

Web 2.0

Lecture 8: Protocols for the Realtime Web

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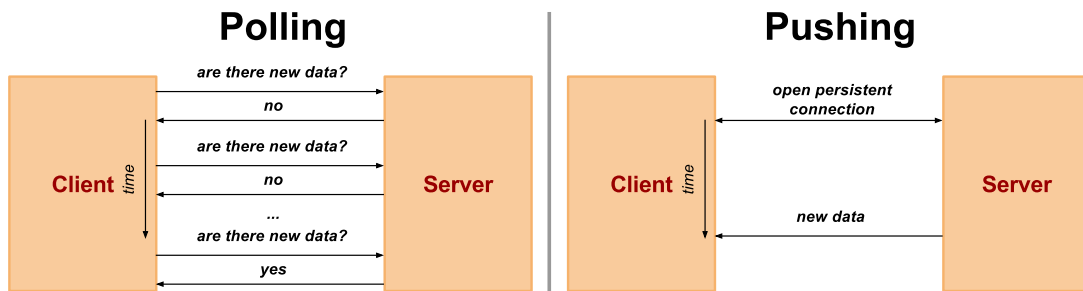


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Overview

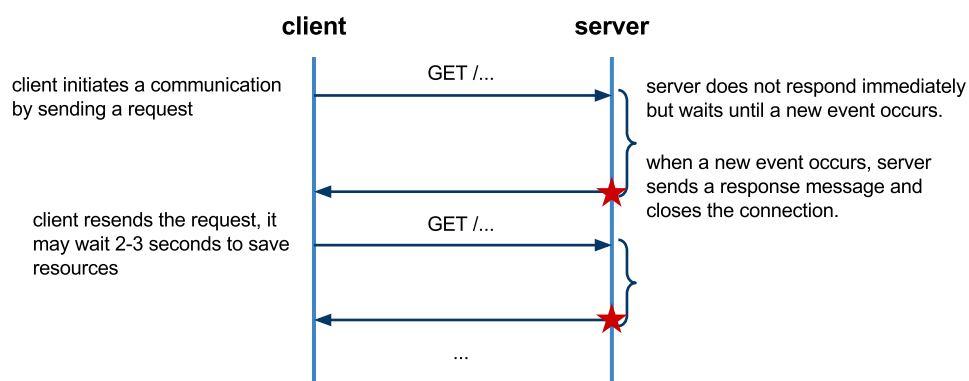
- Long-polling and Streaming
- WebSocket Protocol
- New I/O Model

Pushing and Polling



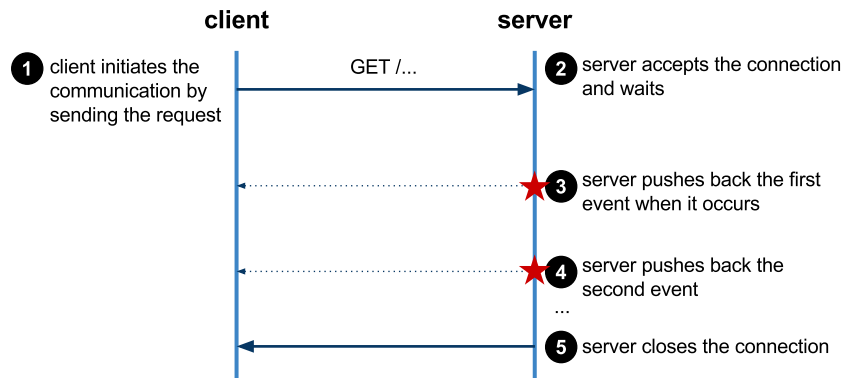
- Conceptual basis in messaging architectures
 - event-driven architectures (EDA)
- **HTTP is a request-response protocol**
 - response cannot be sent without request
 - server cannot initiate the communication
- **Polling** – client periodically checks for updates on the server
- **Pushing** – updates from the server (also called COMET)
 - = **long polling** – server holds the request for some time
 - = **streaming** – server sends updates without closing the socket

HTTP Long Polling



- Server holds long-poll requests
 - server responds when an event or a timeout occurs
 - saves computing resources at the server as well as network resources
 - can be applied over HTTP persistent and non-persistent communication
- Issues:
 - maximum time of the request processing at the server
 - concurrent requests processing at the server

HTTP Streaming



- server defers the response until an event or timeout is available
- when an event is available, server sends it back to client as part of the response; this does not terminate the connection
- server is able to send pieces of response w/o terminating the conn.
 - using **transfer-encoding** header in HTTP 1.1
 - using *End of File* in HTTP 1.0
 - (server omits **content-length** in the response)

Chunked Response

- Transfer encoding **chunked**
 - It allows to send multiple sets of data over a single connection
 - a chunk represents data for the event

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: text/plain
3 Transfer-Encoding: chunked
4
5 25
6 This is the data in the first chunk
7
8 1C
9 and this is the second one
10
11 0
```

- Each chunk starts with hexadecimal value for length
- End of response is marked with the chunk length of 0

- Steps:
 - server sends HTTP headers and the first chunk (step 3)
 - server sends second and subsequent chunk of data (step 4)
 - server terminates the connection (step 5)

Issues with Chunked Response

- Chunks vs. Events
 - *chunks cannot be considered as app messages (events)*
 - *intermediaries might "re-chunk" the message stream*
 - e.g., combining different chunks into a longer one
- Client Buffering
 - *clients may buffer all data chunks before they make the response available to the client application*
- HTTP streaming in browsers
 - *Server-sent events*

Server-Sent Events

- W3C specification
 - *part of HTML5 specs, see Server-Sent Events [🔗](#)*
 - *API to handle HTTP streaming in browsers by using DOM events*
 - *transparent to underlying HTTP streaming mechanism*
 - *can use both chunked messages and EOF*
 - *same origin policy applies*
- **EventSource** interface
 - *event handlers: **onopen**, **onmessage**, **onerror***
 - *constructor **EventSource(url)** – creates and opens the stream*
 - *method **close()** – closes the connection*
 - *attribute **readyState***
 - **CONNECTING** – *The connection has not yet been established, or it was closed and the user agent is reconnecting.*
 - **OPEN** – *The user agent has an open connection and is dispatching events as it receives them.*
 - **CLOSED** – *The conn. is not open, the user agent is not reconnecting.*

Example

- Initiating **EventSource**

```
1 | if (window.EventSource != null) {  
2 |   var source = new EventSource('your_event_stream.php');  
3 | } else {  
4 |   // Result to xhr polling :(  
5 | }
```

- Defining event handlers

```
1 | source.addEventListener('message', function(e) {  
2 |   // fires when new event occurs, e.data contains the event data  
3 | }, false);  
4 |  
5 | source.addEventListener('open', function(e) {  
6 |   // Connection was opened  
7 | }, false);  
8 |  
9 | source.addEventListener('error', function(e) {  
10 |   if (e.readyState == EventSource.CLOSED) {  
11 |     // Connection was closed  
12 |   }  
13 | }, false);
```

- *when the conn. is closed, the browser reconnects every ~3 seconds*
→ can be changed using **retry** attribute in the message data

Event Stream Format

- Format

- response's **content-type** must be **text/event-stream**
- every line starts with **data:**, event message terminates with 2 **\n** chars.
- every message may have associated **id** (is optional)

```
1 | id: 12345\n  
2 | data: first line\n  
3 | data: second line\n\n
```

- JSON data in multiple lines of the message

```
1 | data: {\n  
2 |   data: "msg": "hello world",\n  
3 |   data: "id": 12345\n  
4 | data: }\n\n
```

- Changing the reconnection time

- *default is 3 seconds*

```
1 | retry: 10000\n  
2 | data: hello world\n\n
```

Server-side implementation

- Java Servlet

– *method doGet*

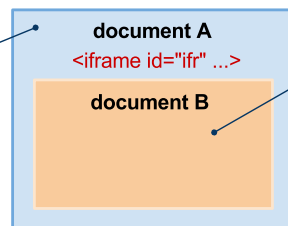
```
1 public void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp)
2     throws IOException {
3
4     // set http headers
5     resp.setContentType("text/event-stream");
6     resp.setHeader("cache-control", "no-cache");
7
8     // current time in milliseconds
9     long ms = System.currentTimeMillis();
10
11    // push data to the client for 20 seconds
12    // client should reconnect when the connection is closed
13    while (System.currentTimeMillis() - ms < 20000) {
14        resp.getWriter().print("data: servlet runs for " +
15                               (System.currentTimeMillis() - ms)/1000 + " seconds.\n\n");
16        resp.getWriter().flush();
17        try {
18            Thread.sleep(4000);
19        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
20            // do nothing;
21        }
22    }
23 }
```

Other Technologies

- Cross-document messaging

script in document A

```
var o=document.getElementById("ifr");
o.contentWindow.postMessage("Hello world",
    "http://example.org/")
```



script in document B

```
window.addEventListener('message', receiver, false);
function receiver(e) {
    if (e.origin == 'http://example.com') {
        if (e.data == 'Hello world') {
            e.source.postMessage('Hello', e.origin);
        } else {
            alert(e.data);
        }
    }
}
```

– *The use of Cross Document Messaging for streaming*

1. The client loads a streaming resource in a hidden **iframe**
2. The server pushes a JavaScript code to the **iframe**
3. The browser executes the code as it arrives from the server
4. The embedded iframe's code posts a message to the upper document

- Channel API

- *Google Technology for streaming API for AppEngine*
- *not based on HTTP streaming*
- *utilizes XMPP capabilities + hidden iframe at client-side*

Overview

- Long-polling and Streaming
- **WebSocket Protocol**
- New I/O Model

WebSocket

- Specifications
 - IETF defines *WebSocket Protocol* [↗](#)
 - W3C defines *WebSocket API* [↗](#)
- Design principles
 - *a new protocol*
 - *browsers, web servers, and proxy servers need to support it*
 - *a layer on top of TCP*
 - *bi-directional communication between client and servers*
 - *low-latency apps without HTTP overhead*
 - *Web origin-based security model for browsers*
 - *same origin policy, cross-origin resource sharing*
 - *support multiple server-side endpoints*
- Two phases
 - *Handshake* – as an **upgrade** of a HTTP connection
 - *data transfer* – the protocol-specific on-the-wire data transfer

Handshake – Request

- Request

- client sends a following HTTP request to upgrade the connection to WebSocket

```
1 GET /chat HTTP/1.1
2 Host: server.example.com
3 Upgrade: websocket
4 Connection: Upgrade
5 Sec-WebSocket-Key: dGh1IHhnbXBsZSBub25jZQ==
6 Sec-WebSocket-Origin: http://example.com
7 Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: chat, superchat
8 Sec-WebSocket-Version: 7
```

- **Connection** – request to upgrade the protocol
 - **Upgrade** – protocol to upgrade to
 - **Sec-WebSocket-Key** – a client key for later validation
 - **Sec-WebSocket-Origin** – origin of the request
 - **Sec-WebSocket-Protocol** – list of sub-protocols that client supports (proprietary)

Handshake – Response

- Response

- server accepts the request and responds as follows

```
1 HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols
2 Upgrade: websocket
3 Connection: Upgrade
4 Sec-WebSocket-Accept: s3pPLMBiTxaQ9kYGzzhZRbK+x0o=
5 Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: chat
```

- **101 Switching Protocols** – status code for a successful upgrade
 - **Sec-WebSocket-Protocol** – a sub-protocol that the server selected from the list of protocols in the request
 - **Sec-WebSocket-Accept** – a key to prove it has received a client WebSocket handshake request
 - Formula to compute **Sec-WebSocket-Accept**

```
1 Sec-WebSocket-Accept = Base64Encode(SHA-1(Sec-WebSocket-Key +
2 "258EAF5-E914-47DA-95CA-C5AB0DC85B11"))
```

- **SHA-1** – hashing function
 - **Base64Encode** – Base64 encoding function
 - **"258EAF5-E914-47DA-95CA-C5AB0DC85B11"** – magic number

Data Transfer

- After successful handshake
 - *socket between the client and the "resource" at the server is established*
 - *client and the server can both read and write from/to the socket*
 - *No HTTP headers overhead*
- Data Framing
 - *defines a format for data transmitted in TCP packets*
 - *payload length, closing frame, ping, pong, type of data (text/binary), etc. and payload (message data)*

WebSocket API

- Client-side API
 - *clients to utilize WebSocket, supported by Chrome, Safari*
 - *Hides complexity of WebSocket protocol for the developer*
- JavaScript example

```
1  // ws is a new URL schema for WebSocket protocol; 'chat' is a sub-protocol
2  var connection = new WebSocket('ws://server.example.org/chat', 'chat');
3
4  // When the connection is open, send some data to the server
5  connection.onopen = function () {
6    // connection.protocol contains sub-protocol selected by the server
7    console.log('subprotocol is: ' + connection.protocol);
8    connection.send('data');
9  };
10
11 // Log errors
12 connection.onerror = function (error) {
13   console.log('WebSocket Error ' + error);
14 };
15
16 // Log messages from the server
17 connection.onmessage = function (e) {
18   console.log('Server: ' + e.data);
19 };
20
21 ...
22
23 // closes the connection
24 connection.close()
```

Sockets.IO

- Many options for streaming
 - *long-polling, streaming, iframe, WebSockets*
 - *Not all browsers support WebSockets*
 - *Socket.IO* [↗](#) – *a layer providing a unified API*
- Sockets.IO
 - *API and JavaScript implementation*
 - *checks the availability of WebSocket protocol*
 - *fallback to long-polling or other technologies when not available*

```
1  // creates a new socket
2  var socket = new io.Socket();
3
4  // event handlers
5  socket.on('connect', function(){
6      socket.send('hi!');
7  })
8  socket.on('message', function(data){
9      alert(data);
10 })
11 socket.on('disconnect', function({}))
```

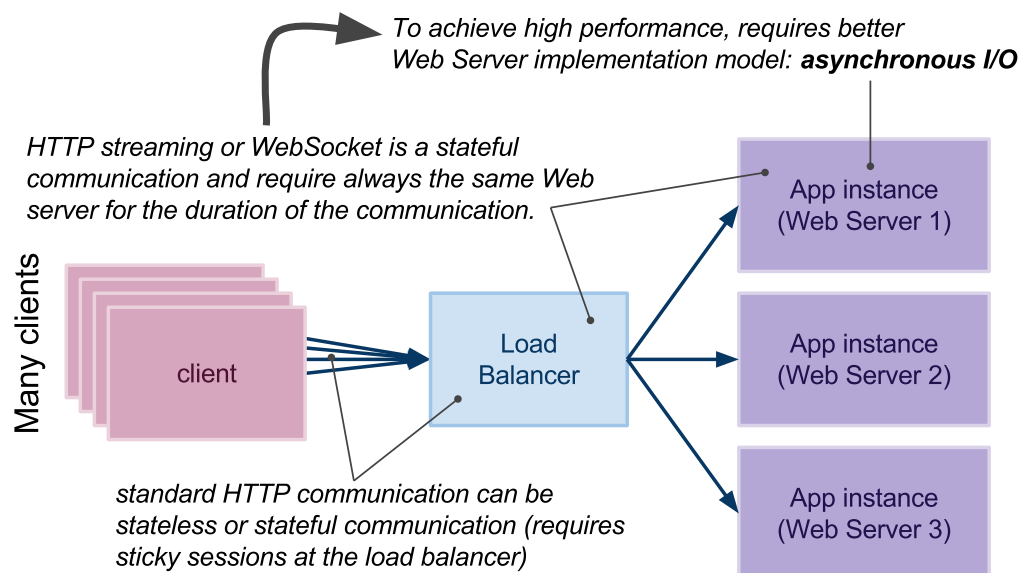
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- **New I/O Model**

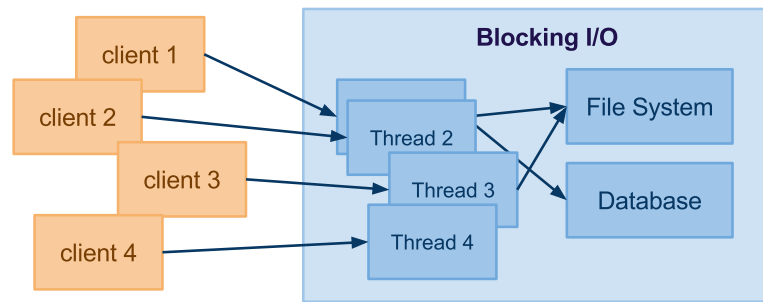
Highly Scalable Web Servers

- Concurrent connections
 - servers must serve a huge amount of concurrent connections
 - Highly scalable Web apps
 - many concurrent requests at the same time
 - QPS: 10-100 or more (GAE scales up to 500 QPS)
 - more significant with new trends regarding streaming (HTTP and WebSocket)
- Web server implementation models:
 - Synchronous I/O vs. Asynchronous I/O**
 - synchronous I/O (aka blocking I/O)
 - traditional: server creates a thread for every connection
 - asynchronous I/O (aka non-blocking I/O)
 - new one, server handles processing of requests separately from incoming connections

Web App Scalability

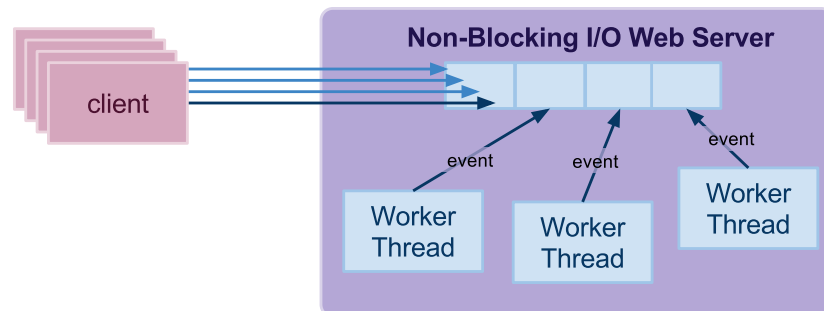


Synchronous I/O Model



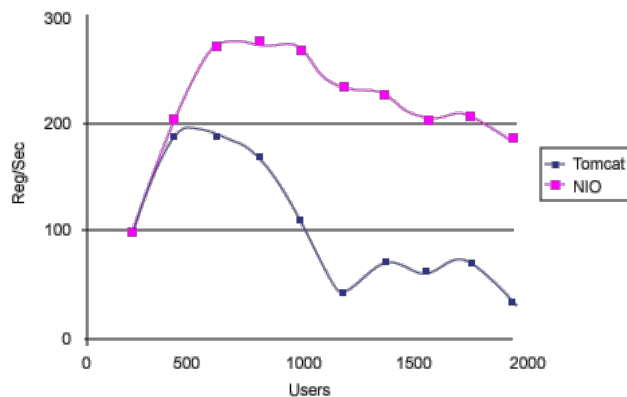
- every request served by a single thread
 - reserved for the whole processing, the thread is "blocked"
- when processing of the request is fast, scales well
 - OS maintains a pool of threads that are reused for new requests
- when processing of the request requires other interactions with DB/FS or network communication is slow → scaling is bad
 - more significant with streaming (long polling or HTTP streaming)
- OS may create couple of hundreds of threads (~1000 is very large)
 - can't serve over 1K clients easily

Asynchronous I/O Model



- requests/connections maintained by the OS
- Web server reacts on the events
 - such as new socket, read, write
 - it may create a working thread to perform required processing
 - Web server may control the number of Worker Threads
- significantly less number of working threads as opposed to blocking I/O

Performance Experiment



Non-blocking vs. blocking performance (number of requests per second served by the server vs. number of users), source [The Servlet API and NIO: Together at last](#)

- Tomcat – Java-based, uses I/O blocking communication
 - *configured to run up to 2,000 threads*
- NIO – a Web server implemented using Java.NIO (Java New I/O)
 - *only 4 working threads*
- simple HTTP **GET** serving textual content

Emerging Technologies

- Node.js
 - *NodeJS – event-driven I/O framework on JavaScript V8 engine*
 - *every I/O as event:*

```
1 // pseudo code; ask for the last edited time of a file
2 stat( 'somefile', function( result ) {
3     // use the result here
4 } );
5 ...
6
7 // web server
8 var http = require('http');
9 http.createServer(function( req, res ) {
10     res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
11     res.end('Hello World\n');
12 }).listen(8080, "127.0.0.1");
13 console.log('Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8080/');
```

- *runs in Linux/Unix/OS X environments*
 - *Executes your server-side JavaScript code*
 - *Socket.IO as a modul provides a streaming layer*
- Java.NIO
 - *Java New I/O, standard in Java SE 7*