

RTP

The Real-Time Transport Protocol

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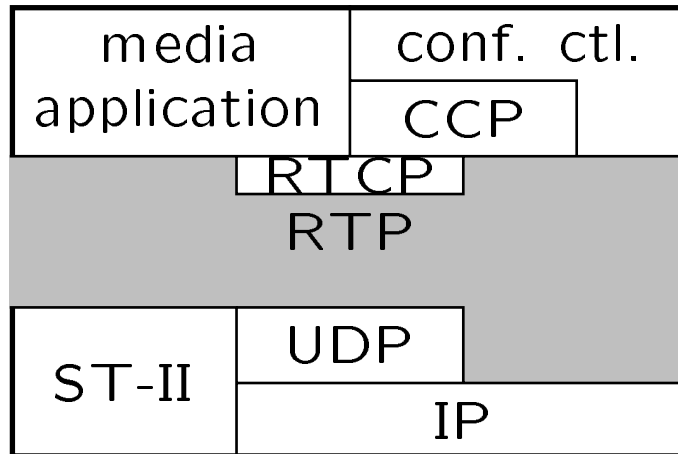
Overview

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

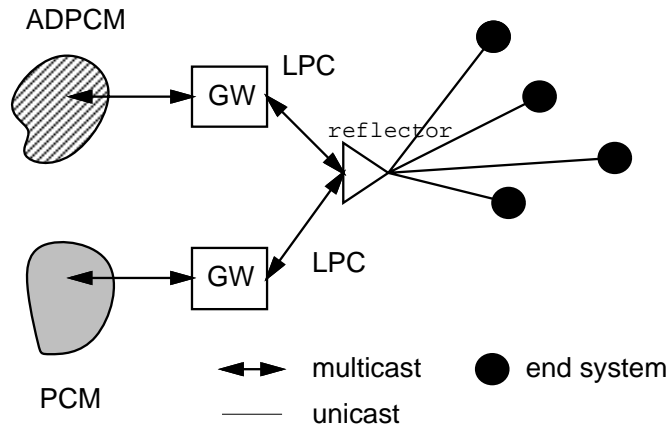
- architecture and concepts
- goals and services
- protocol components:
 - RTP
 - RTCP
- status, future plans

Architecture and Concepts

Embedding into Internet protocols:



Gateways, reflectors and end systems:



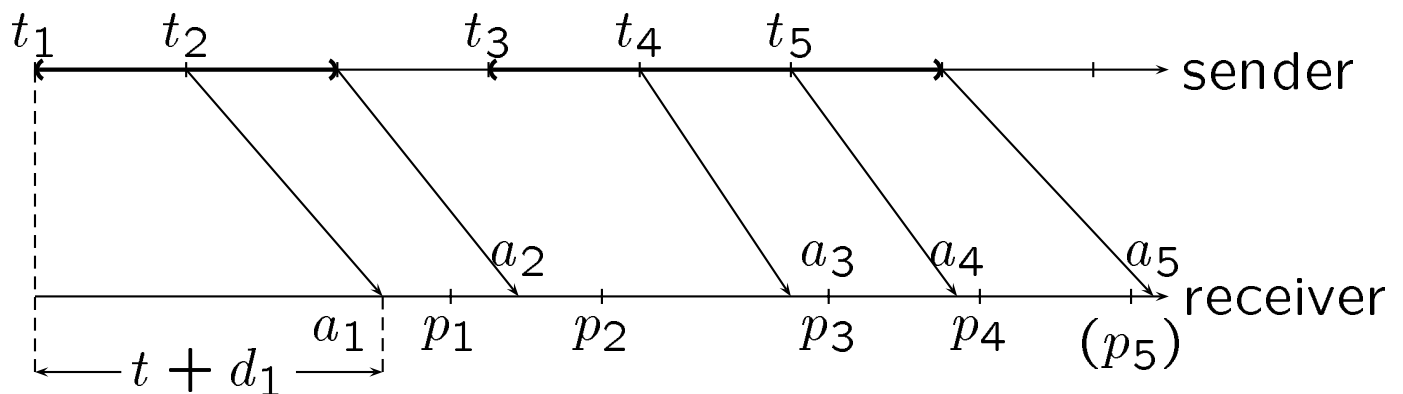
Synchronization

playout synchronization

intra-media synchronization (simulation)

inter-media synchronization (lip sync)

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



Goals

- 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

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

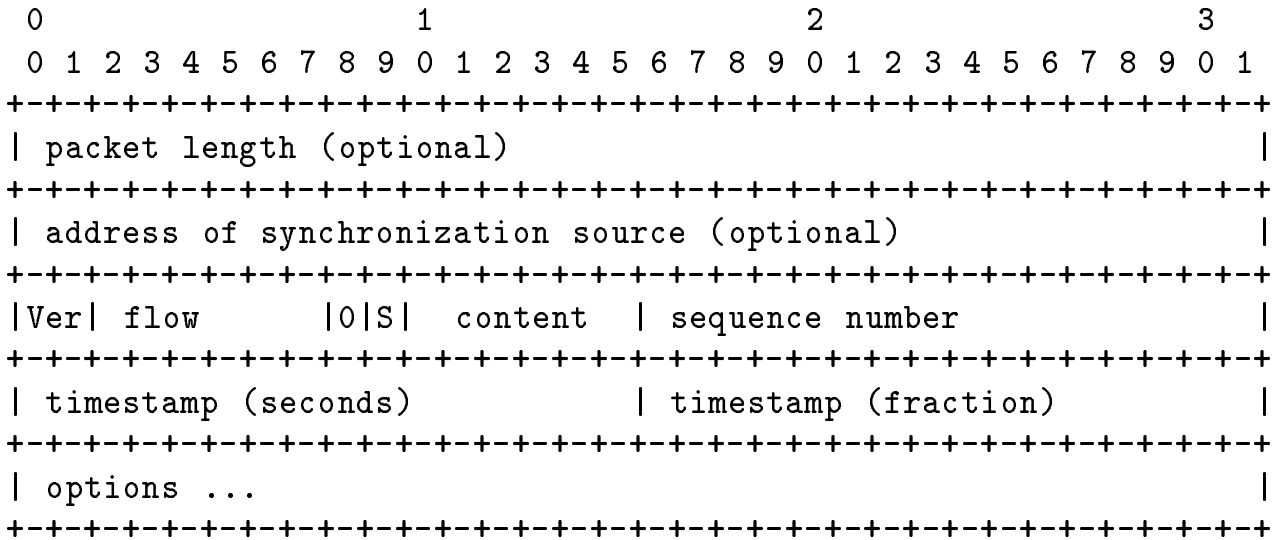
RTCP: control protocol (bidirectional):

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

RTP

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

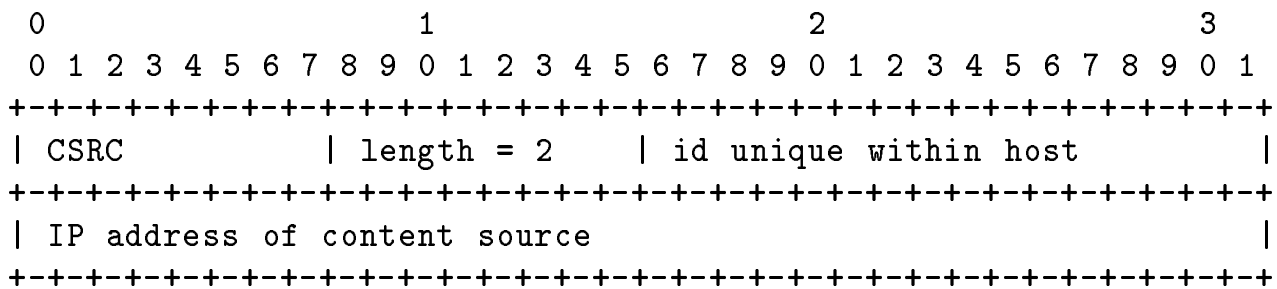
timestamp: fixed point, NTP-format, wallclock time

RTP options

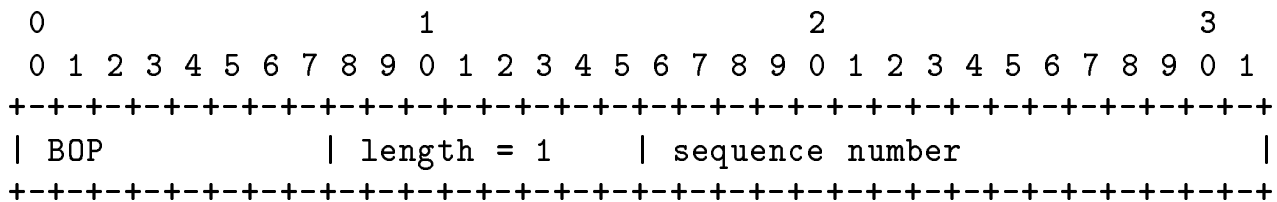
RTP, RTCP options share ...

- same format
- same numbering space

content source identification:



beginning of playout unit:



RTCP

- 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

- 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