



# Communication Networks II

## Multimedia Communications / QoS

### Specific Topics: RTP, RTCP

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# Scope

<b>KN III (Mobile Networking), Distributed Multimedia Systems (MM I and MM II), Telecooperation II,III. ...; Embedded Systems</b>								
L5	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Terminal access</b>	<b>File access</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Web</b>	<b>Peer-to- Peer</b>	<b>Inst.-Msg.</b>	<b>IP-Tel.</b>
	<b>Application Layer (Anwendung)</b>							<b>SIP &amp; H.323</b>
L4	<b>Transport Layer (Transport)</b>	<b>Internet: UDP, TCP, SCTP</b>			<b>Netw. Transitions</b>	<b>Security</b>	<b>Addressing</b>	<b>Transport QoS - RTP</b>
L3	<b>Network Layer (Vermittlung)</b>	<b>Internet: IP</b>						<b>Network QoS</b>
L2	<b>Data Link Layer (Sicherung)</b>	<b>LAN, MAN High-Speed LAN</b>						
L1	<b>Physical Layer (Bitübertragung)</b>	<b>Queueing Theory &amp; Network Calculus</b>						
<b>Introduction</b>								
Legend:		<b>KN I</b>			<b>KN II</b>			



# Overview

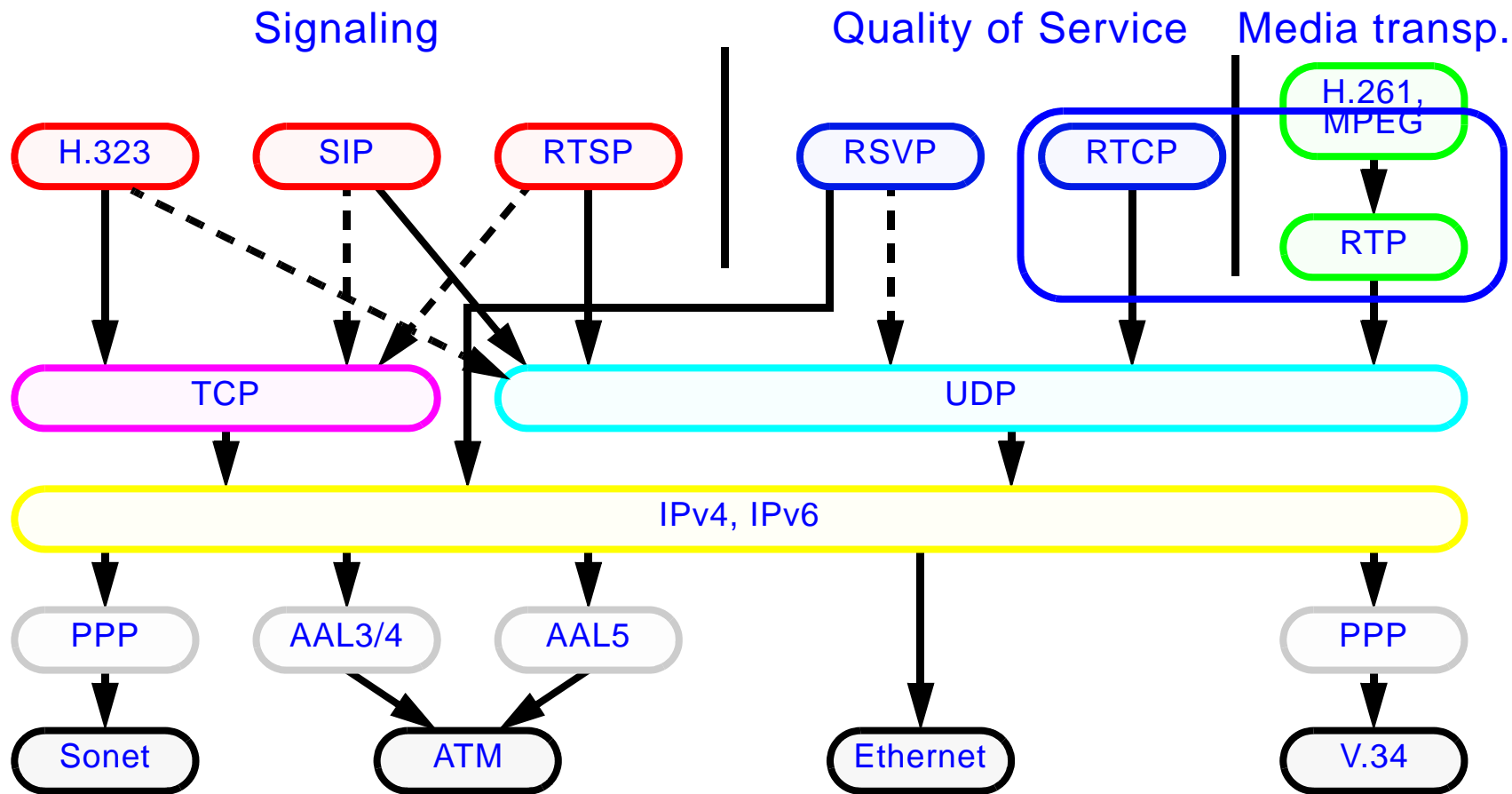
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- 1. Motivation: Real-time and Multimedia Protocols of the Internet**
- 2. RTP + RTCP Duties**
- 3. Packet Format: RTP + RTCP**
- 4. Mixer & Translator**



# 1. Motivation:

## Real-time and Multimedia Protocols of the Internet





# Multimedia Transport Protocols

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## Motivation

- **separate flows for each media stream**
  - simplifies applications
  - allows for different QoS
- **receiver adaptation**
  - buffering to smooth out jitter
    - which usually always exists to some extent
  - timestamp necessary
- **synchronization**
  - of various media streams
  - adapting play-out buffers
- **framing service**
  - splitting media stream into adequate PDUs

⇒ **Real-Time Transport Protocol RTP**

- **see**
  - RFC 1889, RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications
  - RFC 1890, RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control

and around e.g. <http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~hgs/rtp/>



## 2. RTP + RTCP Duties

### Transport Layer

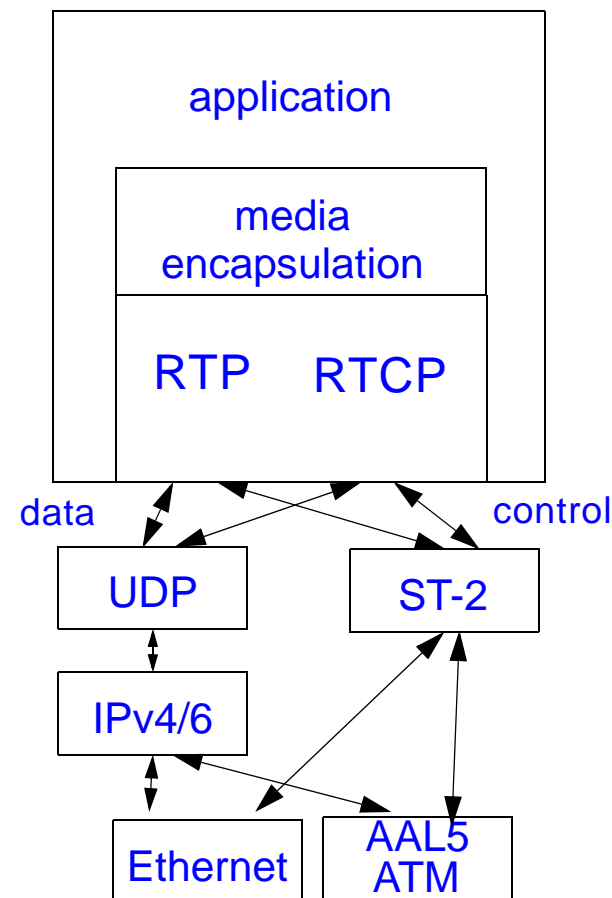
- Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)
- Real-Time Transport Control Protocol

### End-to-end transport functions, but is **NOT**

- a real transport protocol
  - no checksums
  - no multiplexing
- a real-time protocol
  - no reservations
  - no guarantees

### Adds functionality to existing transport protocols

- designed to work with UDP
  - works also with TCP
  - also to work with ATM (AAL5)
- **functions like**
  - session layer (in OSI terminology)
  - integrated with applications





# Real-Time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP)

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## Companion protocol to RTP

- **function:**
  - monitoring QoS
  - to convey information about
    - participants
    - session relationships
- **monitor application performance**
  - feedback to sender about delivery quality, loss, etc.
- **automatic adjustment to overhead**
  - report frequency based on participant count

Typically,

- “RTP does ...” means “RTP with RTCP does ...”



# RTP with RTCP Functions

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**RTP with RTCP provide:**

- **support for transmission of real-time data**
- **over multicast or unicast network services**

**functional basis for this:**

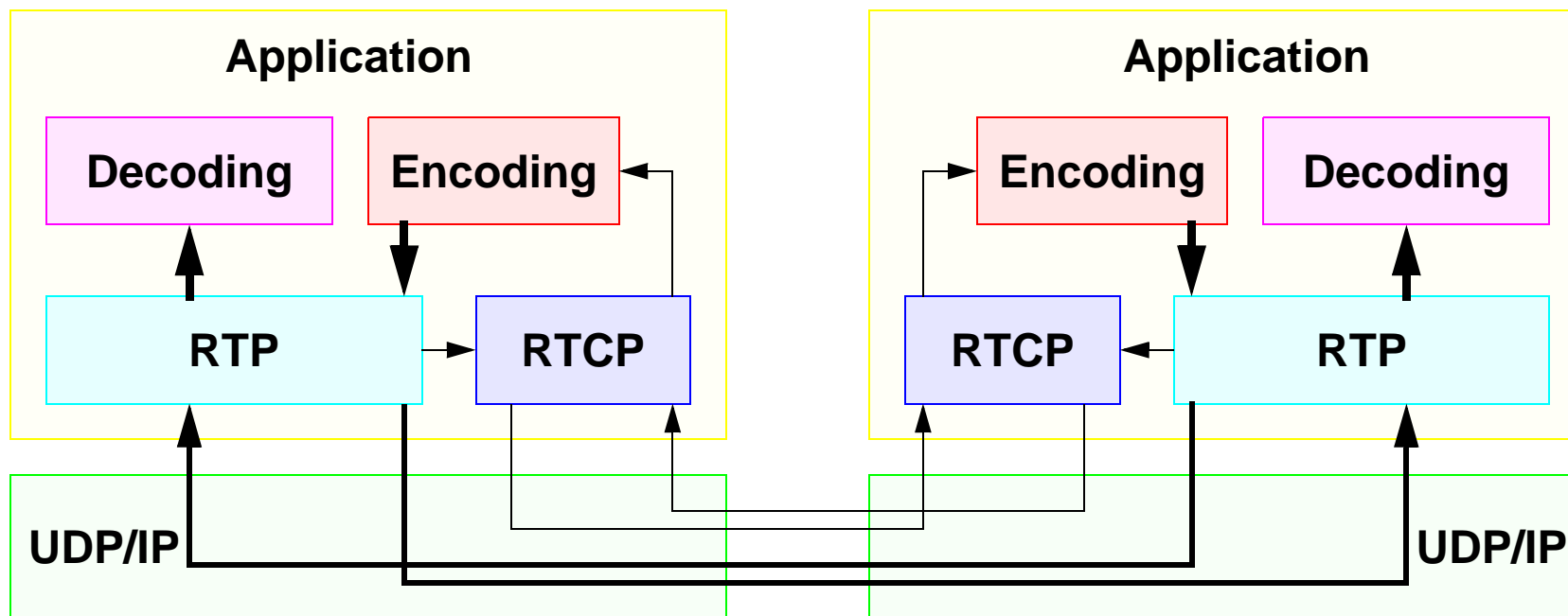
- **sequence numbering**
- **determination of media encoding,** i.e. payload type identification
- **source identification (process),** i.e. payload type identification
- **synchronization**
- **framing i.e. follows principle of**
  - application level framing and
  - integrated layer processing
- **error detection,** i.e. delivery monitoring
- **encryption**
- **timing,** i.e. time stamping
- **unicast and multicast support**
- **support for stream “translation” and “mixing”**





# RTP+RTCP: Quality Control

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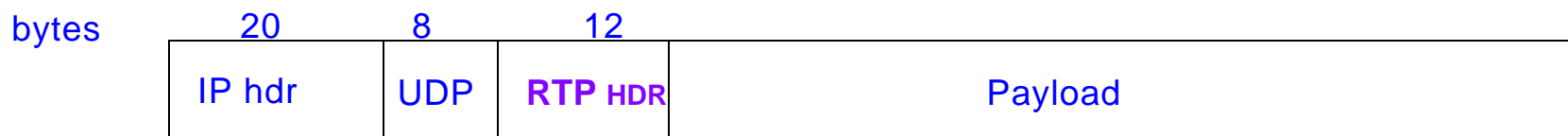
## Component interoperations for control of quality

- evaluation of sender and receiver reports
- modification or encoding schemes and parameters
- adaptation of transmission rates



# 3. Packet Format: RTP + RTCP

## Header structure



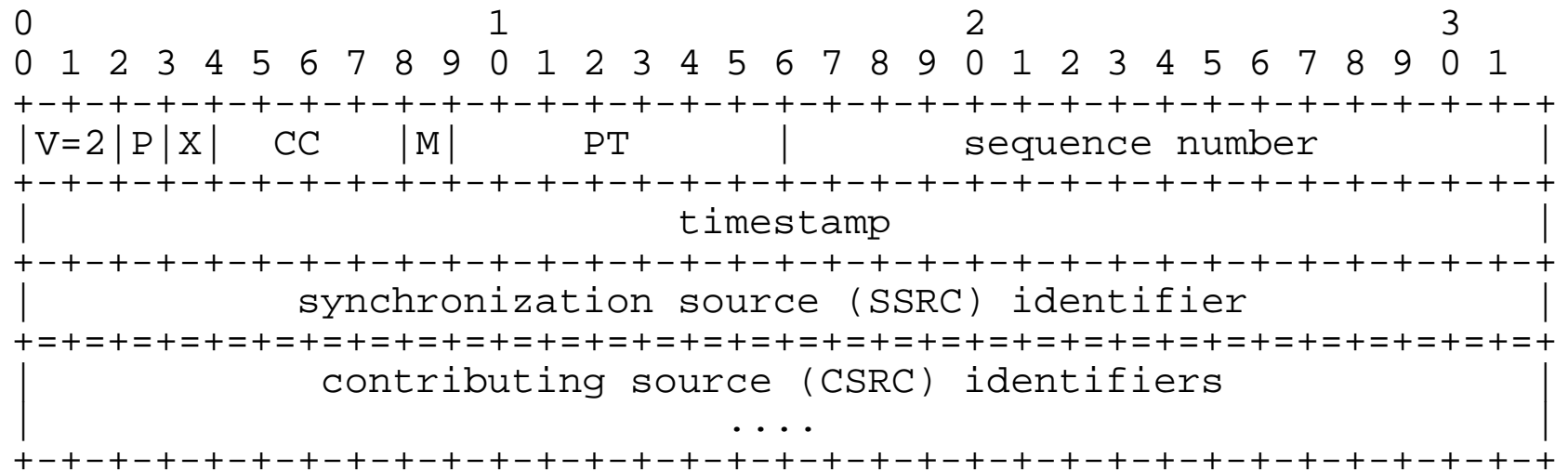
## Uses (most commonly) UDP

- simple
- unreliable
- connectionless
- multicast
- **RTPC to control the stream**
  - media encoding with profiles

RTP Profile	Media Enc.	Bits/Sample	Samp.Rate	Packet Rate
0	PCM $\mu$ Law	8	variable	
6	DVI14	4	16 kHz	20 ms
9	G.722	8	16 kHz	20 ms



# RTP Header



- V** 2 bit – Version number (2)
- P** 1 bit – Padding (last byte contains information how many padding bytes are inserted)
- X** 1 bit – Extension (extension header inserted)
- CC** 4 bit – CSRC Count (-Number of mixed Sources- max. 15)
- M** 1 bit – Marker (payload profile dependent; e.g., frame-boundaries)
- PT** 7 bit – Payload Type
- Sequence number** 16 bit
- Timestamp** 32 Bit - timestamp of SSRC
- SSRC** 32 Bit – synchronization source (random number),  
identification of sender, whose timestamp is master time stamp
- CSRC** 32 Bit – list of identifiers of those contributing to (mixed) packet

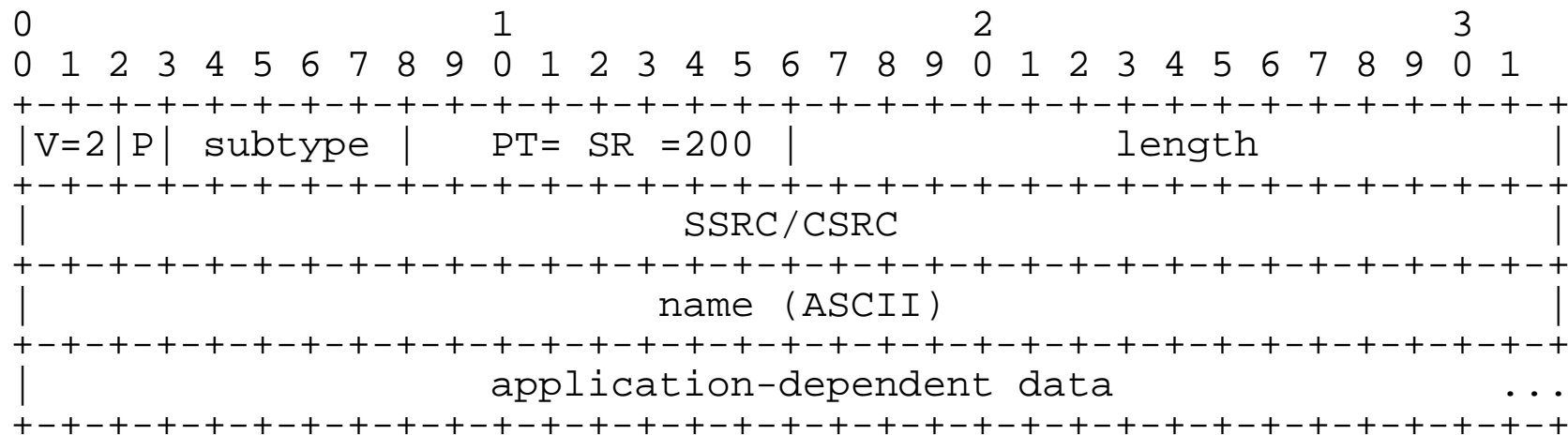


# RTCP Packets

## Characteristics

- **periodic control packets**
- **quality control**
- **participants list**
- **occupies only a fraction of the used bandwidth**

## Header



- **non application specific, e.g.**

**SR**      **Sender Report (statistics from active senders: bytes sent -> estimate rate)**

**RR**      **Receiver Report (statistics from receivers)**

**SDES**    **Source Descriptions (Canonical Name = user@host; name, email, location, ...)**

**BYE**     **explicit leave**

- **application/media specific**

**APP**    **extensions, application specific**



# RTP Profiles - Payload Type

## RTPC to control the stream

- media encoding with profiles

## Payload type identification

RTP Profile	Media Enc.	Bits/Sample	Samp.Rate	Packet Rate
0	PCM $\mu$ Law	8	variable	
6	DVI14	4	16 kHz	20 ms
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- each content encoding needs its coding specification
- defines a set of payload type codes and their mapping to payload formats
  - H.261, H.263, H.263+ (ITU-T), Real, ..
  - Motion JPEG, MPEG1 & MPEG2, Bundled MPEG, CellB video encoding
  - BT.656-3 encoding
  - HTTP encoding
  - ASF (Advanced Streaming Format)
  - DTMF (dial tone multiple frequency) Digits
  - Layered Multimedia Streams
  - Redudant Encodings Audio Data



## Some details

- **CellB video encoding**

- variable bit-rate video coding scheme
  - "high" quality
  - low bit-rate image
  - at low computational cost.
- bytestream consists of
  - instructional codes and
  - information about the compressed image
- Request for Comment 2029

- **ASF Advanced Streaming Format**

- the payload format for encapsulating Advanced Streaming Format
- extensible file format for synchronized multimedia streams
- not tied to any particular media type or compression scheme
- allows a user to create new media type
  - define a general encapsulation scheme that allows any ASF stream, regardless of its media type, to be sent as an RTP payload
- ASF that do not require reliable transmission.



## 4. Mixer & Translator

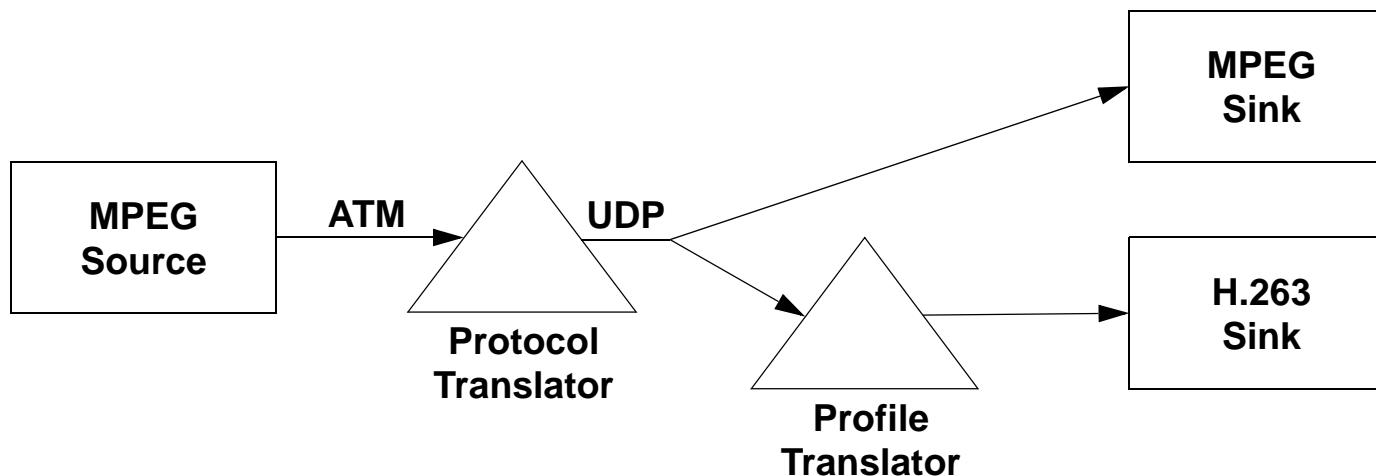
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### Mixer functions

- **reconstructs**
  - constant spacing generated by sender
- **translates**
  - e.g. audio encoding to a lower-bandwidth
- **mixes**
  - reconstructed audio streams into a single stream
- **resynchronizes**
  - incoming audio packets
    - new synchronization source value (SSRC) stored in packet
    - incoming SSRCs are copied into the contributing sync. source list (CSRC)
- **forwards**
  - mixed packet stream



# RTP Translator



- **translation between**
  - IP and other protocols or protocol families
  - e.g., between IP and e.g. Stream Type Protocol ST-2
- **two translators are installed**
  - may change the encoding of data
  - no resynchronization in translators
- **SSRC and CSRC remain unchanged**
  - SSRC synchronization source (random number), identification of sender, whose timestamp is master time stamp
  - CSRC list of identifiers of those contributing to (mixed) packet





# RTP Identifiers

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