Guidelines for Choosing RTCP CNAMEs

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RTCP CNAMEs

- CNAMEs are persistent identifiers for RTP endpoints

  SSRC may change during an RTP session

  CNAME is supposed to be sticky

- CNAMEs should be unique within the session participants

- RFC 3550 recommends to use user@host (or host) as CNAME

  FQDNs (e.g., home.comcast.net) are not necessarily unique

  IPv4 addresses are not necessarily unique, either

- This draft updates guidelines for choosing CNAMEs

Persistent vs. Per-Session CNAMEs

■ A persistent CNAME

  Does not change from session to session

  Assists correlation by network management tools

  Synchronizes multiple related streams

■ A per-Session CNAME

  Is unique from session to session

  Cannot be used for traffic analysis

Both persistent and per-session CNAMEs should still be unique for each RTP endpoint

Generating a CNAME

Persistent CNAMEs

- Pick one method:

  Use IPv6 address for the "host" part

  Use MAC address for the "host" part

  Use UUID for the "host" part

Per-session CNAMEs

- Steps:

  1. Concatenate values of

     RTP endpoint's **initial** SSRC

     Src/dst IP addresses/ports

     A random value

  2. Perform SHA1-HMAC

  3. Truncate the 160-bit output to 96 bits

  4. Convert the 96 bits to ASCII using Base64 encoding

Next Steps

- WGLC?