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## RTP Stream Identifier Source Description (SDES)

### Abstract

This document defines and registers two new Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) Stream Identifier Source Description (SDES) items. One, named `RtpStreamId`, is used for unique identification of RTP streams. The other, `RepairedRtpStreamId`, can be used to identify which stream is to be repaired using a redundancy RTP stream.

### Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

RTP sessions frequently consist of multiple streams, each of which is identified at any given time by its synchronization source (SSRC); however, the SSRC associated with a stream is not guaranteed to be stable over its lifetime. Within a session, these streams can be tagged with a number of identifiers, including CNAMEs and MediaStream Identification (MSID) [RFC8830]. Unfortunately, none of these have the proper ordinality to refer to an individual stream; all such identifiers can appear in more than one stream at a time. While approaches that use unique payload types (PTs) per stream have been used in some applications, this is a semantic overloading of that field, and one for which its size is inadequate: in moderately complex systems that use PT to uniquely identify every potential combination of codec configuration and unique stream, it is possible to simply run out of values.

To address this situation, we define a new RTCP Stream Identifier Source Description (SDDES) identifier, RtpStreamId, that uniquely identifies a single RTP stream. A key motivator for defining this identifier is the ability to differentiate among different encodings of a single source stream that are sent simultaneously (i.e., simulcast). This need for unique identification extends to dependent streams (e.g., where layers used by a layered codec are transmitted on separate streams).

At the same time, when redundancy RTP streams are in use, we also need an identifier that connects such streams to the RTP stream for which they are providing redundancy. For this purpose, we define an additional SDDES identifier, RepairedRtpStreamId. This identifier can appear only in packets associated with a redundancy RTP stream. They carry the same value as the RtpStreamId of the RTP stream that the redundant RTP stream is correcting.

## 2. Terminology

In this document, the terms "source stream", "RTP stream", "source RTP stream", "dependent stream", "received RTP stream", and "redundancy RTP stream" are used as defined in [RFC7656].

The following acronyms are also used:

- \* CNAME: Canonical Endpoint Identifier, defined in [RFC3550]

- \* MID: Media Identification, defined in [RFC8843]
- \* MSID: MediaStream Identification, defined in [RFC8830]
- \* RTCP: Real-time Transport Control Protocol, defined in [RFC3550]
- \* RTP: Real-time Transport Protocol, defined in [RFC3550]
- \* SDES: Source Description, defined in [RFC3550]
- \* SSRC: Synchronization Source, defined in [RFC3550]

### 3. Usage of RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId in RTP and RTCP

The RTP fixed header includes the payload type number and the SSRC values of the RTP stream. RTP defines how to demultiplex streams within an RTP session; however, in some use cases, applications need further identifiers in order to effectively map the individual RTP streams to their equivalent payload configurations in the SDP.

This specification defines two new RTCP SDES items [RFC3550]. The first item is "RtpStreamId", which is used to carry RTP stream identifiers within RTCP SDES packets. This makes it possible for a receiver to associate received RTP packets (identifying the RTP stream) with a media description having the format constraint specified. The second is "RepairedRtpStreamId", which can be used in redundancy RTP streams to indicate the RTP stream repaired by a redundancy RTP stream.

To be clear: the value carried in a RepairedRtpStreamId will always match the RtpStreamId value from another RTP stream in the same session. For example, if a source RTP stream is identified by RtpStreamId "A", then any redundancy RTP stream that repairs that source RTP stream will contain a RepairedRtpStreamId of "A" (if this mechanism is being used to perform such correlation). These redundant RTP streams may also contain their own unique RtpStreamId.

This specification also uses the RTP header extension for RTCP SDES items [RFC7941] to allow carrying RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId values in RTP packets. This allows correlation at stream startup, or after stream changes where the use of RTCP may not be sufficiently responsive. This speed of response is necessary since, in many cases, the stream cannot be properly processed until it can be identified.

RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId values are scoped by source identifier (e.g., CNAME) and by media session. When the media is multiplexed using the BUNDLE extension [RFC8843], these values are further scoped by their associated MID values. For example: an RtpStreamId of "1" may be present in the stream identified with a CNAME of "1234@example.com" and may also be present in a stream with a CNAME of "5678@example.org", and these would refer to different streams. Similarly, an RtpStreamId of "1" may be present with an MID of "A", and again with a MID of "B", and also refer to two different streams.

Note that the RepairedRtpStreamId mechanism is limited to indicating one repaired stream per redundancy stream. If systems require correlation for schemes in which a redundancy stream contains information used to repair more than one stream, they will have to use a more complex mechanism than the one defined in this specification.

As with all SDP items, RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId are limited to a total of 255 octets in length. RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId are constrained to contain only alphanumeric characters. For avoidance of doubt, the only allowed byte values for these IDs are decimal 48 through 57, 65 through 90, and 97 through 122.

### 3.1. RTCP "RtpStreamId" SDP Extension

```

 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
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|RtpStreamId=12 |      length      | RtpStreamId                      ...
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

The RtpStreamId payload is ASCII encoded and is not null terminated.

### 3.2. RTCP "RepairedRtpStreamId" SDP Extension

```

 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
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|Repaired...=13 |      length      | RepairRtpStreamId                ...
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

The RepairedRtpStreamId payload is ASCII encoded and is not null terminated.

### 3.3. RTP "RtpStreamId" and "RepairedRtpStreamId" Header Extensions

Because recipients of RTP packets will typically need to know which streams they correspond to immediately upon receipt, this specification also defines a means of carrying RtpStreamId and RepairedRtpStreamId identifiers in RTP extension headers, using the technique described in [RFC7941].

As described in that document, the header extension element can be encoded using either the one-byte or two-byte header, and the identification-tag payload is ASCII encoded.

As the identifier is included in an RTP header extension, there should be some consideration given to the packet expansion caused by the identifier. To avoid Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) issues for the RTP packets, the header extension's size needs to be taken into account when encoding media. Note that the set of header extensions included in the packet needs to be padded to the next 32-bit boundary [RFC8285].

In many cases, a one-byte identifier will be sufficient to distinguish streams in a session; implementations are strongly

encouraged to use the shortest identifier that fits their purposes. Implementors are warned, in particular, not to include any information in the identifier that is derived from potentially user-identifying information, such as user ID or IP address. To avoid identification of specific implementations based on their pattern of tag generation, implementations are encouraged to use a simple scheme that starts with the ASCII digit "1", and increments by one for each subsequent identifier.

## 4. IANA Considerations

### 4.1. New RtpStreamId SDDES Item

This document adds the RtpStreamId SDDES item to the IANA "RTP SDDES Item Types" registry as follows:

Value: 12  
Abbrev.: RtpStreamId  
Name: RTP Stream Identifier  
Reference: RFC 8852

### 4.2. New RepairRtpStreamId SDDES Item

This document adds the RepairedRtpStreamId SDDES item to the IANA "RTP SDDES Item Types" registry as follows:

Value: 13  
Abbrev.: RepairedRtpStreamId  
Name: Repaired RTP Stream Identifier  
Reference: RFC 8852

### 4.3. New RtpStreamId Header Extension URI

This document defines a new extension URI in the "RTP SDDES Compact Header Extensions" subregistry of the "RTP Compact Header Extensions" subregistry, as follows:

Extension URI: urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:rtp-stream-id  
Description: RTP Stream Identifier  
Contact: Adam Roach <adam@nostrum.com>  
Reference: RFC 8852

### 4.4. New RepairRtpStreamId Header Extension URI

This document defines a new extension URI in the "RTP SDDES Compact Header Extensions" subregistry of the "RTP Compact Header Extensions" subregistry, as follows:

Extension URI: urn:ietf:params:rtp-hdext:sdes:repaired-rtp-stream-id  
Description: RTP Repaired Stream Identifier  
Contact: Adam Roach <adam@nostrum.com>  
Reference: RFC 8852

## 5. Security Considerations

Although the identifiers defined in this document are limited to be strictly alphanumeric, SDES items have the potential to carry any string. As a consequence, there exists a risk that they might carry privacy-sensitive information. Implementations need to take care when generating identifiers so that they do not contain information that can identify the user or allow for long-term tracking of the device. Following the generation recommendations in Section 3.3 will result in non-instance-specific labels, with only minor fingerprinting possibilities in the total number of used RtpStreamIds and RepairedRtpStreamIds.

Even if the SDES items are generated to convey as little information as possible, implementors are strongly encouraged to encrypt SDES items -- both in RTCP and RTP header extensions -- so as to preserve privacy against third parties.

As the SDES items are used for identification of the RTP streams for different application purposes, it is important that the intended values are received. An attacker, either a third party or malicious RTP middlebox, that removes or changes the values for these SDES items can severely impact the application. The impact can include failure to decode or display the media content of the RTP stream. It can also result in incorrectly attributing media content to identifiers of the media source, such as incorrectly identifying the speaker. To prevent this from occurring due to third-party attacks, integrity and source authentication is needed.

"Options for Securing RTP Sessions" [RFC7201] discusses options for how encryption, integrity, and source authentication can be accomplished.

## 6. References

### 6.1. Normative References

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## 6.2. Informative References

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