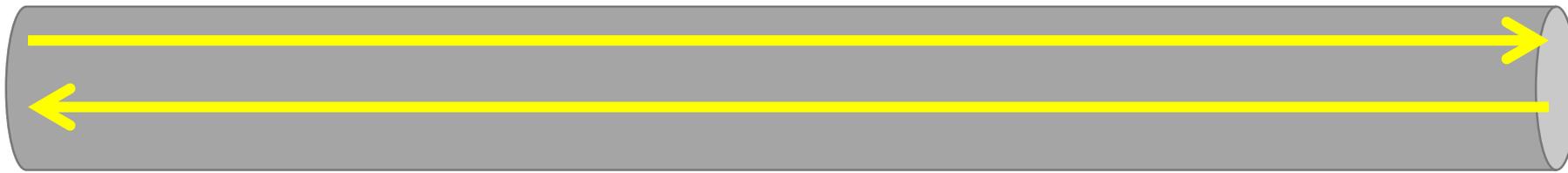




Death of a Stream

Not Controversial (I Hope): Good Case

`write()`
`close()`
`read()`



`read()`
`write()`
`close()`

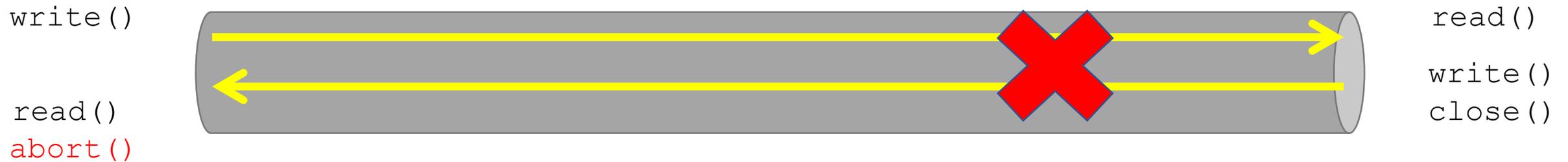
- Stream contains two channels in opposite direction
 - Each side writes data
 - STREAM frames
 - ...which gets read on the other side
 - `MAX_STREAM_DATA`
 - ...and eventually reaches an orderly end
 - FIN flag on last STREAM frame



Abrupt Closure

RST_STREAM, STOP_SENDING, and all things not transferred to completion

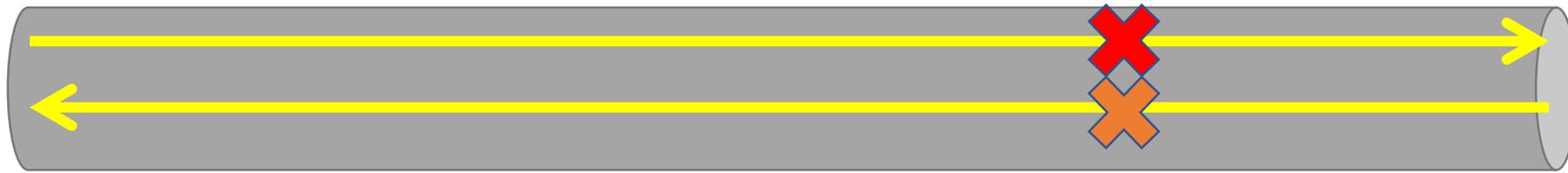
Stream Abort, ≤ -04



- RST_STREAM has three effects:
 - Announces that no new data will be sent nor old data retransmitted
 - Includes final offset to sync flow control
 - Announces that no new data will be read
 - Solicits matching RST_STREAM
 - Includes final offset to sync flow control

Stream Abort, ≥ -05

`write()`
`abort()`
`read()`
`abort()`



`read()`
`write()`
`close()`

- RST_STREAM announces that no new data will be sent nor old data retransmitted
 - Includes final offset to sync flow control
- STOP_SENDING announces that no new data will be read
 - Solicits matching RST_STREAM
 - ...which includes final offset to sync flow control

Various people unhappy here

Liked Bidirectional Resets

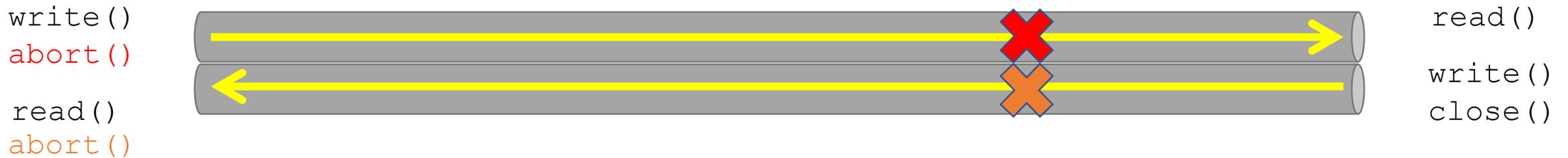
- Bidirectional reset is a common pattern
 - Why optimize for the uncommon case?
 - Old drafts special-cased NO_ERROR for rare single-direction close
- Half-reset state feels messy
 - Shades of half-open TCP connections

Want Stop Sending in Application

- HTTP is the only known use-case
- Only exception to “transport shouldn’t be resetting streams”
 - [#758](#), [#485](#)
 - ...other than connection termination
- Only application knows which streams can’t be reset safely

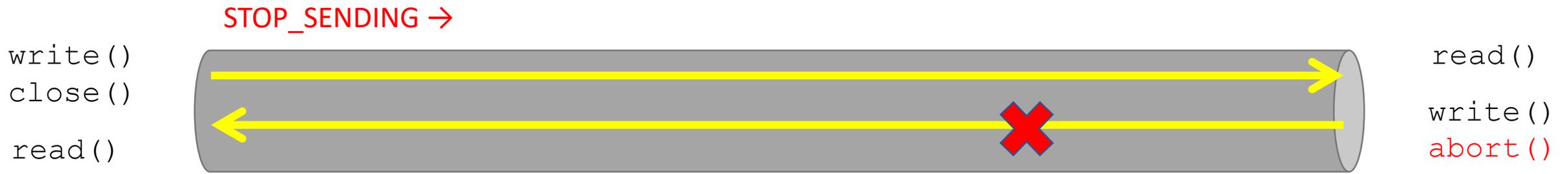


Toward a Unidirectional World



- RST_STREAM announces that no new data will be sent nor old data retransmitted
 - Includes final offset to sync flow control
- STOP_SENDING announces that no new data will be read
 - Solicits matching RST_STREAM
 - ...which includes final offset to sync flow control

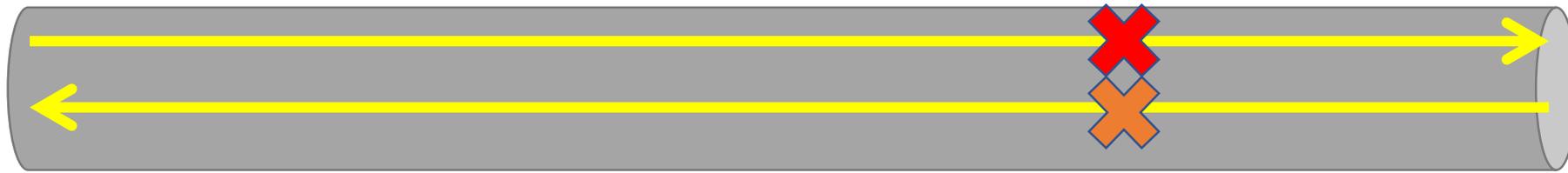
Transport-Clean Streams ([#758](#), [#485](#))



- RST_STREAM cancels the stream in one direction
 - But only when the application requests it!
- Application can define how to request closure if needed
- Possible risk: Deadlock
 - Receiver application no longer cares, stops reading
 - Transport stack stops updating flow control
 - Sender gets blocked on flow control
- Delivery of application-layer signal needs to be reliable (i.e. different stream)

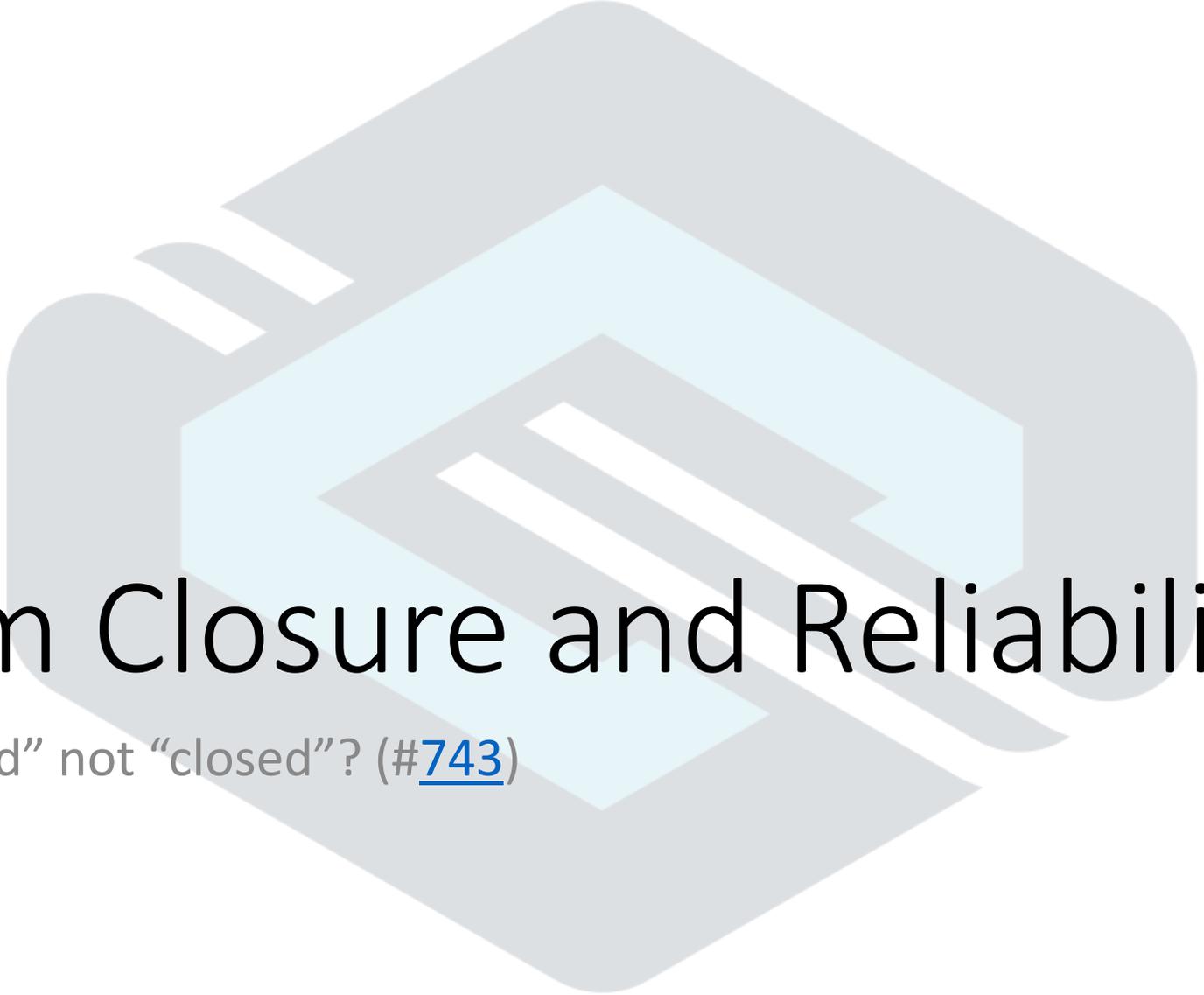
Some Options

`write()`
`abort()`
`read()`
`abort()`



`read()`
`write()`
`close()`

- Should we rename them to `CANCEL_WRITE` and `CANCEL_READ`?
 - Might be clearer than a unidirectional RST
- Should there be a `CANCEL_BOTH`?
 - Addresses the common case in a single frame
 - More complicated in unidirectional?

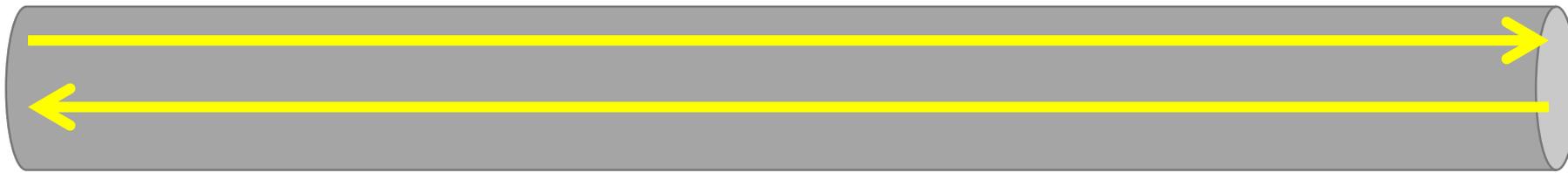


Stream Closure and Reliability

When is “closed” not “closed”? ([#743](#))

Remember the Good Case?

`write()`
`close()`
`read()`



`read()`
`write()`
`close()`

- Stream contains two channels in opposite direction
 - Each side writes data
 - STREAM frames
 - ...which gets read on the other side
 - `MAX_STREAM_DATA`
 - ...and eventually reaches an orderly end
 - FIN flag on last STREAM frame
- Finally, the stream is closed

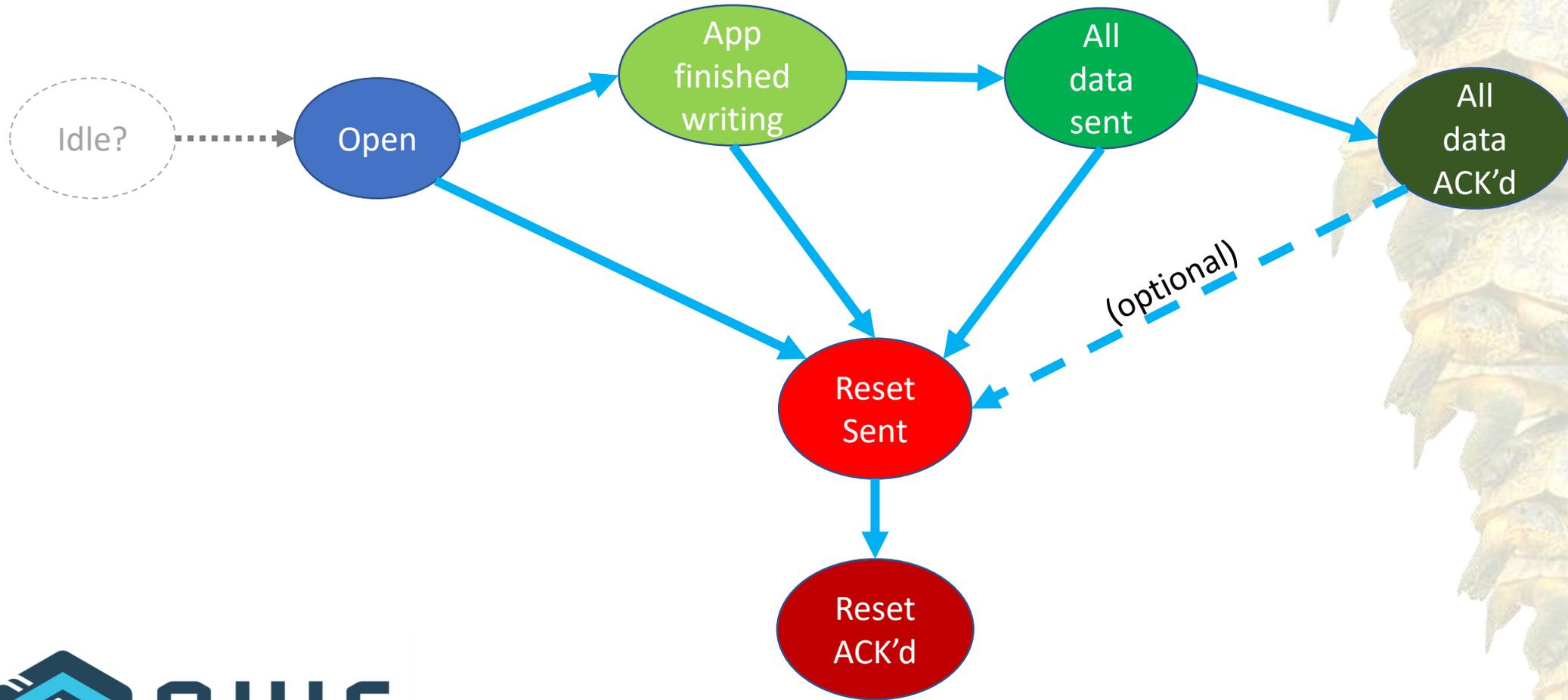
...or is it?



The stream is “closed” when...

- Application has delivered all data to sending transport
- Sending transport has sent packets containing all data
- Receiving transport has received packets containing all data
- Receiving application has read all data from the receiving transport
- Receiving application has generated ACKs for packets containing all data
- Sending transport has received ACKs for packets containing all data
- Receiver knows that sender knows all data has been delivered
- Sender knows that receiver knows that sender knows all data has been delivered
- Receiver knows that sender knows that receiver knows that sender knows all data has been delivered

Sender State Machine



Receiver State Machine

