Abstract

This memo describes a Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) payload format for TTML, an XML based timed text format for live and file based workflows from W3C. This payload format is specifically targeted at live workflows using TTML.

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1.  Introduction

TTML (Timed Text Markup Language)[TTML2] is a media type for
describing timed text such as closed captions (also known as
subtitles) in television workflows or broadcasts as XML. This
document specifies how TTML should be mapped into an RTP stream in
live workflows including, but not restricted to, those described in
the television broadcast oriented EBU-TT Part 3[TECH3370]
specification. This document does not define a media type for TTML
but makes use of the existing application/ttml+xml media type
[TTML-MTPR].

2.  Conventions, Definitions, and Abbreviations

Unless otherwise stated, the term "document" refers to the TTML
document being transmitted in the payload of the RTP packet(s).

The term "word" refers to byte aligned or 32-bit aligned words of
data in a computing sense and not to refer to linguistic words that
might appear in the transported text.
3. Media Format Description

3.1. Relation to Other Text Payload Types

Prior payload types for text are not suited to the carriage of closed
captions in Television Workflows. RFC 4103 for Text Conversation
[RFC4103] is intended for low data rate conversation with its own
session management and minimal formatting capabilities. RFC 4734
Events for Modem, Fax, and Text Telephony Signals [RFC4734] deals in
large parts with the control signalling of facsimile and other
systems. RFC 4396 for 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)
Timed Text [RFC4396] describes the carriage of a timed text format
with much more restricted formatting capabilities than TTML. The
lack of an existing format for TTML or generic XML has necessitated
the creation of this payload format.

3.2. TTML2

TTML2 (Timed Text Markup Language, Version 2) [TTML2] is an XML-based
markup language for describing textual information with associated
timing metadata. One of its primary use cases is the description of
subtitles and closed captions. A number of profiles exist that adapt
TTML2 for use in specific contexts [TTML-MTPR]. These include both
file based and streaming workflows.

4. Payload Format

In addition to the required RTP headers, the payload contains a
section for the TTML document being transmitted (User Data Words),
and a field for the Length of that data. Each RTP payload contains
one or part of one TTML document.

A representation of the payload format for TTML is Figure 1.
Figure 1: RTP Payload Format for TTML

4.1. RTP Header Usage

RTP packet header fields SHALL be interpreted as per RFC 3550 [RFC3550], with the following specifics:

Marker Bit (M): 1 bit
The Marker Bit is set to "1" to indicate the last packet of a document. Otherwise set to "0". Note: The first packet might also be the last.

Timestamp: 32 bits
The RTP Timestamp encodes the time of the text in the packet. The clock frequency used is dependent on the application and is specified in the media type rate parameter as per Section 7.1. Documents spread across multiple packets MUST use the same timestamp but different consecutive Sequence Numbers. Sequential documents MUST NOT use the same timestamp. Because packets do not represent any constant duration, the timestamp cannot be used to directly infer packet loss.

Reserved: 16 bits
These bits are reserved for future use and MUST be set to 0x0.

Length: 16 bits
The length of User Data Words in bytes.

User Data Words: The length of User Data Words MUST match the value specified in the Length field
User Data Words contains the text of the whole document being transmitted or a part of the document being transmitted. Documents using character encodings where characters are not represented by a single byte MUST be serialized in big endian.
order, a.k.a. network byte order. When the document spans more than one RTP packet, the entire document is obtained by concatenating User Data Words from each contributing packet in ascending order of Sequence Number. Note that the length of each data word depends on the character encoding used: for UTF-8 a word is 8 bits, while it is 16 bits for UTF-16.

4.2. Payload Data

Documents carried in User Data Words are encoded in accordance with one of the defined TTML profiles specified in the TTML registry [TTML-MTPR]. These profiles specify the document structure used, systems models, timing, and other considerations.

Additionally, documents carried over RTP MUST conform to the following profile.

4.2.1. TTML Profile for RTP Carriage

This section defines constraints on the content and processing of the TTML payload for RTP carriage.

4.2.1.1. Payload content restrictions

Multiple TTML subtitle streams MUST NOT be interleaved in a single RTP stream.

The TTML document instance MUST use the "media" value of the "ttp:timeBase" parameter attribute on the root element.

This is equivalent to the following TTML2 content profile definition document:
4.2.1.2. Payload processing requirements

If the TTML document payload is assessed to be invalid then it MUST be discarded. When processing a valid document, the following requirements apply.

Each TTML document becomes active at the epoch E. E MUST be set to the RTP Timestamp in the header of the RTP packet carrying the TTML document. Computed TTML media times are offset relative to E.

When processing a sequence of TTML documents each delivered in the same RTP stream, exactly zero or one document SHALL be considered active at each moment in the RTP time line. In the event that a document D_(n-1) with E_(n-1) is active, and document D_(n) is delivered with E_(n) where E_(n-1) < E_(n), processing of D_(n-1) MUST be stopped at E_(n) and processing of D_(n) MUST begin.

When all defined content within a document has ended then processing of the document MAY be stopped. This can be tested by constructing the intermediate synchronic document sequence from the document, as defined by TTML2. If the last intermediate synchronic document in the sequence is both active and contains no region elements, then all defined content within the document has ended.
4.2.1.2.1. TTML Processor profile

4.2.1.2.1. Feature extension designation

This specification defines the following TTML feature extension designation:

- urn:ietf:rfc:XXXX#rtp-relative-media-time

The namespace "urn:ietf:rfc:XXXX" is as defined by [RFC2648].

A TTML content processor supports the "#rtp-relative-media-time" feature extension if it processes media times in accordance with the payload processing requirements specified in this document, i.e. that the epoch E is set to the time equivalent to the RTP Timestamp as detailed above in Section 4.2.1.2.

4.2.1.2.1.2. Processor profile document

The required syntax and semantics declared in the following minimal TTML2 processor profile MUST be supported by the receiver, as signified by those "feature" or "extension" elements whose "value" attribute is set to "required":

...
This document is a minimal TTML2 processor profile definition document intended to express the minimal requirements of a TTML processor able to process TTML delivered over RTP according to RFC XXXX.

Note that this requirement does not imply that the receiver needs to support either TTML1 or TTML2 profile processing, i.e. the TTML2 "#profile-full-version-2" feature or any of its dependent features.

4.2.1.2.1.3. Processor profile signalling

The "codecs" media type parameter MUST specify at least one processor profile. Short codes for TTML profiles are registered at [TTML-MTPR]. The processor profiles specified in "codecs" MUST be compatible with the processor profile specified in this document. Where multiple options exist in "codecs" for possible processor profile combinations (i.e. separated by "|") operator), every permitted option MUST be compatible with the processor profile specified in this document. Where processor profiles other than the one specified in this document are advertised in the "codecs" parameter, the requirements of the processor profile specified in this document MAY be signalled additionally using the "+" operator with its registered short code.

A processor profile (X) is compatible with the processor profile specified here (P) if X includes all the features and extensions in P, identified by their character content, and the "value" attribute
of each is at least as restrictive as the "value" attribute of the feature or extension in P that has the same character content. The term "restrictive" here is as defined in [TTML2] Section 6.

5. Payload Examples

The following is an example of a valid TTML document that may be carried using the payload format described in this document:
6. Congestion Control Considerations

Congestion control for RTP SHALL be used in accordance with [RFC3550], and with any applicable RTP profile: e.g., [RFC3551]. Circuit Breakers [RFC8083] is an update to RTP [RFC3550] that defines criteria for when one is required to stop sending RTP Packet Streams. Applications implementing this standard MUST comply with [RFC8083]
with particular attention paid to Section 4.4 on Media Usability. [RFC8085] provides additional information on the best practices for applying congestion control to UDP streams.

7. Payload Format Parameters

This RTP payload format is identified using the existing application/ttml+xml media type as registered with IANA [IANA] and defined in [TTML-MTPR].

7.1. Clock Rate

The default clock rate for TTML over RTP is 1000Hz. The clock rate SHOULD be included in any advertisements of the RTP stream where possible. This parameter has not been added to the media type definition as it is not applicable to TTML usage other than within RTP streams. In other contexts, timing is defined within the TTML document.

When choosing a clock rate, implementers should consider what other media their TTML streams may be used in conjunction with (e.g. video or audio). It may be appropriate to use the same Synchronization Source and Clock Rate as the related media. As TTML streams may be aperiodic, implementers should also consider the frequency range over which they expect packets to be sent and the temporal resolution required.

7.2. Mapping to SDP

The mapping of the application/ttml+xml media type and its parameters [TTML-MTPR] SHALL be done according to Section 3 of [RFC4855].

o The type name "application" goes in SDP "m=" as the media name.

o The media subtype "ttml+xml" goes in SDP "a=rtpmap" as the encoding name,

o The clock rate also goes in "a=rtpmap" as the clock rate.

Additional format specific parameters as described in the media type specification SHALL be included in the SDP file in "a=fmtp" as a semicolon separated list of "parameter=value" pairs as described in [RFC4855]. The "codecs" parameter MUST be included in the "a=fmtp" line of the SDP file. Specific requirements for the "codecs" parameter are included in Section 4.2.1.2.1.3.
7.2.1. Examples

A sample SDP mapping is as follows:

```
m=application 30000 RTP/AVP 112
a=rtpmap:112 ttml+xml/90000
a=fmtp:112 charset=utf-8; codecs=im1t
```

In this example, a dynamic payload type 112 is used. The 90 kHz RTP timestamp rate is specified in the "a=rtpmap" line after the subtype. The codecs parameter defined in the "a=fmtp" line indicates that the TTML data conforms to IMSC 1 Text profile.

8. IANA Considerations

No IANA action.

9. Security Considerations

RTP packets using the payload format defined in this specification are subject to the security considerations discussed in the RTP specification [RFC3550], and in any applicable RTP profile such as RTP/AVP [RFC3551], RTP/AVPF [RFC4585], RTP/SAVP [RFC3711], or RTP/SAVPF [RFC5124]. However, as "Securing the RTP Protocol Framework: Why RTP Does Not Mandate a Single Media Security Solution" [RFC7202] discusses, it is not an RTP payload format’s responsibility to discuss or mandate what solutions are used to meet the basic security goals like confidentiality, integrity, and source authenticity for RTP in general. This responsibility lays on anyone using RTP in an application. They can find guidance on available security mechanisms and important considerations in "Options for Securing RTP Sessions" [RFC7201]. Applications SHOULD use one or more appropriate strong security mechanisms. The rest of this Security Considerations section discusses the security impacting properties of the payload format itself.

To avoid potential buffer overflow attacks, receivers should take care to validate that the User Data Words in the RTP payload are of the appropriate length (using the Length field).

This payload format places no specific restrictions on the size of TTML documents that may be transmitted. As such, malicious implementations could be used to perform denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. RFC 4732 [RFC4732] provides more information on DoS attacks and describes some mitigation strategies. Implementers should take into consideration that the size and frequency of documents transmitted using this format may vary over time. As such, sender implementations should avoid producing streams that exhibit DoS-like
behaviour and receivers should avoid false identification of a legitimate stream as malicious.

As with other XML types and as noted in RFC 7303 [RFC7303], XML Media Types, Section 10, repeated expansion of maliciously constructed XML entities can be used to consume large amounts of memory, which may cause XML processors in constrained environments to fail.

In addition, because of the extensibility features for TTML and of XML in general, it is possible that "application/ttml+xml" may describe content that has security implications beyond those described here. However, TTML does not provide for any sort of active or executable content, and if the processor follows only the normative semantics of the published specification, this content will be outside TTML namespaces and may be ignored. Only in the case where the processor recognizes and processes the additional content, or where further processing of that content is dispatched to other processors, would security issues potentially arise. And in that case, they would fall outside the domain of this RTP payload format and the application/ttml+xml registration document.

Although not prohibited, there are no expectations that XML signatures or encryption would normally be employed.

Further information related to privacy and security at a document level can be found in TTML 2 Appendix P [TTML2].

10. Acknowledgements

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11. References

11.1. Normative References


11.2. Informative References


Appendix A. RFC Editor Considerations

Note to RFC Editor: This section may be removed after carrying out all the instructions of this section.

The namespace "urn:ietf:rfc:XXXX" is to be replaced with the namespace for this document once it has received an RFC number.

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