# 7.1-SRS4.0 ICE交互分析

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ICE之STUN协议---Binding Request

ICE之STUN协议---Binding Success Response

零声学院: 音视频高级课程: https://ke.qq.com/course/468797?tuin=137bb271

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这一节开始WebRTC协议的详细解析。

WebRTC涉及的协议非常多,我们要将文档和源码结合去分析协议的作用和实现。

#### 涉及的文档:

- Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc5389
- Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE): A Protocol for Network Address Translator (NAT) Traversal for Offer/Answer Protocols

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc5245

• 微软文档 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/openspecs/office\_protocols/ms-ice2/0879ffca-3284-4a59-b685-6bcc782eb38a

# 1 ICE相关

- ICE交互的目的
- 和sdp的关联
- stun request binding和response binding的作用

### 2 ICE状态

1. Waiting: 还未开始连通性检查,从checklist中选择合适优先级的pair进行检查

2. In-Progress: 连通性检查已经开始, 但还未结束

3. Succeeded:该pair连通性检查已经完成并且成功

4. Failed: 失败

5. Frozen: 连通性检查还未开始

# 3 SFU的ICE主要是发送连通性检查请求

客户端每隔2~3秒向服务器发送一次binding request, 检测连通性。

ICE 使用STUN binding request/response,包含Fingerprint检验校验机制。

Endpoint A ----- Binding request ----> Endpoint B

Endpoint A <----- Binding response ----- Endpoint B

- 如果A收到B的response,则代表连通性检查成功,否则需要进行重传直到超时。
- 在建立连接时,如果没有响应,则会以RTO时间进行重传,每次翻倍,直到最大重传次数。
  - STUN请求 采用STUN short-term credential方式认证,
  - STUN USERNAME属性 "RemoteUsername: localUsername"
  - 两端在SDP协商时交换ice-pwd和ice-ufrag,以得对端用户名和密码。
  - STUN 检查请求中需要检查地址的对称性,请求的源地址是响应的目的地址,请求的目的地址是响应的源地址,否则都设置状态为 Failed。

所有的ICE实现都要求与STUN(RFC5389)兼容,并且废弃Classic STUN(RFC3489)。ICE的完整实现既 生成checks(作为STUN client),也接收checks(作为STUN server),而lite实现则只负责接收checks。 这里只介绍完整实现情况下的检查过程.

1. 为中继候选地址生成许可(Permissions).

2. 从本地候选往远端候选发送Binding Request.

在Binding请求中通常需要包含一些特殊的属性,以在ICE进行连接性检查的时候提供必要信息.

- PRIORITY 和 USE-CANDIDATE
  - 终端必须在其request中包含PRIORITY属性,指明其优先级,优先级由公式计算而得. 如果有需要也可以给出特别指定的候选(即USE-CANDIDATE属性).
- ICE-CONTROLLED和ICE-CONTROLLING
  - 在每次会话中,每个终端都有一个身份。有两种身份:即受控方(controlled role)和主控方 (controlling role)。主控方负责选择最终用来通讯的候选地址对,受控方被告知哪个候选地址对 用来进行哪次媒体流传输,并且不生成更新过的offer来提示此次告知。发起ICE处理进程(即生成 offer)的一方必须是主控方,而另一方则是受控方。 如果终端是受控方,那么在request中就必须 加上ICE-CONTROLLED属性。同样,如果终端是主控方,就需要ICE-CONTROLLING属性.

#### • 生成Credential

○ 作为连接性检查的Binding Request必须使用STUN的短期身份验证.验证的用户名被格式化为一系列username段的联结,包含了发送请求的所有对等端的用户名,以冒号隔开;密码就是对等端的密码.

#### 3. 处理Response.

当收到Binding Response时,终端会将其与Binding Request相联系,通常通过事务ID.随后将会将此事务ID与 候选地址对进行绑定.

#### • 失败响应

- 如果STUN传输返回487(Role Conflict)错误响应,终端首先会检查其是否包含了ICE-CONTROLLED或ICE-CONTROLLING 属性.如果有ICE-CONTROLLED,终端必须切换为controlling role;如果请求包含ICE-CONTROLLING属性,则必须切换为controlled role。切换好之后,终端必须使产生487错误的候选地址对进入检查队列中,并将此地址对的状态设置为Waiting.
- 成功响应,一次连接检查在满足下列所有情况时候就被认为成功:
  - STUN传输产生一个Success Response
  - response的源IP和端口等于Binding Request的目的IP和端口
  - response的目的IP和端口等于Binding Request的源IP和端口

终端收到成功响应之后,先检查其mapped address是否与本地记录的地址对有匹配,如果没有则生成一个新的候选地址。 即对等端的反射地址.如果有匹配,则终端会构造一个可用候选地址对(valid pair)。通常很可能地址对不存在于任何检查列表中,检索检查列表中没有被服务器反射的本地地址,这些地址把它们的本地候选转换成服务器反射地址的基地址,并把冗余的地址去除掉。

### 4 服务器UDP包处理入口

入口SrsRtcServer::on\_udp\_packet(SrsUdpMuxSocket\*skt)

1. 判断是不是is\_rtp\_or\_rtcp, 通过(len >= 12 && (data[0] & 0xC0) == 0x80)
For RTP or RTCP, the V=2 which is in the high 2bits, 0xC0 (1100 0000)

0 1		_	_						_								_		_							_					
v=2			CC	1	M		PΊ				sequence number																				
	timestamp															į															
synchronization source (SSRC) identifier															į																
contributing source (CSRC) identifiers														-+																	
+-+	+-+-	+	+-+	+-+-	-+-	+	+-+-	+		 ++		+	+	+				 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-													

2. 判断是不是is\_rtcp , (len >= 12) && (data[0] & 0x80) && (data[1] >= 192 && data[1] <= 223);

根据PT值判断是不是rtcp包。

3. 如果不是is\_rtp\_or\_rtcp, 判断是不是stun包, srs\_is\_stun, size > 0 && (data[0] == 0 || data[0] == 1) For STUN packet, 0x00 is binding request, 0x01 is binding success response.

调用SrsStunPacket::decode(const char\* buf, const int nb\_buf)解析解析USERNAME USE-CANDIDATE ICE-CONTROLLED ICE-CONTROLLING

4. 继续解析 stun, return session->on\_stun(skt, &ping)

# STUN解码SrsStunPacket::decode(const char\* buf, const int nb\_buf)

```
C++ 同 复制代码
1
    0
               1
2
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
    4
         STUN Message Type
                           Message Length
5
    6
                  Magic Cookie
7
             .+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
8
9
                Transaction ID (96 bits)
10
11
    12
13
    Figure 2: Format of STUN Message Header
```

- 1. 解析消息类型(14bit): message\_type = stream->read\_2bytes();
- 2. 解析消息长度(2字节): uint16\_t message\_len = stream->read\_2bytes();
- 3. 解析Magic Cookie (4字节): string magic\_cookie = stream->read\_string(4);
- 4. 解析Transaction ID (12字节): transcation\_id = stream->read\_string(12);

STUN Message Header 总共占用20字节,

#### 接下来分析属性

Comprehension-required range (0x0000-0x7FFF):

0x0000: (Reserved)

0x0001: MAPPED-ADDRESS

0x0002: (Reserved; was RESPONSE-ADDRESS)

0x0003: (Reserved; was CHANGE-ADDRESS)

0x0004: (Reserved; was SOURCE-ADDRESS)

0x0005: (Reserved; was CHANGED-ADDRESS)

0x0006: USERNAME (分析local ufrag和remote ufrag)

0x0007: (Reserved: was PASSWORD)

0x0008: MESSAGE-INTEGRITY

0x0009: ERROR-CODE

0x000A: UNKNOWN-ATTRIBUTES

0x000B: (Reserved; was REFLECTED-FROM)

0x0014: REALM 0x0015: NONCE

0x0020: XOR-MAPPED-ADDRESS

Comprehension-optional range (0x8000-0xFFFF)

0x8022: SOFTWARE

0x8023: ALTERNATE-SERVER

0x8028: FINGERPRINT

This section registers four new STUN attributes per the procedures in [RFC5389].

0x0024 PRIORITY

0x0025 USE-CANDIDATE

0x8029 ICE-CONTROLLED lite agent MUST take the controlled role

0x802A ICE-CONTROLLING full agent MUST take the controlling

- SrsRtcConnection::on\_stun(SrsUdpMuxSocket\* skt, SrsStunPacket\* r)
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_dtls(char\* data, int nb\_data)
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_rtcp(char\* data, int nb\_data)
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_rtp(char\* data, int nb\_data)
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_connection\_established()
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_rtcp\_feedback\_twcc(char\* data, int nb\_data)
- SrsRtcConnection::on\_rtcp\_feedback\_remb(SrsRtcpPsfbCommon \*rtcp)

# STUN编码SrsStunPacket::encode(const string& pwd, SrsBuffer\* stream)

# 5 SDP的ICE信息

ice-ufrag、ice-pwd 分别为ICE协商用到的认证信息

#### offer

audio和video是一样的,这里只列举audio的

a=ice-ufrag:K6c3

a=ice-pwd:UbMotp8VJxqc37FjOMnQ4Kfa

a=ice-options:trickle 通知对端支持trickle, 即sdp里面描述媒体信息和ice候选项的信息可以分开传输

#### answer

audio和video是一样的,这里只列举audio的

a=ice-lite

a=ice-ufrag:cg7j3f9v

a=ice-pwd:6sb5qm80816910z0284j5i05l4905kpl

两端在SDP协商时交换ice-pwd和ice-ufrag,以得对端用户名和密码。

计算stun包里面的MESSAGE-INTEGRITY时,需要自己本地的ice-pwd去计算HMAC-SHA1,生 成对应的属性值串,用来检查消息的完整性,检验被篡改。

# 6 重点debug binding request

```
SrsStunPacket::decode(const char* buf, const int nb_buf)
srs rtc stun stack.cpp:
#0 SrsStunPacket::decode (this=0x7ffff7fdf9a0, buf=0x5555561ca570 "", nb_buf=100)
src/protocol/srs_rtc_stun_stack.cpp:195
#1 0x000055555581b50d in SrsRtcServer::on_udp_packet (this=0x5555560b50d0,
skt=0x7ffff7fdfb70
  at src/app/srs_app_rtc_server.cpp:387
#2 0x00005555557b86ac in SrsUdpMuxListener::cycle (this=0x5555560fdec0) at
src/app/srs_app_listener.cpp:636
#3 0x000055555571380a in SrsFastCoroutine::cycle (this=0x5555561b7500) at
src/app/srs_app_st.cpp:270
#4 0x00005555557138a6 in SrsFastCoroutine::pfn (arg=0x5555561b7500) at
src/app/srs_app_st.cpp:285
#5 0x000055555583bc48 in _st_thread_main () at sched.c:363
#6 0x000055555583c4e4 in st_thread_create (start=0x7ffff6e689d8
< libc multiple threads>, arg=0x5b0000006e, joinable=119,
  stk size=124) at sched.c:694
SrsStunPacket::decode (this=0x7ffff7fdf9a0, buf=0x5555561ca570 "", nb buf=100 字节)
```

SrsStunPacket::encode\_binding\_response(const string& pwd, SrsBuffer\* stream) message\_type = 1

USERNAME 用户名,用于消息完整性,在webrtc中的规则为"对端的ice-ufrag:自己的iceufrag",其中ice-ufrag已通过提议/应答的SDP信息进行交互 uint16\_t type = 6, len=13, val = 6670ji13:/oN4

#### 没有处理

type = 0xc057 len=4 val =" $000\001\000\n$ "

#### ICE-CONTROLLING offerer是controlling,解决 ICE流程中会话双方role冲突的解决方法

type 802A, len 8, val "\212\363\262oY}\245", <incomplete sequence \317>

**没有处理 PRIORITY优先级** https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5245#section-19 type 0x0024, len 4, val "n\177\036\377"

USE-CANDIDATE 表示使用该通道开始建联DTLS链接 type 0x0025 len0,

**没有处理MESSAGE-INTEGRITY**,这里实际是客户端的ice-pwd经过HMAC-SHA1,生成对应的属性 type 8, len 20, val "\212\177Dh\016\362\024fn\325b\017\314\017\326\035\320", <incomplete sequence \366\233>

**没有处理FINGERPRINT**,**这个只是crc32校验后的数据**,目的是防篡改 type 0x8028 len 4, val 3\376\023? 到这里就没有数据可以处理了。

#### binding response

src/app/srs app st.cpp:270

#0 SrsStunPacket::encode binding response (this=0x7ffff7fdf220, pwd="2hz6u30u425a556930n3eyuzb7amt961", stream=0x55555620f720) at src/protocol/srs\_rtc\_stun\_stack.cpp:283 #1 0x00005555556c2b59 in SrsStunPacket::encode (this=0x7ffff7fdf220, pwd="2hz6u30u425a556930n3eyuzb7amt961", stream=0x55555620f720) at src/protocol/srs rtc stun stack.cpp:275 #2 0x00005555557e845a in SrsRtcConnection::on\_binding\_request (this=0x5555562115e0, r=0x7ffff7fdf9a0at src/app/srs\_app\_rtc\_conn.cpp:2634 #3 0x00005555557e4f8a in SrsRtcConnection::on\_stun (this=0x5555562115e0, skt=0x7ffff7fdfb70, r=0x7ffff7fdf9a0)at src/app/srs app rtc conn.cpp:1988 #4 0x000055555581b677 in SrsRtcServer::on\_udp\_packet (this=0x5555560b50d0, skt=0x7ffff7fdfb70) at src/app/srs\_app\_rtc\_server.cpp:406 #5 0x00005555557b86ac in SrsUdpMuxListener::cycle (this=0x5555560fdec0) at src/app/srs\_app\_listener.cpp:636 #6 0x000055555571380a in SrsFastCoroutine::cycle (this=0x5555561b7500) at

```
#7 0x00005555557138a6 in SrsFastCoroutine::pfn (arg=0x5555561b7500) at
src/app/srs_app_st.cpp:285
#8 0x000055555583bc48 in st thread main () at sched.c:363
#9 0x000055555583c4e4 in st_thread_create (start=0x7ffff6e689d8
<__libc_multiple_threads>, arg=0x5b0000006e, joinable=119,
  stk size=124) at sched.c:694
#10 0x00007ffff6e63c40 in ?? () from /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6
#11 0x000000000000000 in ?? ()
(gdb) print sendonly_skt->get_peer_ip().c_str()$28 = 0x7ffff7fdf100 "113.246.105.182"
sendonly_skt->get_peer_port()
                                 17477
stun binding response.set message type(BindingResponse);
                                                            回应
stun_binding_response.set_local_ufrag(r->get_remote_ufrag());
                                                                 客户端的ufrag
stun_binding_response.set_remote_ufrag(r->get_local_ufrag()); 服务器的ufrag
stun binding response.set transcation id(r->get transcation id()); // 回应请求的transcation id
// FIXME: inet_addr is deprecated, IPV6 support client的 ip,
                                                           是客户端的ip地址,比如
stun_binding_response.set_mapped_address(be32toh(inet_addr(sendonly_skt-
>get peer ip().c str())));
stun binding response.set mapped port(sendonly skt->get peer port()); // client的端口
stun_binding_response.encode(get_local_sdp()->get_ice_pwd(), stream)
   uint32 t crc32 = srs crc32 ieee(stream->data(), stream->pos(), 0) ^ 0x5354554E;
    string fingerprint = encode fingerprint(crc32);
```

FINGERPRINT: 指纹认证,此属性可以出现在所有的 STUN 消息中,该属性用于区分 STUN 数据包与其他协议的包。属性的值为采用 CRC32 方式计算 STUN 消息直到但不包括FINGERPRINT 属性的的结果,并与 32 位的值 0x5354554e 异或。

# 7 参考

## ICE之STUN协议---Binding Request

https://blog.csdn.net/glw0223/article/details/90728328

### ICE之STUN协议---Binding Success Response

https://blog.csdn.net/glw0223/article/details/90730814