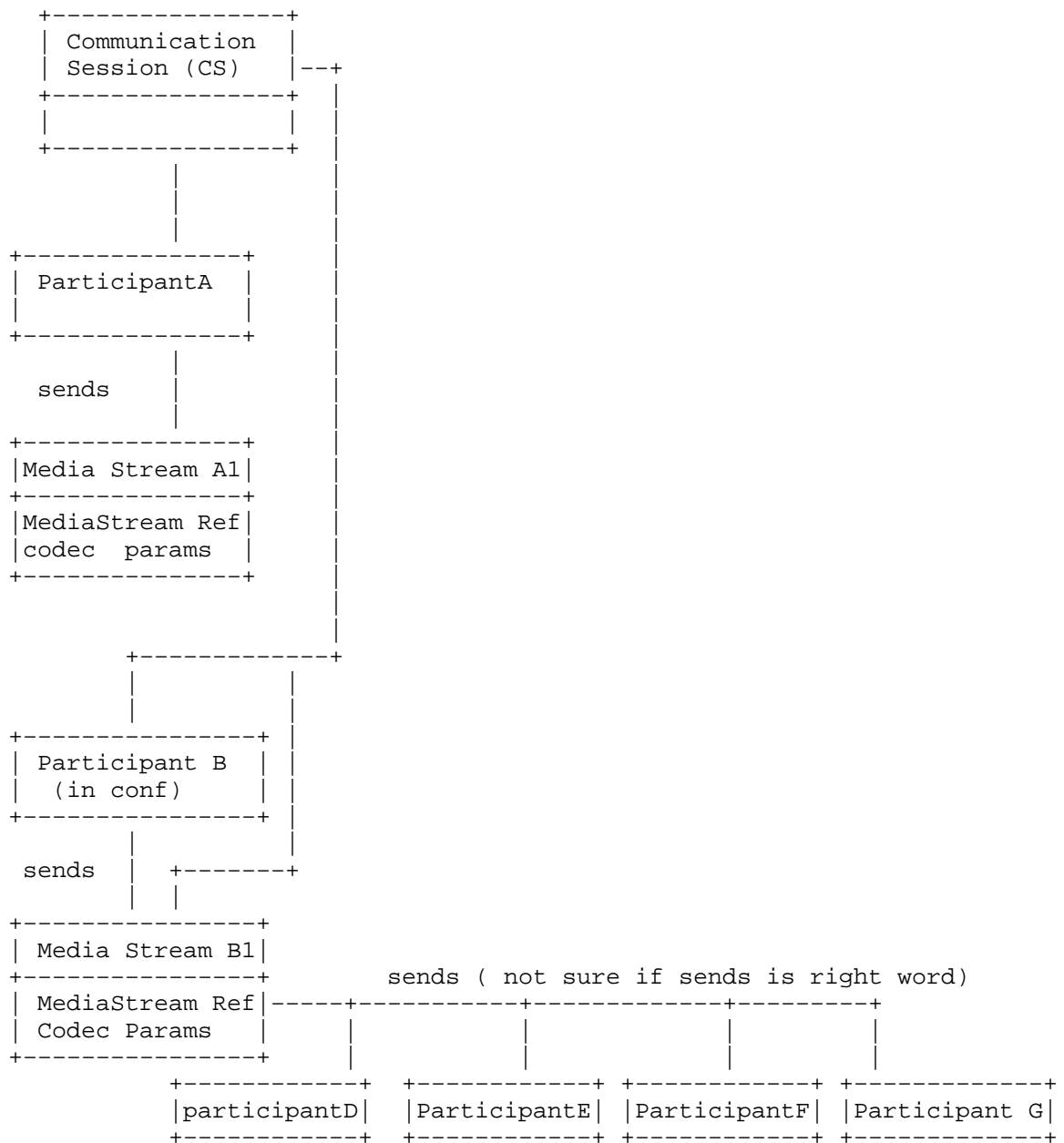
5.4.1. Case 1:

This is the usecase where there is a CS with one of the participant (who is also SRC) as a user in a conference. For the sake of simplicity the receive lines for each of the participant is not shown.



Instance Diagram:



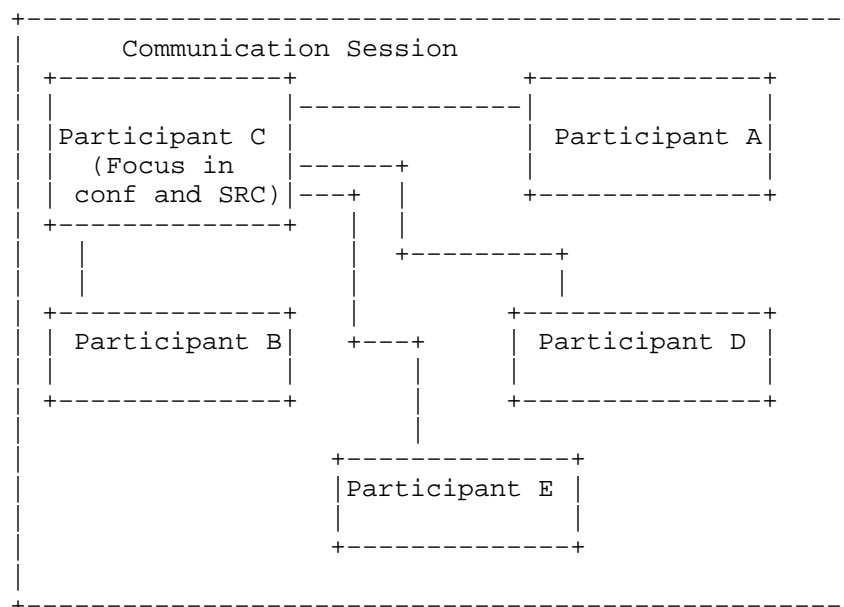


In this example we have two participants A and B who are part of a Communication Session(CS). One of the participants B is part of a

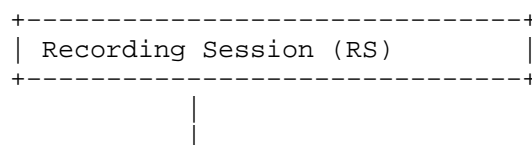
conference and also acts as SRC. There can be two cases here. B can be a participant of the conference or B can be a focus. In this instance diagram Participant B is a user in a conference. The SRC (Participant B) SHALL subscribe to conference event package to get the details of other participants. Participant B(SRC) SHALL send the same through the metadata to SRS. In this instance diagram the Media Stream(mixed stream) sent from Participant B SHALL have media streams contributed by conference participants (D,E,F and G). For the sake of simplicity the "receives" line is not shown here. In this example the media stream sent by each participant(A or B) of CS is received by all other participant(A or B).

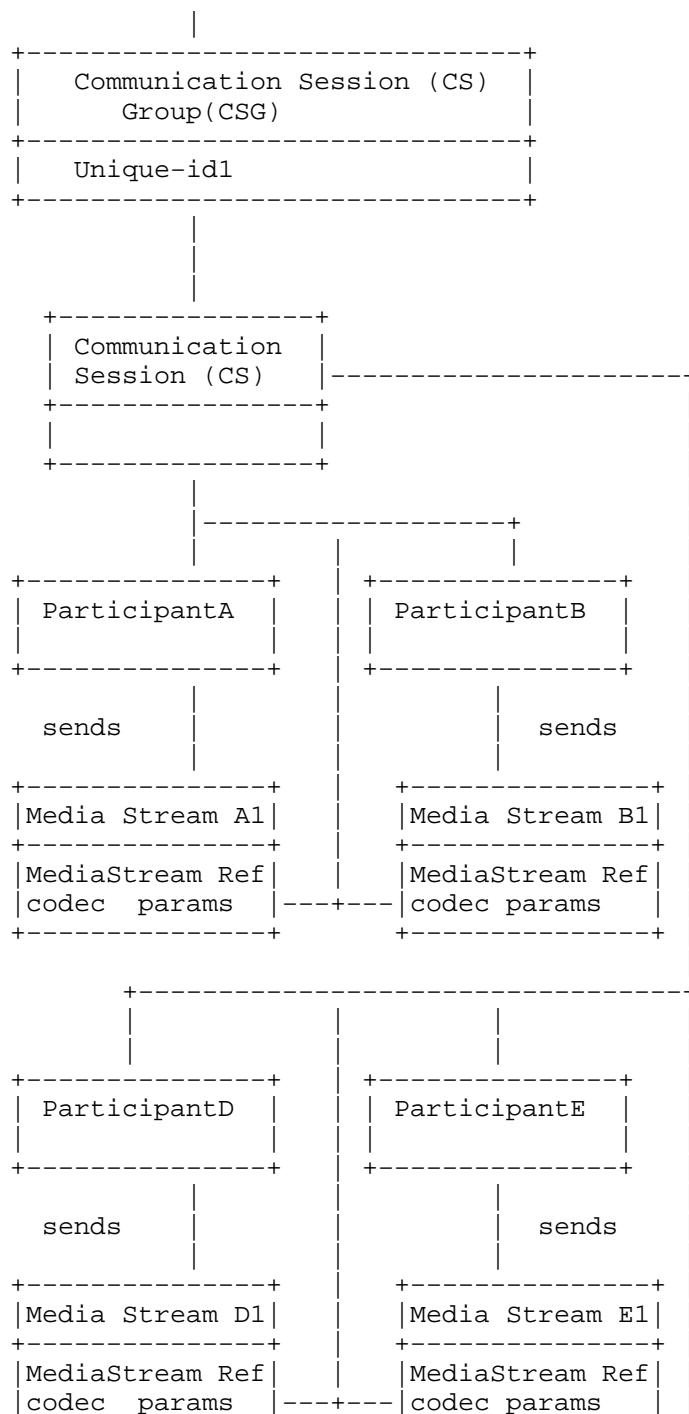
5.4.2. Case 2:

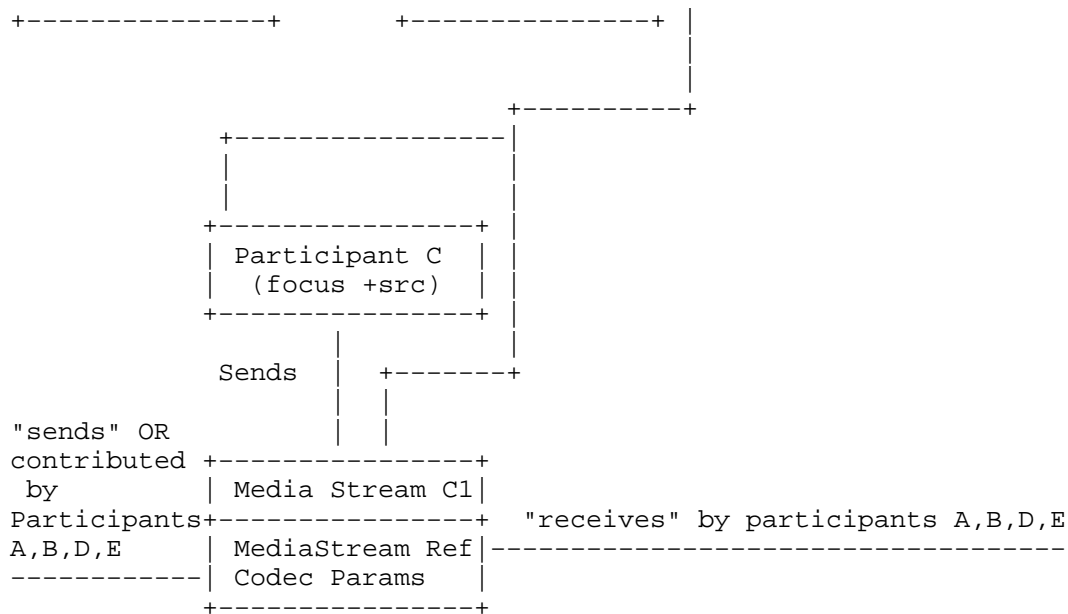
This is the usecase where there is a CS where one of the participant is focus (which is also SRC).



Instance Diagram:





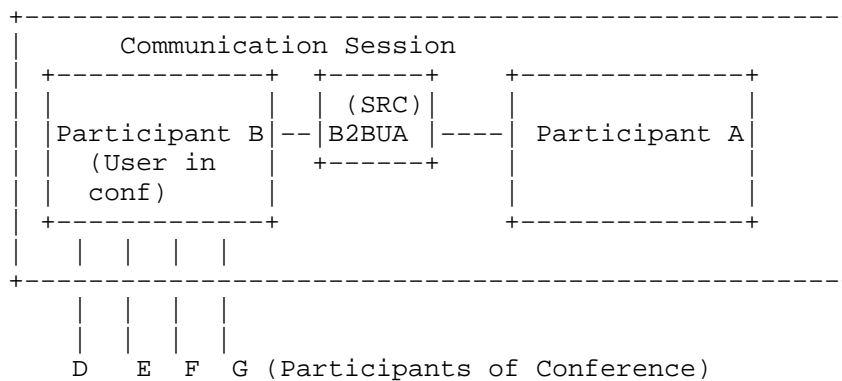


In this example we have two participants A and B who are part of a Communication Session(CS). One of the participants (C) is focus of a conference and also acts as SRC. The SRC (Participant C) being the Focus of the conference SHALL have access to the details of other participants. SRC (Participant C) SHALL send the same through the metadata to SRS. In this instance diagram the Media Stream(mixed stream) sent by C SHALL have media streams contributed by conference participants (A, B, D and E). Participants A, B,D and E SHALL send Media Streams A1, B1, D1 and E1 respectively. The media stream sent by Participant C(Focus) shall be received by all other participants of CS. For the sake of simplicity the "receives" line is not shown linked to all other participants.

NOTE: SRC (Participant C) MAY send mixed stream or seperate streams to SRS

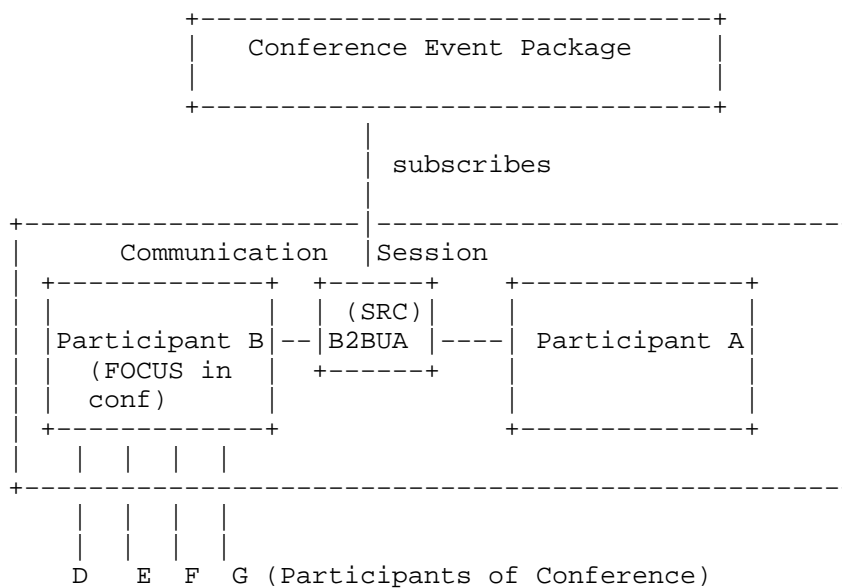
5.4.3. Case 3:

A CS where one of the participant is user and the SRC is a different entity like B2BUA. In this case the SRC MAY not know that one of the user is part of conference. Hence the instance diagram will not have information about the conference participants.



5.4.4. Case 4:

A CS where one of the participant is focus and the SRC is a different entity like B2BUA. In this case the participant which is focus MAY send "isfocus" in SIP message to SRC. The SRC MAY subscribe to conference event package on seeing this "isfocus". SRC SHALL learn the details of other participants of conference from the conference package and send the same in metadata to SRS. The instance diagram for this use case SHALL be same as Case 1.



6. Security Considerations

The metadata information sent from SRC to SRS MAY reveal sensitive Information about different participants of CS. For this reason, it is RECOMMENDED that a SRC use a strong means for authentication and metadata information protection and that it apply comprehensive authorization rules when using the metadata model defined in this document. The security considerations for this SHALL be defined in the solution document.

7. IANA Considerations

Not Applicable

8. Acknowledgement

We wish to thank John Elwell, Henry Lum, Leon Portman, De Villers, Andrew Hutton, Deepanshu Gautam, Charles Eckel for their valuable comments.

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9.1. Normative References

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