

# RTP

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The Real-Time Transport Protocol

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## Overview

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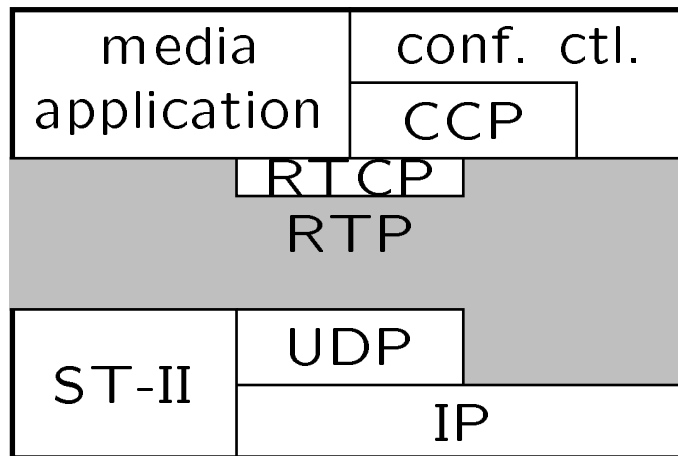
RTP = Transport services for *real-time* applications  
(audio, video, simulation, remote control, ...)

- architecture and concepts
- goals and services
- protocol components:
  - RTP
  - RTCP
- status, future plans

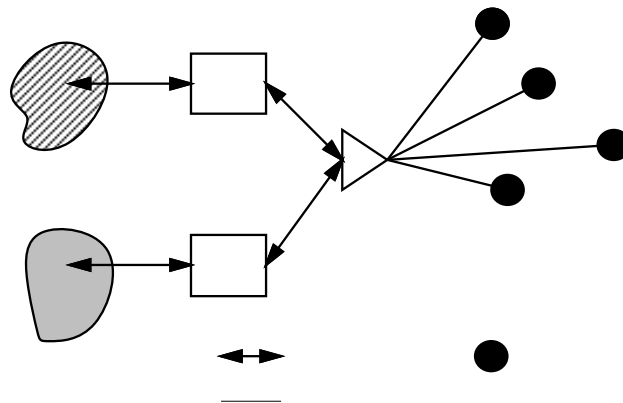
# Architecture and Concepts

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Embedding into Internet protocols:



Gateways, reflectors and end systems:



# Synchronization

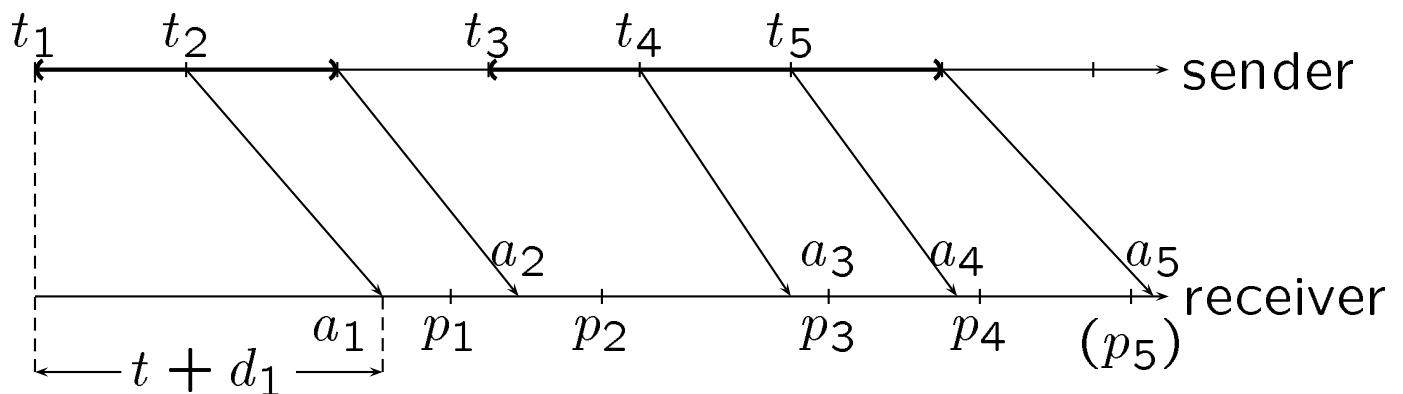
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playout synchronization

intra-media synchronization (simulation)

inter-media synchronization (lip sync)

⇒ use *synchronization units* (voice: talkspurts) to adjust delays to changing network conditions



## Goals

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- content flexibility (not just audio and video)
- extensible  $\Rightarrow$  options
- independent of lower-layer protocols (IP, ST-II, UDP, ...)
- unicast and multicast
- gateway-compatible
- bandwidth efficient  $\Rightarrow$  keep header to 8 bytes
- international (text, encodings)
- processing efficient  $\Rightarrow$  alignment, avoid arithmetic
- implementable with current hardware and operating systems

## Protocol Services

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**RTP:** RT transport protocol (unidirectional):

- framing (if needed)
- identify synchronization source
- transfer media data (unreliably)
- demultiplexing (flows, e.g., combined audio and video)
- synchronization and sequencing support
- next layer (e.g., media) identification

**RTCP:** control protocol (bidirectional):

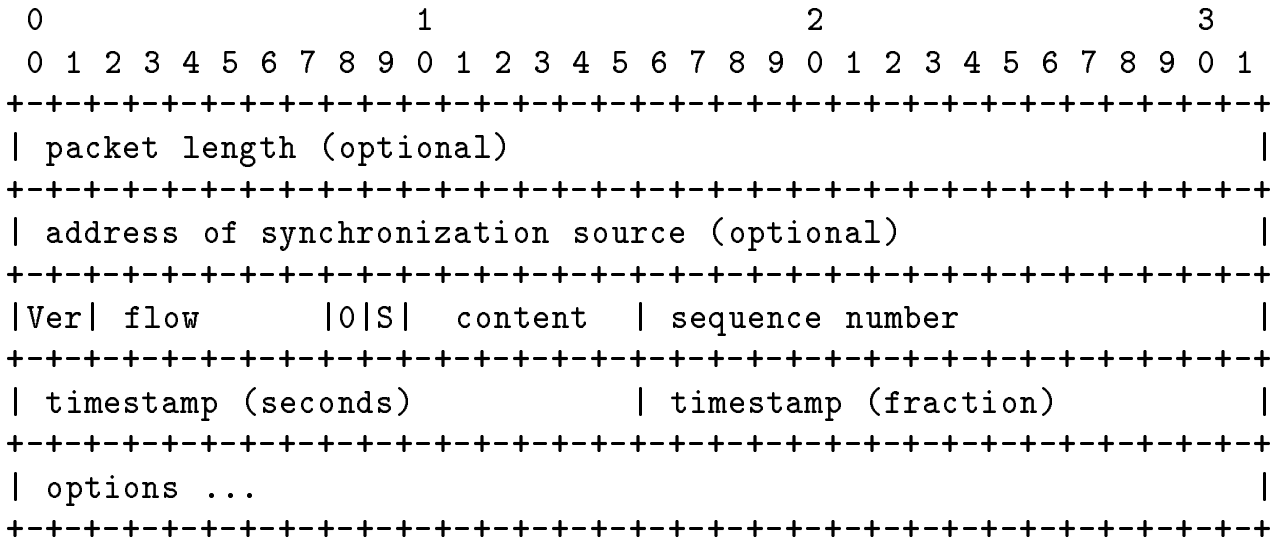
- identify participants
- describe content
- quality-of-service information
- request for retransmission

# RTP

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Optional:

- packet length (for stream oriented transport)
- synchronization source (for reflectors)



**Ver:** version (value: one)

**flow:** flow index (multiplexing)

**content:** index into encoding table

**O:** options present

**S:** synchronization bit (*end* of sync unit)

**option length:** in 32-bit words

**sequence number:** count packets

**timestamp:** fixed point, NTP-format, wallclock time

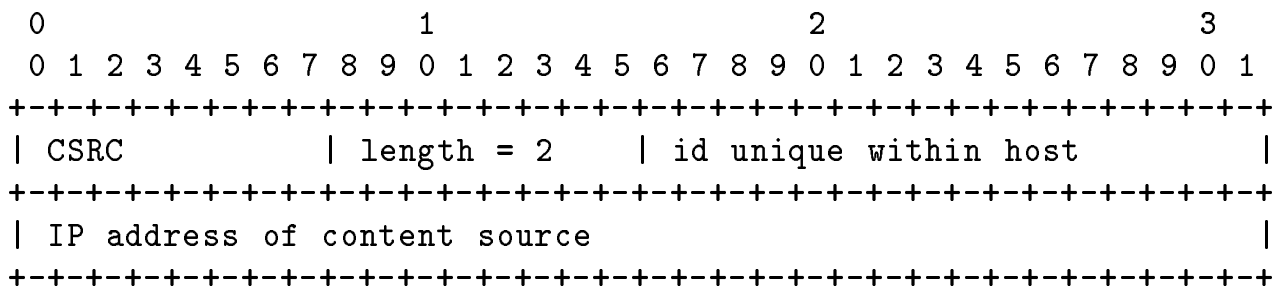
# RTP options

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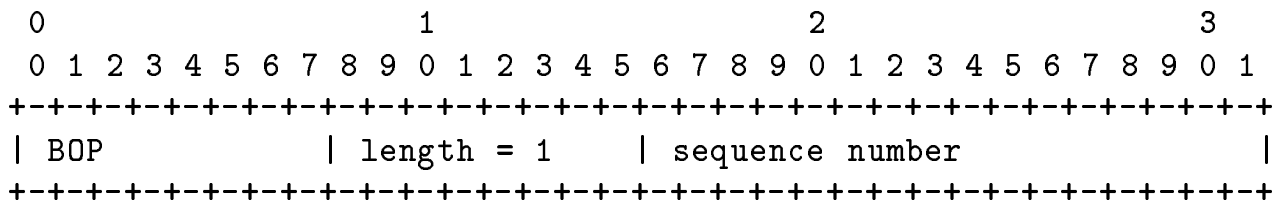
RTP, RTCP options share ...

- same format
- same numbering space

content source identification:



beginning of playout unit:





# RTCP

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- forward direction:
  - CDESC:** content description:
    - map 'content' field into content (media) description
    - port number for reverse control
    - timestamp clock quality
    - content-dependent data
  - SDESC:** source naming (e.g., login name)
  - FDESC:** text describing flow content
  - BYE:** source bids farewell
- reverse direction (from receiver back to source):
  - QOS:** quality of service (packets received, delay range)
  - RTR:** request for retransmission

## Status and Future Plans

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- product of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- audio-video transport (AVT) working group
- process: drafts ✓  $\longrightarrow$  informational RFC, experimental standard  $\xrightarrow{?}$  implementations  $\xrightarrow{?}$  draft standard
- rough consensus at IETF meeting in Washington, D.C. (November 1992)
- four documents:
  1. rationale, design alternatives  $\Rightarrow$  informational RFC
  2. protocol specification  $\Rightarrow$  experimental standard RFC
  3. profile for audio-visual conferences: names and numbering for encodings, meaning of certain header fields, ...  $\Rightarrow$  IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)
  4. implementors agreement about media encodings (H.261 in packets, multichannel audio, codec API, ...)
- re-use parts (naming, format) in conference control, conference server