

Protocols

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NDI

Newtek NDI

NDI stands for **N**etwork **D**evice **I**nterface.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_Device_Interface

Also see NDI page <https://videng.wiki/en/software/VizRT/NDI>

Ports

Port number	Type	Use
5353	UDP	This is the standard port used for mDNS communication and is always used for multicast sending of the current sources onto the network.
5959	TCP	NDI Discovery Server is an optional method to have NDI devices perform discovery. This can be beneficial in large configurations, when you need to connect NDI devices between subnets or if mDNS is blocked.
5960	TCP	This is a TCP port used for remote sources to query this machine and discover all of the sources running on it. This is used for instance when a machine is added by an IP address in the access manager so that from an IP address alone all of the sources currently running on that machine can be discovered automatically.
5961 and up	TCP	These are the base TCP connections used for each NDI stream. For each current connection, at least one port number will be used in this range.

Port number	Type	Use
5960 and up	UDP	In version 5 and above, when using reliable UDP connections it will use a very small number of ports in the range of 5960 for UDP. These port numbers are shared with the TCP connections. Because connection sharing is used in this mode, the number of ports required is very limited and only one port is needed per NDI process running and not one port per NDI connection.
6960 and up	TCP/UDP	When using multi-TCP or UDP receiving, at least one port number in this range will be used for each connection.
7960 and up	TCP/UDP	When using multi-TCP, unicast UDP, or multicast UDP sending, at least one port number in this range will be used for each connection.
Ephemeral	TCP	Legacy to NDI v1 - The current versions (4.6 and later) no longer use any ports in the ephemeral port range.

Audinate Dante

Dante

Dante is a combination of software, hardware, and network protocols that delivers uncompressed, multi-channel, low-latency digital audio (and now video) over a standard Ethernet network. Dante is an acronym for **D**igital **A**udio **N**etwork **T**hrough **E**thernet.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_\(networking\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_(networking))

FAQ

What is the minimum requirement for switches in a Dante network?

While Gigabit switches are recommended, 100Mbps switches may be used in limited scenarios.

For low channel count (<32) applications, a 100Mbps switch may be used as long as it supports proper QoS, and QoS is active. **The use of 100Mbps switches without QoS is not recommended or supported.** For higher channel counts, Gigabit switches are essential. QoS is recommended for Gigabit switches on networks that share data with services other than Dante.

Network Configuration

IGMP Snooping

IGMP v2 / v3 on macOS

IGMP is specified in two commonly used versions: v2 and v3. This difference is most easily seen on current macOS computers that use IGMP v3 on built-in Ethernet ports; these may fail when connected to IGMP v2 switches. An easy workaround is to use an Ethernet adapter, all of which use IGMP v2. <https://www.audinate.com/blog/post/well-intentioned-mishaps-with-igmp-snooping>

Alternately (at the switch level) you can 'Forward All' multicast traffic to the Mac. In effect, that disables IGMP snooping for that port. However, assuming the Mac has a Gigabit port, you should be fine.

Link-Local

“ For Link-Local networks, Dante expects primary interfaces to use the 169.254.x.x range, and secondary interfaces to use the 172.31.x.x range. {.is-info}

“ The primary and secondary interfaces should not share a subnet or IP space. If a Dante device resets to factory default settings it may revert to "Daisy-Chain" mode - meaning it is now bridging your primary and secondary networks instead of offering redundancy - causing multiple interfaces to use the same IP address. {.is-warning}

- IP addresses for each network interface must be unique.
- Dante Primary and Secondary networks must never be physically linked.
- Dante Primary and Secondary addresses must be in different subnets.
- Dante Primary will use the 169.254.x.x subnet when set to auto-configure. This is standard IPv4 protocol and therefore the same behaviour as the Connectivity network.
- Dante Secondary will use the 172.31.x.x subnet when set to auto-configure. This is still a private address within IPv4, and is not reserved exclusively for auto-configuration, making its use for secondary auto-configuration unique to Dante.
- In addition to being configured in different subnets, Dante Primary, Dante Secondary and Connectivity should typically be treated as three physically separate networks, with their own network hardware.

Troubleshooting

Using Wireshark to Troubleshoot Dante Issues

Filters

Filter Multicast

```
(eth.dst[0] & 1)
```

Filter to Port

```
udp.port == 4440
```

Reverse Engineering

“ Some details on this page are derived from packet inspection or other reverse-engineering techniques and are not officially released from Audinate. {.is-warning}

Ports

8700 (UDP)

- Sample rate
- Level control
- Preferred Encoding
- Device Identification (Flash Port Light)

4440

- Get/set subscriptions

- Device latency
- Set/reset channel name
- Rename device

5353 (MDNS)

- Read device encoding
- Read device sample rate
- Read device latency
- Enumerate channel count
- Device discovery
- Device model
- MAC address
- Device manufacturer
- Device version

5353 (244.0.0.251 Multicast)