# HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol

## HyperText

#### History [edit source | edit beta]

The term HyperText was coined by Ted Nelson who in turn was inspired by Vannevar Bush's microfilm-based "memex". Tim Berners-Lee first proposed the "WorldWideWeb" project — now known as the World Wide Web. Berners-Lee and his team are credited with inventing the original HTTP along with HTML and the associated technology for a web server and a text-based web browser. The first version of the protocol had only one method, namely GET, which would request a page from a server. [3] The response from the server was always an HTML page. [4]

The first documented version of HTTP was HTTP V0.9 (1991). Dave Raggett led the HTTP Working Group (HTTP WG) in 1995 and wanted to expand the protocol with extended operations, extended negotiation, richer meta-information, tied with a security protocol which became more efficient by adding additional methods and header fields. [5][6] RFC 1945 (3) officially introduced and recognized HTTP V1.0 in 1996.



The HTTP WG planned to publish new standards in December 1995<sup>[7]</sup> and the support for pre-standard HTTP/1.1 based on the then developing RFC 2068 (called HTTP-NG) was rapidly adopted by the major browser developers in early 1996. By March 1996, pre-standard HTTP/1.1 was supported in Arena, Netscape 2.0, Netscape Navigator Gold 2.01, Mosaic 2.7, Citation needed Lynx 2.5 (citation needed), and in Internet Explorer 2.0 (citation needed). End-user adoption of the new browsers was rapid. In March 1996, one web hosting company reported that over 40% of browsers in use on the Internet were HTTP 1.1 compliant. Citation needed That same web hosting company reported that by June 1996, 65% of all browsers accessing their servers were HTTP/1.1 compliant. The HTTP/1.1 standard as defined in RFC 2068 was officially released in January 1997. Improvements and updates to the HTTP/1.1 standard were released under RFC 2616 in June 1999.

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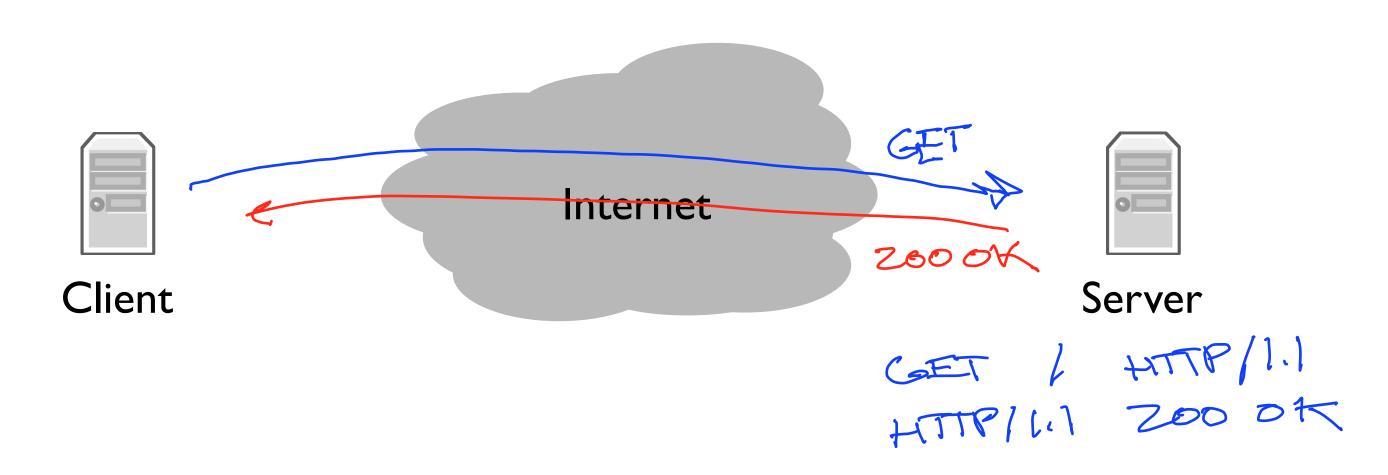
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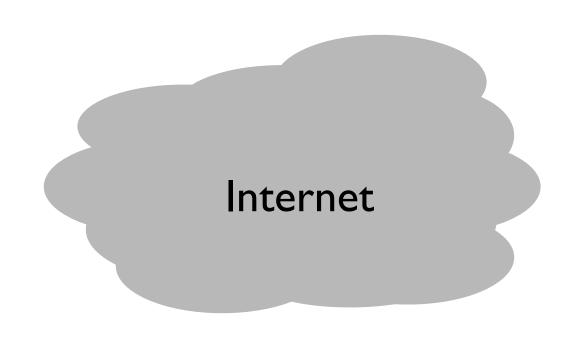
```
ch2><span class="mw-headline" id="History">History</span><span class="mw-editsection"><span class="mw-editsection-bracket">[</span><a href="/w/index.r
class="thumb tright">
class="thumb tright">
class="thumbinner" style="width:192px;"><a href="/wiki/File:Tim Berners-Lee CP 2.jpg" class="image"><image"><image"><image"><image"><image"><image"></mage">| //upload.wikimedia.org/wikir
class="thumbcaption">
class="thumbcaption">
class="magnify"><a href="/wiki/File:Tim Berners-Lee CP 2.jpg" class="internal" title="Enlarge"><image"><image"><image">| //bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf15/sk
class="wiki/Tim Berners-Lee" title="Tim Berners-Lee">Tim Berners-Lee</a>
class="internal" title="Enlarge"><image"><image"></mage internal" | //bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf15/sk
class="wiki/Tim Berners-Lee" title="Tim Berners-Lee">Tim Berners-Lee</a>
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class="internal" title="Enlarge"></mage internal" | //bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf15/sk
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## World Wide Web (HTTP)



## World Wide Web (HTTP)







Google ads



**New York Times** 

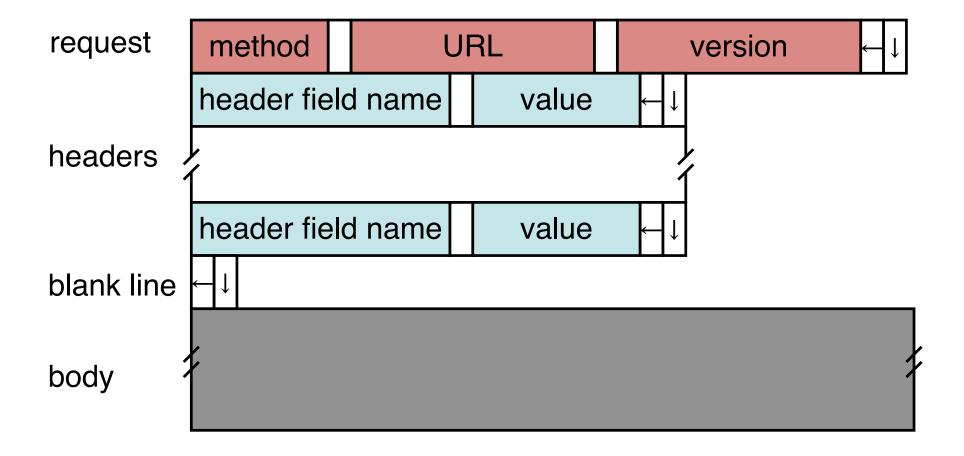


**NYT** images

## Parsing a URL

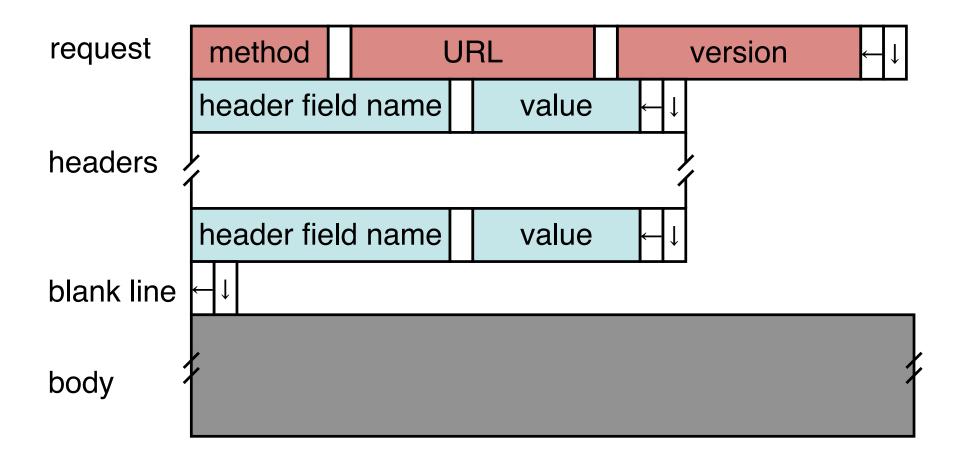
http://sing.stanford.edu/fullduplex/index.html

## HTTP Request Format

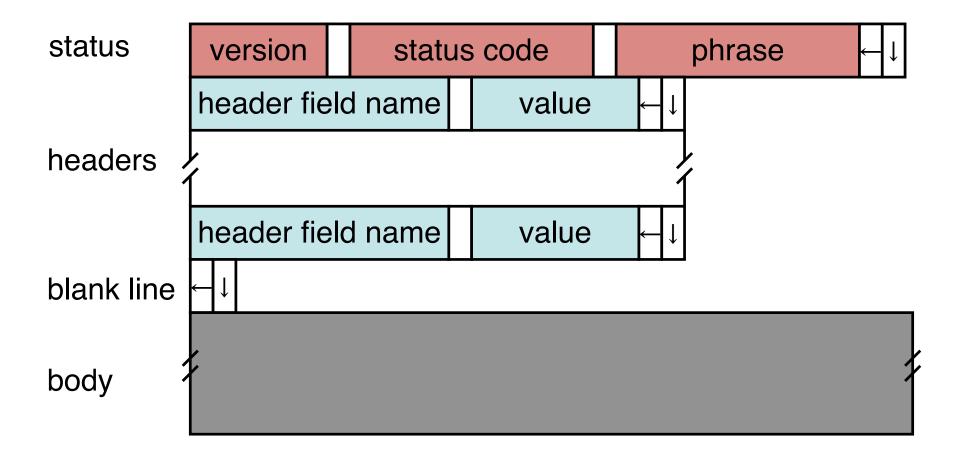


## HTTP Request Format

http://sing.stanford.edu/fullduplex/index.html



## HTTP Response



### **HTTP**

- Cornerstone application protocol of modern Internet
- Text protocol, human readable
- Request/response API
- Document-centric

### HTTP/I.0

- Open connection
- Issue GET
- Server closes connection after response

- Latency: 50ms
- Request size: I full segment
- Response size: 2 full segments (size of slow start window)
- Segment packetization delay: 10ms (request and response), full duplex
- Maximum open connections: 4

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- Case 2: Page that loads 2 images
  - ► Step I (page) Setup: I00ms, request/response: I30ms
  - ► Step 2 (images) 100ms, request/response: ?

## Quiz

- Latency: 50ms
- Request size: I full segment
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- Segment packetization delay: 10ms (request and response), full duplex
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  - ► Step I (page) Setup: I00ms, request/response: I30ms
  - ► Step 2 (images) 100ms, request/response: ?

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- Latency: 50ms
- Request size: I full segment
- Response size: 2 full segments (size of slow start window)
- Segment packetization delay: 10ms (request and response), full duplex
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  - ► Step I (page) Setup: I00ms, request/response: I30ms
  - ► Step 2 (images) 100ms, request/response: ?

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- Request size: I full segment
- Response size: 2 full segments (size of slow start window)
- Segment packetization delay: 10ms (request and response), full duplex
- Maximum open connections: 4
- Case I: Single page, 230ms
  - ► SYN: 50ms, SYN/ACK: 50ms, ACK/request: 60ms, response: 70ms
- Case 2: Page that loads 2 images: 480ms
  - Setup: I00ms, request/response: I30ms
  - Setup: I00ms, request/response: I50ms

## Quiz

Given the following parameters, how long will HTTP 1.0 take to load these pages?

- Latency: 20ms
- Request size: I full segment
- Response size: 2 full segments (size of slow start window)
- Segment transmission time: 5ms (request and response)
- Maximum open connections: 2
- Case I: Single page
- Case 2: Page that loads 5 images

## Quiz

Given the following parameters, how long will HTTP 1.0 take to load these pages?

- Latency: 20ms
- Request size: I full segment
- Response size: 2 full segments (size of slow start window)
- Segment transmission time: 5ms (request and response)
- Maximum open connections: 2
- Case I: Single page, 95ms (20ms + 20ms + 25ms + 30ms)
- Case 2: Page that loads 5 images, 400ms (95ms + 105ms + 105ms + 95ms)