

# RTSP / RTP On-the-Wire Quick Reference

Four protocols carry a surveillance camera's video. Which one does what, what is inside an RTP packet, and how to pick the transport that survives the network.

## Who does what (ONVIF vs RTSP vs RTP)

Protocol	Job	Carries video?
<b>ONVIF</b>	Finds the camera, authenticates, hands over the stream address, configures it	No
<b>RTSP</b>	The remote control: DESCRIBE, SETUP, PLAY, TEARDOWN over TCP port 554	No
<b>RTP</b>	The moving van: carries the compressed video packets across the network	<b>Yes</b>
<b>RTCP</b>	The clipboard: reports delivery quality (loss, jitter) both ways, ~5% overhead	No

## Inside the 12-byte RTP header (RFC 3550 §5.1)

Sequence number (16-bit) -- detects packet loss and restores order. Timestamp (32-bit) -- keeps video smooth and synced with audio. SSRC (32-bit) -- identifies the source stream. Payload type -- names the codec (H.265 / H.264). One video frame is split across many RTP packets; a keyframe of ~80 KB becomes ~58 packets at ~1,400 bytes each, so losing one fragment on UDP can corrupt the whole frame.

## The transport decision (made at RTSP SETUP)

Transport	When to use it	Trade-off
<b>RTP over UDP</b>	Clean, managed LAN	Lowest latency, but blocked by firewall / NAT
<b>RTP interleaved / TCP</b>	Across a firewall or NAT	One connection on 554; retransmit = brief freeze
<b>RTP/RTSP over HTTP(S)</b>	Internet / strict corporate proxies	Passes almost anything; most overhead

## Connection troubleshooting: five checks

Symptom	Likely cause and fix
<b>Plays on the bench, fails on site</b>	UDP blocked by a firewall or NAT. Switch RTP to TCP interleaved, or HTTP tunneling.
<b>Stream freezes for seconds, then resumes</b>	TCP head-of-line blocking after loss. On a clean LAN, UDP avoids the freeze.
<b>Audio drifts out of sync with video</b>	Timestamp / RTCP sync issue. Confirm the camera sends RTCP Sender Reports.
<b>No health / loss data in the VMS</b>	RTCP ignored or blocked. RTCP Receiver Reports are the loss + jitter source.
<b>Camera stops streaming after a while</b>	Half-open RTSP session. Ensure the VMS issues TEARDOWN, not just a dropped socket.

Ports: RTSP TCP 554; RTP/RTCP over UDP (dynamic) or interleaved in 554; HTTP tunnel 80 / 443. Sources: IETF RFC 2326 (RTSP), RFC 3550 (RTP/RTCP), RFC 7826 (RTSP 2.0), RFC 7798 (HEVC payload); ONVIF Streaming Specification. RTCP is recommended at ~5% of media bandwidth.