#### Comet: Low Latency Data For Browsers

Alex Russell
alex@jot.com
Project Lead, The Dojo Toolkit

#### Please Ask Questions and Interrupt

- ► These slides are online at:
  - http://alex.dojotoolkit.org
- ▶ But you didn't come to ETech to read slides

# Ajax is me driven

Social apps are also driven by others

#### Eyes On The User

- ► The goal is <u>responsiveness</u>
- ► Ajax improves responsiveness for:
  - ► Single-user CRUD
  - Write-only interactions
  - Read-only apps where large lag is acceptable
- The web is inherently multi-user
- Ajax is only half the answer

To any user, the server is other users

#### The Multi-User Web

- ► Single interaction updates are not enough
- ► Users in the same "space" need live updates of:
  - Their own changes
  - The changes others make
- ► Updates to context affect available actions
- Stale context may mean the wrong decision

If the web is a conversation...

...then stale context kills

#### Latency Matters

- Conversation mediums are defined by latency, interrupt, and bandwidth
  - ► Snail-mail
  - ► Email
  - ► IRC
  - **SMS**
  - ► IM
  - Phone
  - ► Face-to-face

## Example: Wikis As Conversations

- Wikis are conversation enablers
  - Traditionally medium-to-high latency
  - Not well suited to high-volume changes
- Locking/overwrite issues
- ► Ajax allows more context to go stale
  - What is changing in the Wiki while I edit?
  - Who wants to break my lock?
  - ► Have attachments been added?
  - Is the text of the page itself changing?

## Conversations Are Ordered Events

- Granular interfaces require granular events
  - Granular conversations are more immediate
  - ► IM vs. Email
- Social apps are event busses
- Social web apps just batch changes today
- No effective way to "subscribe" to server events today
- ▶ To fix the context, syndicate the events
- ▶ Does "SOA" ring a bell? How about JMS?

# Broadcast Is Synchronization For "Shared Nothing"



Comet

#### Comet: Server Push Data

- ► New term, old tech
- Unburdened by previous definitions and tools
- Long-lived HTTP connections instead of polling
- Similarities to Ajax:
  - ► No plugins
  - ► "Plain old" HTTP
  - ► **Asynchronous**
  - Broad browser support
  - Payload can be anything textual

## Applications Implementing Comet

- ► GMail + GTalk
- ▶ JotLive
- ► Renkoo
- ▶ Meebo
- ▶ cgi:irc
- ► KnowNow
- ▶ others?

#### Why Now?



Jotspot LIVE

#### Live, group note-t

Five people in a meeting? Take one set of



Check out the latest buzz: our new Gmail chat features



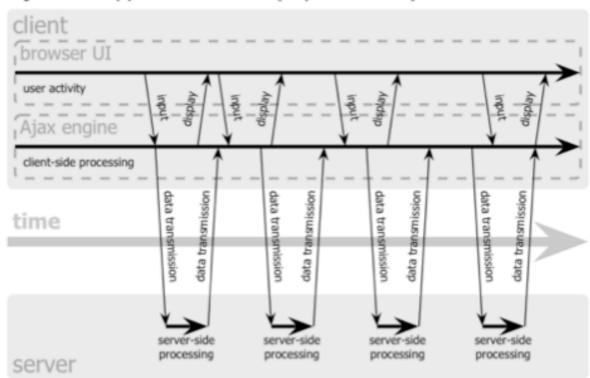




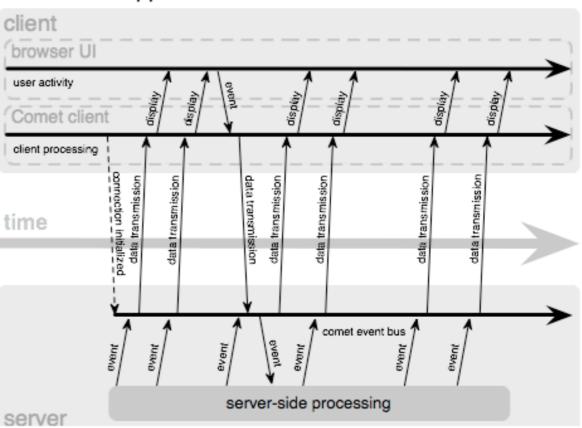
# How Is This Different From Ajax?

Servers push data in addition to clients requesting it

#### Ajax web application model (asynchronous)

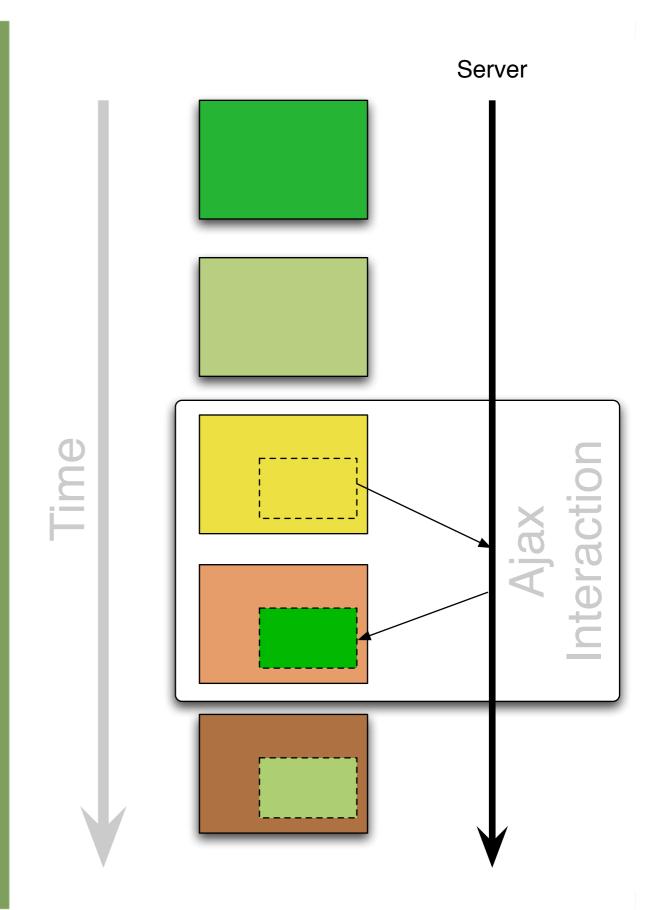


#### Comet web application model



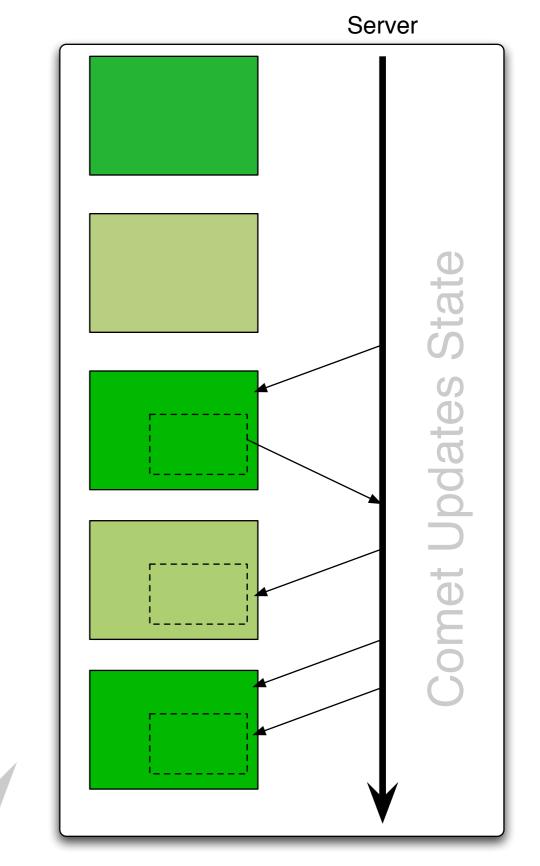
#### Stale Ajax

Context and manipulated content go stale at different rates



#### Keeping Up

Pushing state updates keeps
Ajax interactions and page
context in sync



#### How Comet Fights Lag

- ► Avoids HTTP & TCP/IP set-up and tear-down
- ► Single connection is re-used (in some forms)
- Ajax + Polling latency:
  - ► Time since last polling request +
  - ► TCP and HTTP request setup +
  - Data transmission time/latency
- ► Comet latency:
  - Data transmission time/latency
- Lots of "zombie" connections! (CI0K+ problem)

# Transfer Only Necessary Data, Exactly When It's Most Relevant



#### Implementation Styles

- ► Long-poll
  - Examples: Meebo, Live Page
  - Reconnect after every datagram
  - Server might package multiple datagrams together
  - Simple to implement w/ XMLHTTP object
- Multipart XMLHTTP
  - No known system does this portably today
  - Similar to the forever-frame technique
  - Different delimiters for IE and FF, no Safari

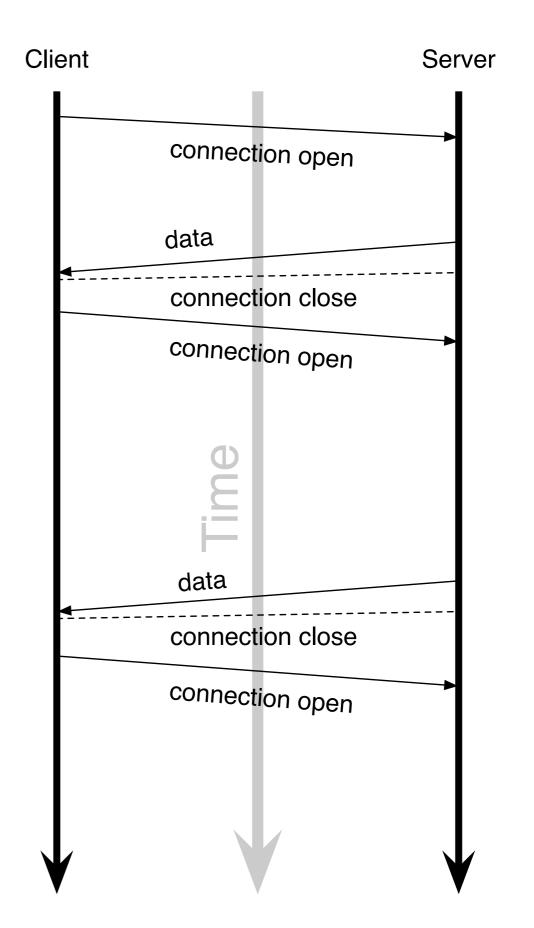
#### Contd.

- ► The "forever frame"
  - ▶ frame or iframe
  - Browser incremental rendering hack
  - <script> blocks sent to iframe are evaluated after some sort of "flush" token tickles the browser
  - ► Highly portable
  - Allows connections to sub-domains
    - document.domain
    - ► Important in designing workable architectures

#### The Long Poll

Data transfer ends the connection

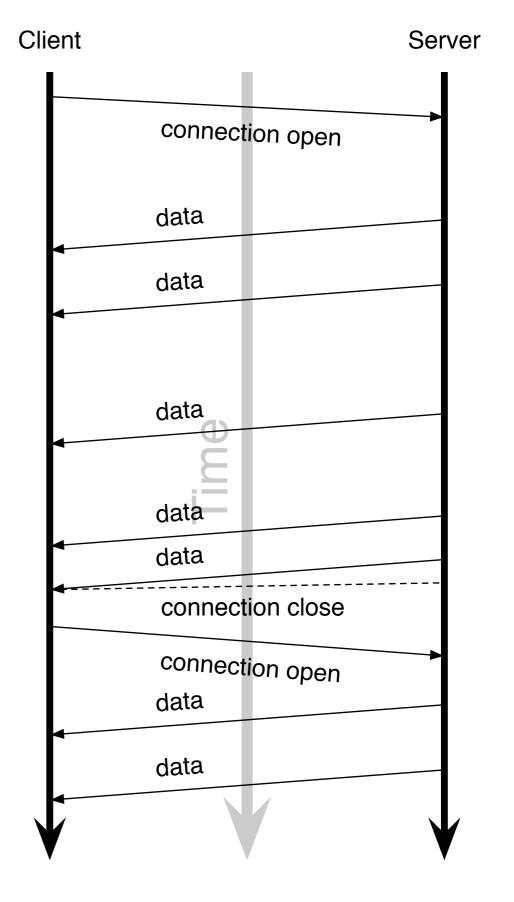
Clients re-connect after every datagram



# Forever Frames and Multipart

Connection only closes on errors or connection "recycling"

Data is encoded in "envelopes"

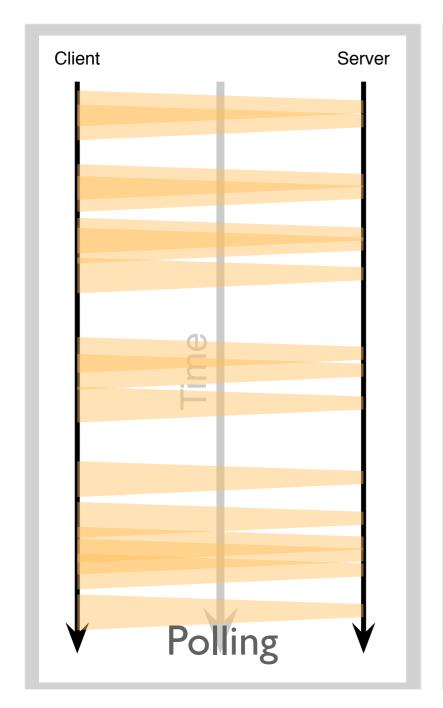


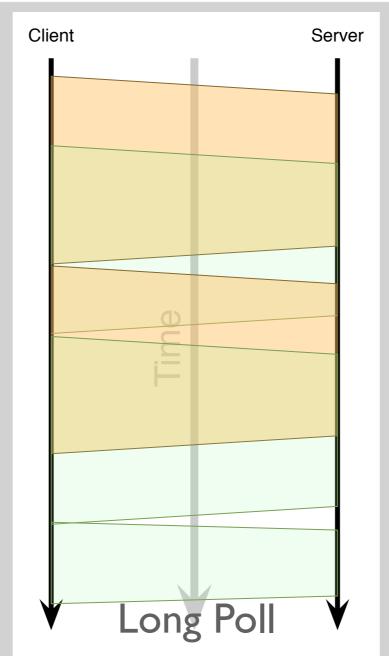


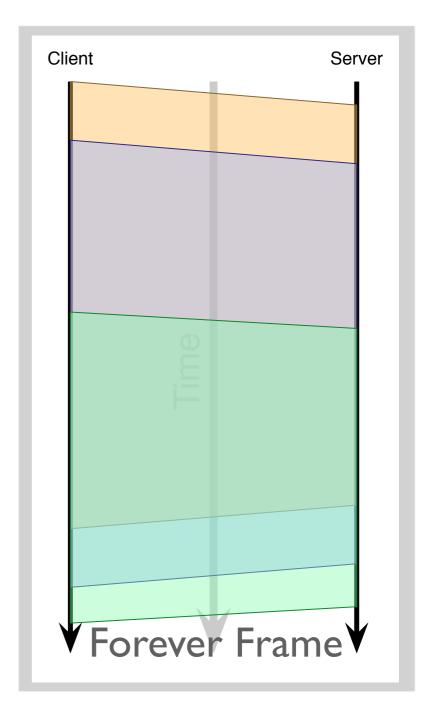
#### Today's Web Servers Won't Cut It

#### Comet Can Reduce Load

- But not on your current web infrastructure
- Polling is a latency/load trade-off
- Comet is an architectural complexity trade-off (today)
- ► Most of todays web servers use threads or processes
  - Threads consume fixed resources per request
  - Do not free them until end of connection
  - Comet does not free connections quickly
  - Polling frees resources quickly, but makes many times as many requests







#### Load Profiles

#### Event-Based Tools

- ► OS level
  - kqueue (FreeBSD)
  - epoll (Linux)
- Network level
  - ► POE (Perl)
  - ► Twisted (Python)
  - ► Yaws (Erlang)
  - event\_mpm (Apache 2.2, unstable)
  - ► Jetty (Java)

# The Two Connection Limit

#### Workarounds

- ► Multiplex!
  - Events for multiple components must come over the same connection
  - Prevent creation of multiple tunnels
- ► DNS hackery
  - document.domain + subdomains, wildcard DNS
- ► Flash
  - XMLSocket + Flash 8 "ExternalInterface"

## Is Comet Good For My App?

- Do users collaborate on shared data?
- Can presence data improve the conversation?
- ► Can your users benefit from "fresher" data?
- ► Can it not be attempted any other way?
  - ► Can my architecture handle it?
- How long do users stay in a single page?
- ▶ If lag is acceptable, can polling work/scale instead?

#### Early Design Lessons

- Work with interaction designers
- Learn from your desktop competition
  - They had the same design problems
- ► Be consistent
- Let users know why the data is changing
- Let users know who changed the data
- Communicate connection failures clearly
- Push data updates, not functionality changes

# Evolution, Not Revolution

# Questions?