

# Introduction to Computer Networks

Real-Time Transport (§6.4.3,  
§7.4.4-7.5.5)



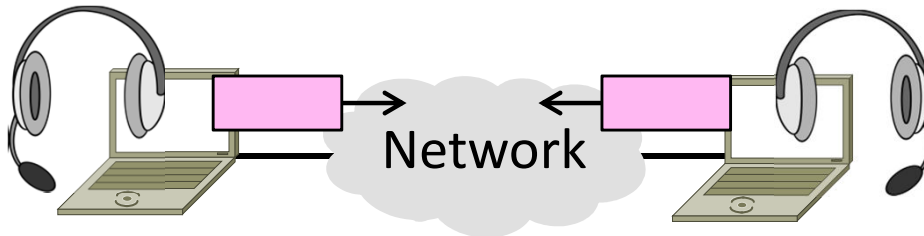
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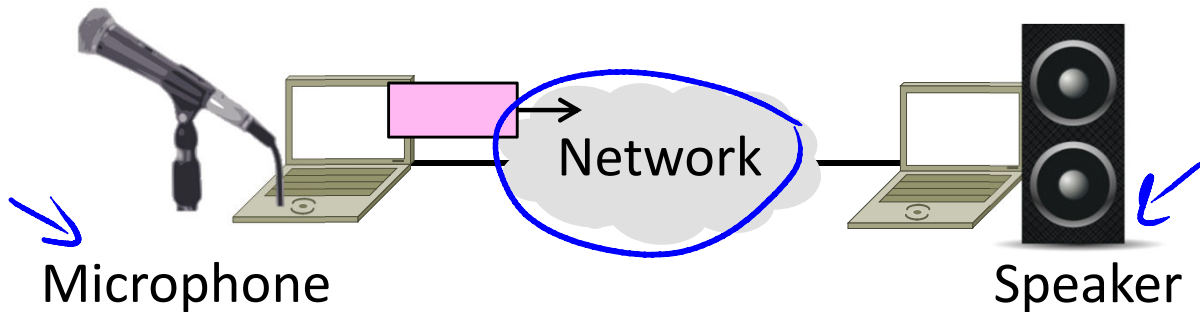
# Topic

- Sending interactive real-time media over the network, e.g., VoIP
  - Using the best effort Internet
  - Playout buffer technique



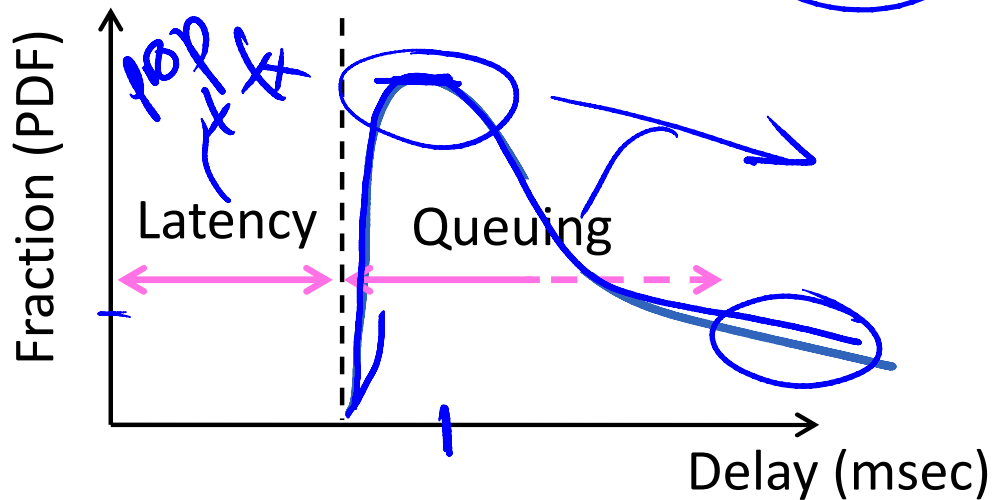
# Challenge – Network Delay

- Consider one direction
  - Constant rate of media is generated at source, later consumed at receiver
  - Network must have enough bandwidth, and adds a delay



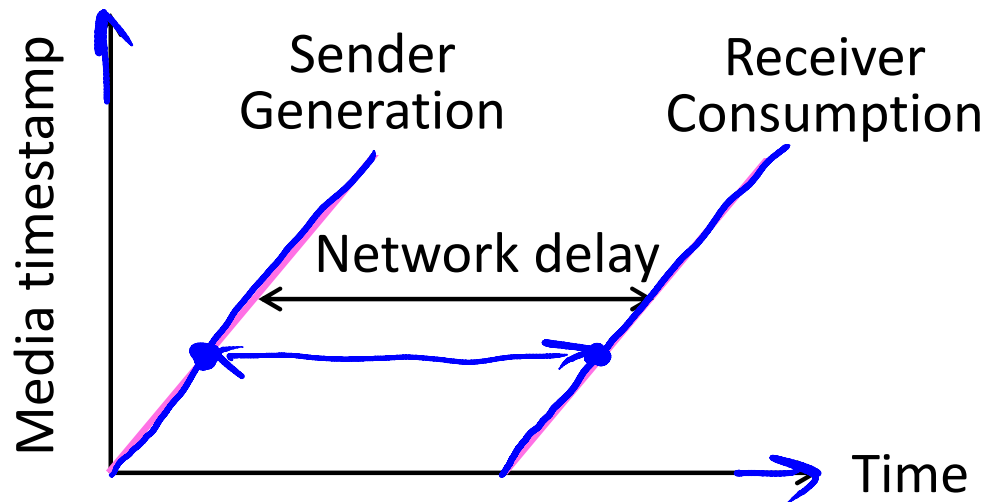
# Network Delay (2)

- Network delay is variable
  - Message latency plus queuing delay
  - Variability in delay is called jitter



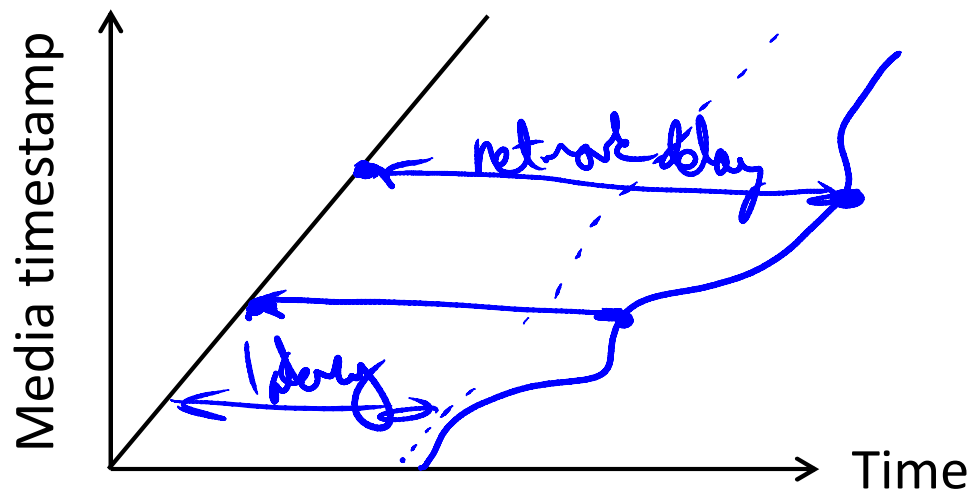
# Playout

- Ideally want fixed, and small network delay for interactivity
  - Emulate the telephone network



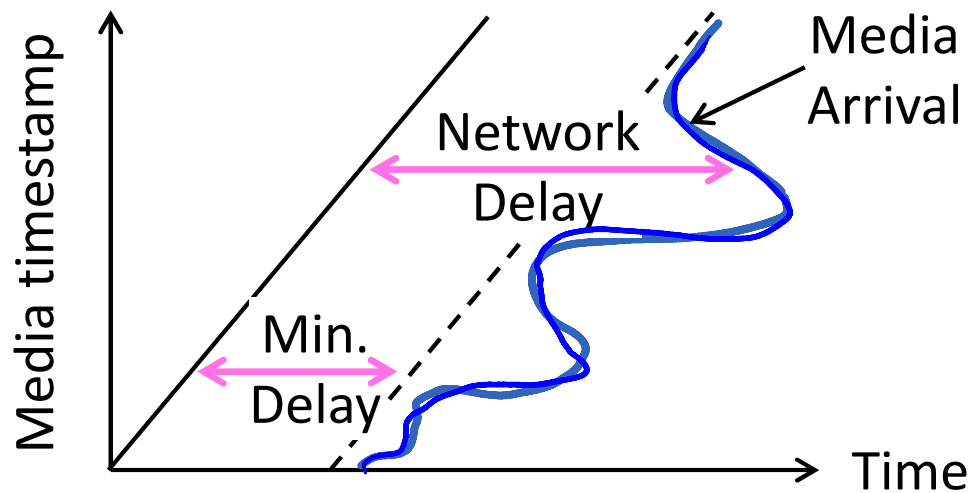
## Playout (2)

- Media arrives at receiver after variable network delay



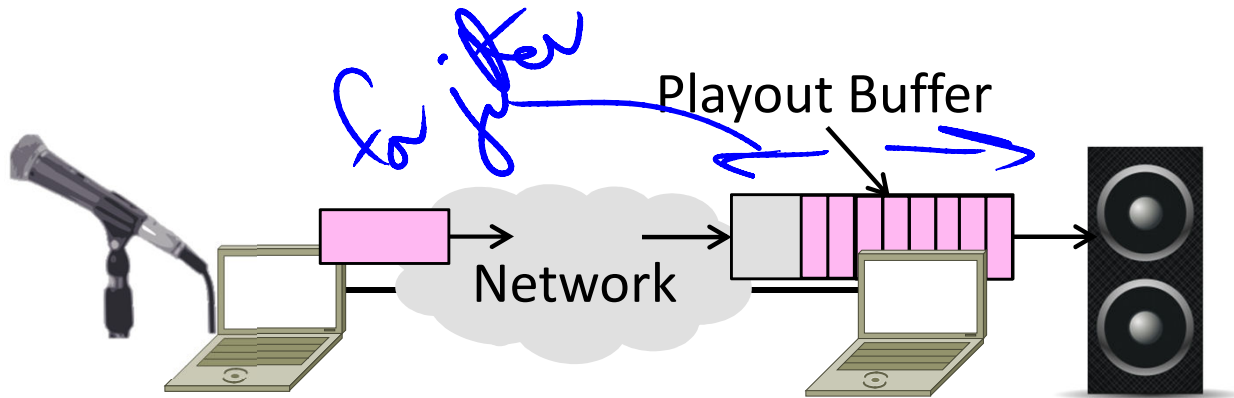
# Playout (3)

- Media arrives at receiver after variable network delay



# Playout Buffer

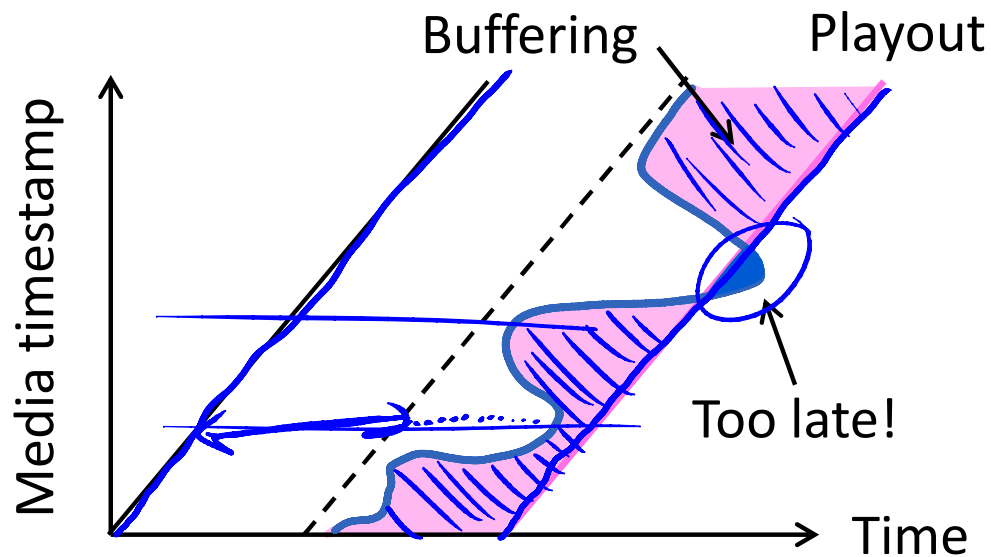
- Put media in playout buffer at receiver until consumption time
  - Smooth out variable network delay





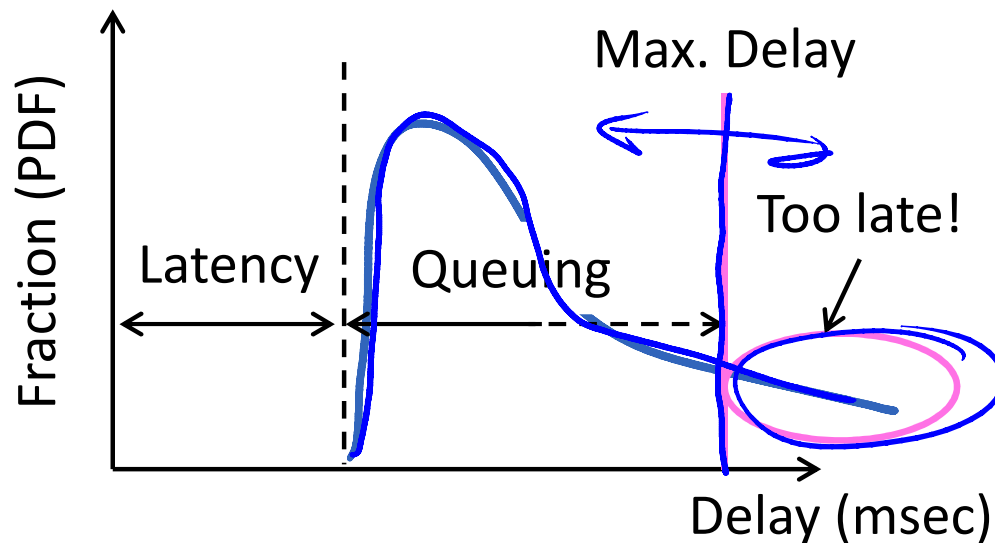
# Playout Buffer (2)

- Media arrival curve determines time in playout buffer and deadline



# Playout Buffer (3)

- Pick largest acceptable network delay to set the playout point



# Playout Buffer (4)

- Tradeoff:
  - Larger acceptable network delay  
→ larger buffer/delay, less loss
  - Smaller acceptable network delay  
→ smaller buffer/delay, more loss
- Typically can't recover loss for interactive, real-time scenario
  - Instead, do without (glitch)

# Components of a Real-Time Session

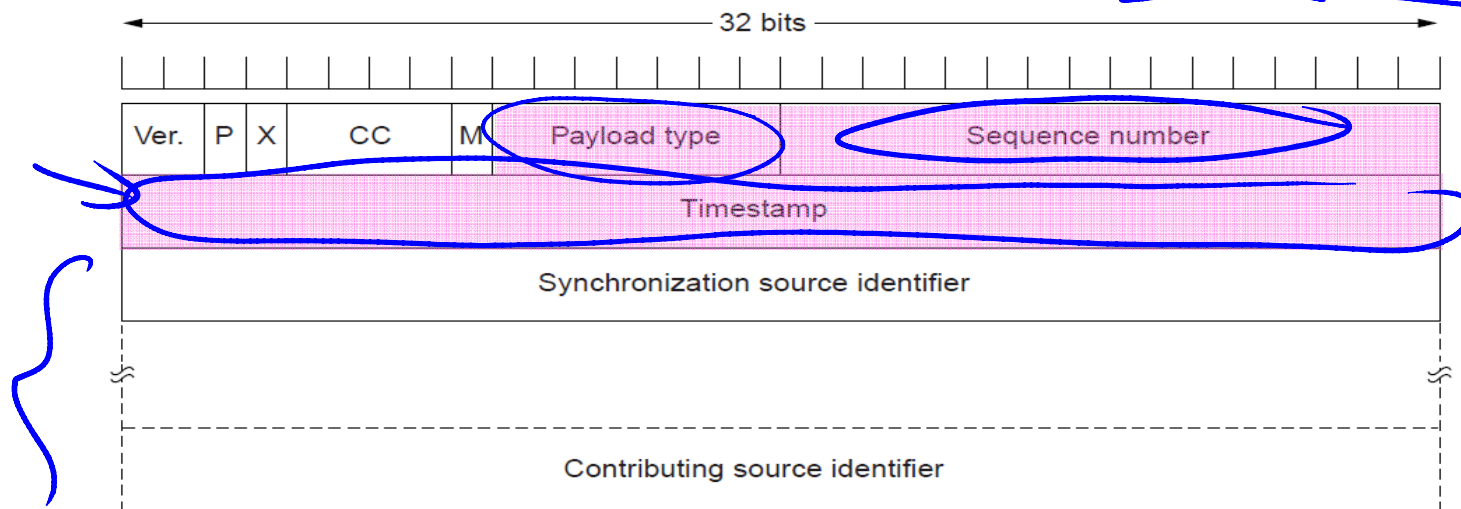
- A call consists of several parts:

- ➡ Call setup, with SIP »
- ➡ Session description, with SDP
- ➡ Media transport, with RTP »
- ➡ Media playout, with buffer

- May have audio/video, multiple parties, mobility, etc.

# RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol)

- Used to carry media on top of best effort UDP (§6.4.3)
  - Header has media format, timestamp, sequence number, etc.
  - Media follows in standard formats, e.g., G.711, MP4

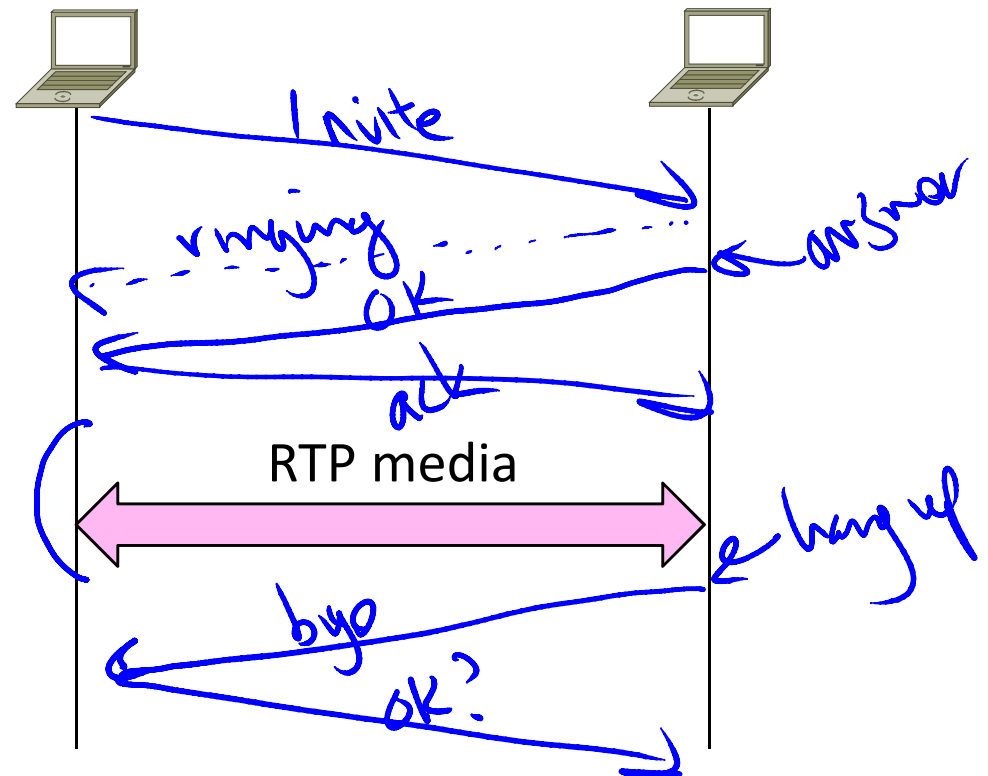


# SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)

- Open protocol for establishing voice and video calls over IP
  - Provides the signaling; media is carried directly with RTP (or other)
- This is not Skype
  - It uses a proprietary protocol ...

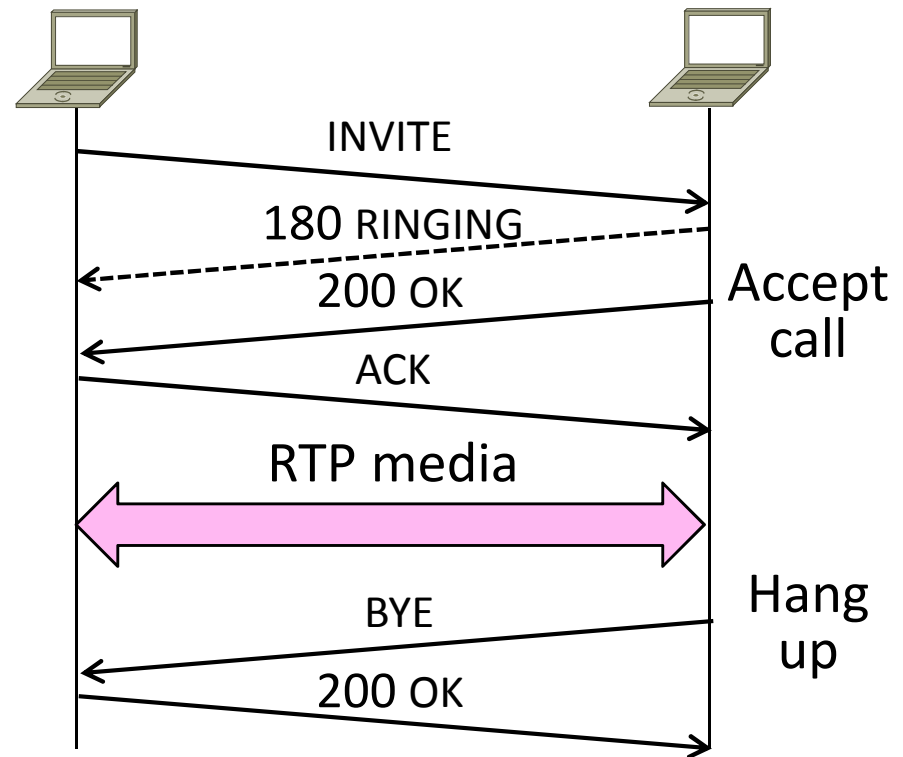
# SIP Signaling

- Signaling for call control
  - Like HTTP, uses simple method/response codes
  - Runs on UDP or TCP
  - SIP proxy servers and registrars provide mobility (not shown)



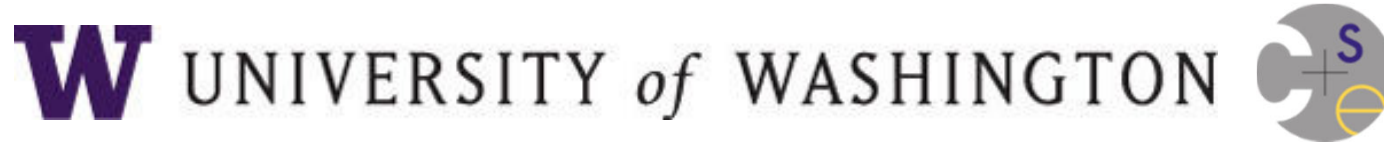
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# END



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