RTP Taxonomy & Relationships

draft-lennox-raiarea-rtp-grouping-taxonomy-01 IETF 87

CONTEXT

In the context of RTP usage, there exists

- Terminology Ambiguity

Ex: Media Stream RTP, SDP, WebRTC, CLUE ??

- Relationship Ambiguity

Ex: Session Multiplexing

MediaStream, RTP Session, Transport

This document ...

Is about defining high-level concepts and their relationships in the context of RTP.

Is not about redefining terminologies existing across the WGs.

Is about explaining the ambiguity by cross referencing.

Is not about justifying ambiguity currently existing

Is about providing a framework for describing concepts and referencing them in the current and future RTP related documents.

Concepts

Capture Device

 The physical source of stream of media data of one type such as a camera or microphone.

- Alternate Usages
 - CLUE WG uses the same name for the same purpose
 - WebRTC uses "Recording Device" for this purpose

Media Source

- Source of a raw stream of media data as generated by a single capture device or by a conceptual source.
- Alternate Usages
 - RTCMediaStreamTrack (WebRTC)
 - Media Capture, Audio Capture, Video Capture (CLUE)
 - One m=line can describe one Media Source or multiple of them (ex:RFC5576)

Media Stream

 Media from a Media Source is encoded and packetized to produce one or more Media Streams.

- Alternate Usages
 - Stream (CLUE)
 - Source (RFC3550)
 - One m=line maps to one Media Stream OR multiple of them (ex:RFC5576)

Media Provider

- Logical component within a RTP Stack that defines coding of one or more Media Sources.
- Alternate Usages
 - Capture Encoding and Encoding Groups (CLUE)
 - Within SDP a m=line describes information for encoding purposes.

RTP Session

 An RTP Session is an association among a group of participants communicating with RTP.

- Alternate Usages
 - One m=line maps to one RTP Session OR
 - Multiple m=lines maps to one RTP session (ex: BUNDLE)

Media Transport

 Defines end-to-end transport for carrying one or more RTP Sessions.

Media Renderer

 Logical component within the RTP Stack that is responsible for decoding the RTP Payload within the incoming Media Streams to generate media data suitable for eventual rendering.

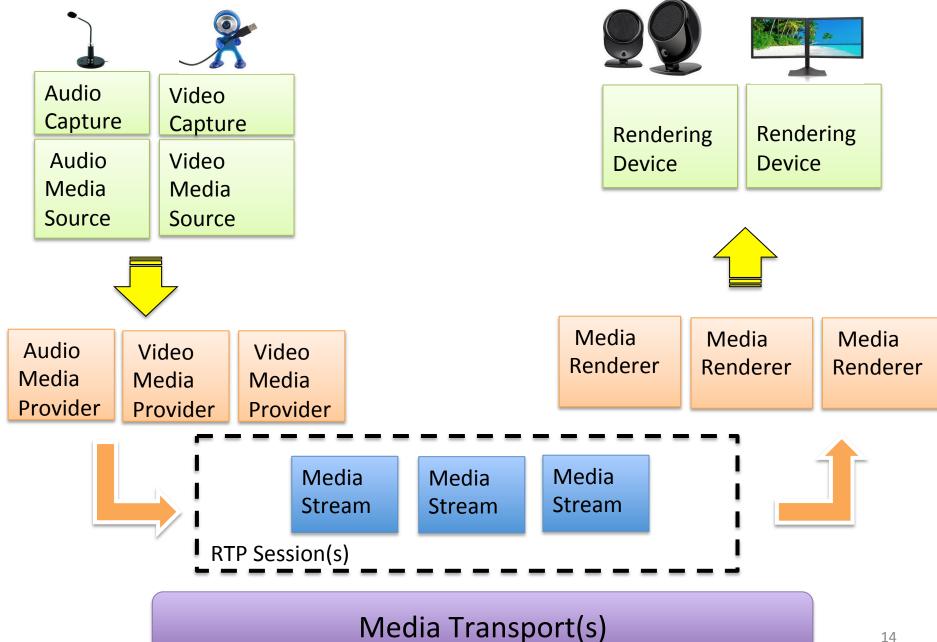
- Alternate Usages
 - Within SDP a m=line describes information for decoding purposes.

Rendering Device

Represents a physical rendering device such as a display or a speaker

Relationships

Concepts – Capture to Render



Synchronization Context

A synchronization context defines requirement on a strong timing relationship between the related entities, typically requiring alignment of clock sources

RTCP CNAME

CLUE Scenes

Clock Source Signaling

RTCMediaStream

SDP Grouping Mechanism (RFC5888, RFC5576)

Containment Context

A containment relationship allows composing of multiple concepts into a larger concept

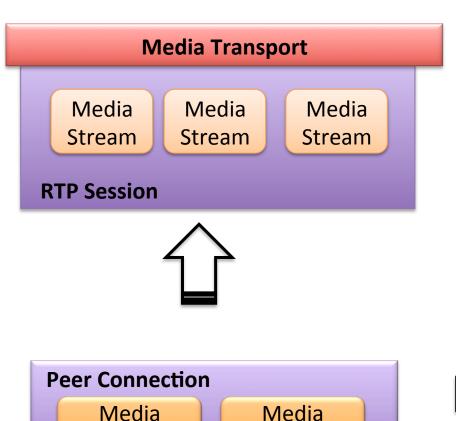
Media Stream Multiplexing

RTP Session Multiplexing

RTCPeerConnection

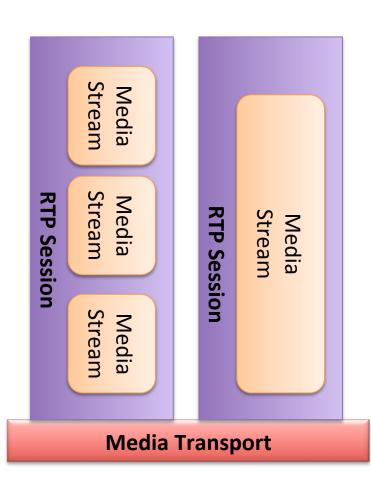
Containment Context - 2

Media Stream Multiplexing Context





RTP Session Multiplexing Context



RTCPeerConnection Context

Source 2

Source 1

Equivalence Context

In this relationship different instances of a concept are treated to be equivalent for the purposes of relating them to the Media Source.

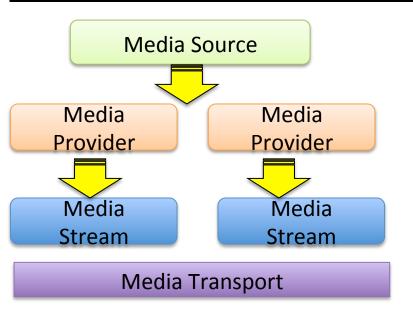
Simulcast

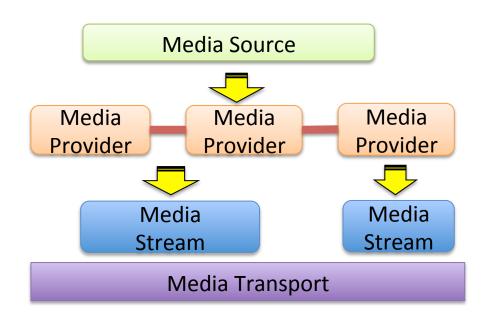
Layered Multistream Transmissions

Robustness and Repair

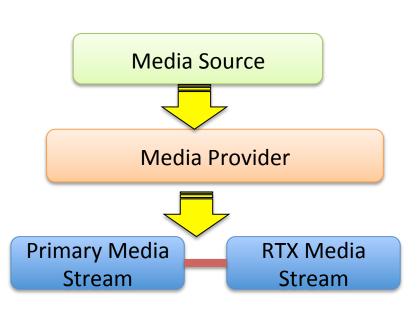
SDP FID Semantics

Equivalence Context - 2





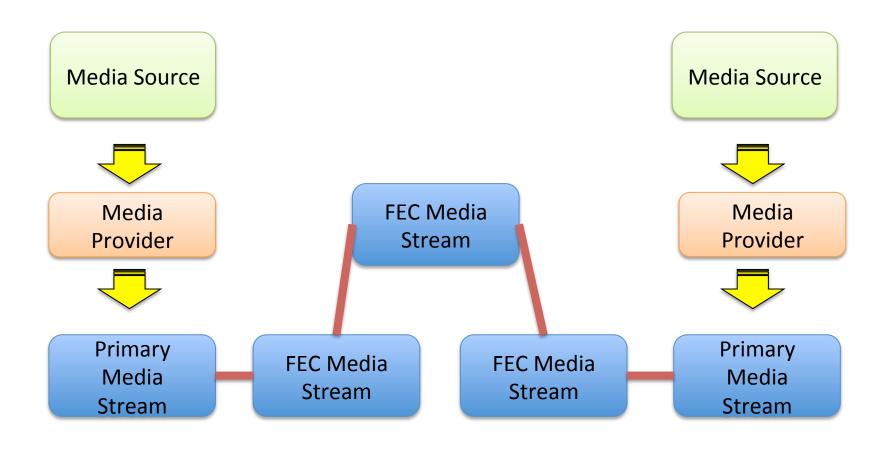
Simulcast Context



Layered MST Context

Repair Context

Equivalence Context -3



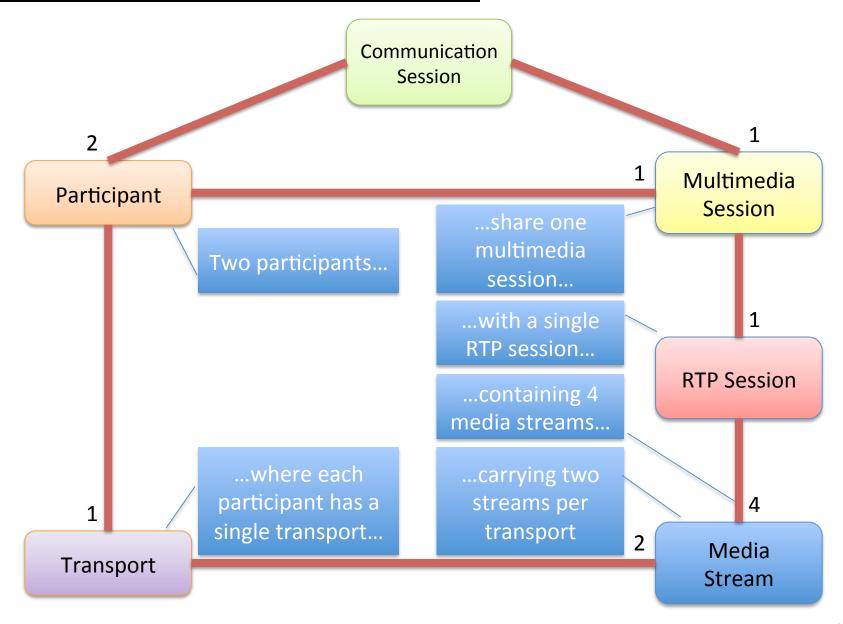
FEC Context

Session Context

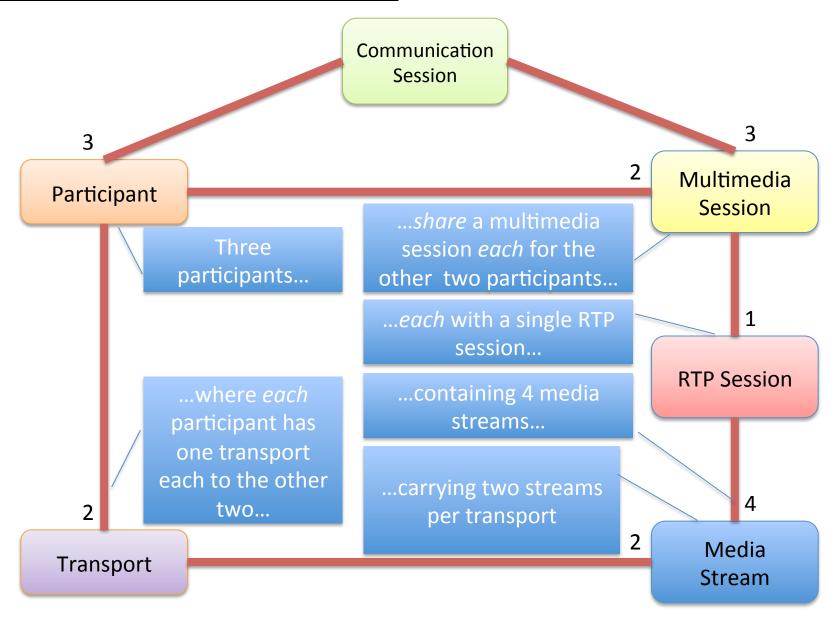
There are different ways to construct a Communication Session. General relations in UML notation between Communication Session, Participants, Multimedia Sessions and RTP Sessions are outlined below for examples of:

- Point to Point Session
- Full Mesh Session
- Centralized Conference Session

Sample Point-to-Point Session



Sample Full Mesh Session



Sample Centralized Conference Session (tentative)

