Is WebSockets the future of the World Wide Web?

The Real-Time Web



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# Abstract

Om kilder: skal man referere til avsnitt?

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# Introduction

The World Wide Web has been available to the masses for 20 years [history of the web], and is still considered as a young technology. But over those 20 years it has changed in almost every thinkable way. What started out as a science project is now an important aspect of everyday life.

Over the years the improvements to the Web has changed the way we used it. Reading an article online today is somewhat different compared to how it was ten years ago. CSS has given HTML documents a better look and feel, AJAX [wiki] made it possible to write web pages with more dynamic content and with HTML5 really starting to make a push, more revolutionary changes are yet to come.

Along with HTML5 comes a new protocol for the Web: WebSockets. It was created to meet one of the newest aspect of web browsing, namely real time applications. Real time web applications has been around for some time, but previously they have relied on the aging HTTP 1.1 protocol. In this paper, I will investigate the necessity of this new protocol. Does it really improve upon the old fashioned way? If so, is the gain minimal or does it render HTTP obsolete? Answering this requires some digging into the past of the World Wide Web. Furthermore, it demands an understanding of the technologies that WebSockets have been created to improve.(Nytt avsnitt her?) Section 2 gives an overview of the most known alternatives. Section 3 introduces WebSockets and finally, in section 4, I discuss and compare the HTTP-based technologies to WebSocets. But before that, I recommend reading the next two subsections, which gives a short introduction to the old HTTP and the version that is used today.

# Background: HTTP

HTTP, or HyperText Transfer Protocol, is the cornerstone of the World Wide Web. Residing in the application layer of the Internet Protocol Suite [har en pdf på det], it provides web pages a mean of linking to other pages - thus creating a "web" of pages.

To enable web browser to communicate with a server, HTTP uses a request/response pattern [rfc2616] where the client (browser) makes a request to the server which sends a response back. Underneath this some sort of network layer protocol must be utilized. Most common is the Transmission Control Protocol [wiki], but others like UDP may also be used [rfc2616]. In this paper the focus will be on TCP. Mainly because of the way WebSocets makes use of one single TCP connection to make full-duplex communication between the server and the client possible (See section...?).

## HTTP/1.0

The 1.0 version of HTTP was created in the World Wide Web's childhood [http 1.0 protocol]. Back then, web pages consisted mostly of text and maybe a few embedded objects[[1]](#footnote-1). But as the internet grew, and other people than scientists started using it, a demand for more lively content arose.

At this time, around the mid 90s, CSS too was in its childhood [css-tingen]. However, it soon caught people's attention and more and more browsers started to support it (more or less). Embedding a style sheet in a HTML-file adds another object that the client has to download. This is no problem today, but with the HTTP 1.0 protocol it was.

Downloading one element in a HTML-file, or even the HTML-file itself from the server required one TCP request. The server then replied and closed the connection. Getting a HTML-file with a stylesheet and three images then required five requests in total, which is obviously inefficient. To circumvent this, some early web applications used several TCP connections at the same time [Network performance tingen]. Bear in mind that this was during the old days with dial-up modems - not exactly a 20 megabit internetconnection.

## HTTP/1.1

Increasing amounts of embedded objects in web pages lead to the creation of HTTP/1.1, which made several vital improvements. One of these where persistent connections. Allowing several request to made over the same TCP connection, was a dramatic change at the time; giving clients more efficient ways of getting data from servers.

Another radical improvement was the ability for a browser to cache parts of an object. If the connection to the server was lost half way through the transmission of that particular object, it could later be resumed by using the cached data instead of starting all over. Web applications was also given the possibility of sending chunked data [rfc2616 3.6.1] letting servers start sending a response without knowing how long it was. In theory, it could be infinite as we shall see in section .

Updating from version 1.0 to 1.1 may not seem like a giant leap, but it actually was. Looking at the lengths of the different protocols specifications is an indication of just how more detailed the 1.1 protocol is. Regardless of the advance HTTP 1.1 was, the next step in internet evolution may prove to be even bigger. I will delve into the world of WebSockets in section .

# The Real-Time Web with HTTP

Recently the concept of real-time web has become a buzzword. Pushing information to the client instantly instead of waiting for the client to request it is how a real-time application works. However, as we have seen, this is not how HTTP works - the client always have to initiate the communication. To accommodate the growing need for applications of this sort, several techniques have been utilized. Using HTTP in untraditional ways has been the regular way of accomplishing real-time (or near real-time) up until recently, but with the introduction of WebSockets, all of these may be deprecated. Still, I would like to spend a little time with the old ways before I move on to the future in section .

## Polling

As the very first attempt of providing real-time updates from a server, polling is fairly simple minded. It works by having the client doing normal HTTP-request, but at a set interval[HTML boka?]. The server then instantly sends back a response - either containing new data or just an empty response if there was no new data (Figure). Polling has obvious flaws like for instance how to determine the interval to prevent many empty responses and all the same not flooding the server. Therefore, other mechanisms are far more widespread.

## Long-Polling

As the name states, Long-Polling is closely related to polling. It basically works the same way, but with one rather important difference. By utilizing the keep-alive header in HTTP 1.1 [Kilde?], the connection to the server is kept open after the client has made a response. This allows the server to send multiple responds over the same TCP-connection (Figure). If no new data comes to the server in a given amount of time, the connection normally times out [kilde!] and the client reconnects through a new HTTP-request.

## HTTP Streaming

HTTP streaming is an old technique introduced by Netscape as early as 1992 - well before even HTTP 1.0 became standard [A comparison of push and pull tech for ajax]. Two forms of streaming exists, namely *page streaming* and *service streaming*. The first of the two has the server streaming content in a long-lived TCP-connection. Accomplishing this requires the server to never send the instruction to close the connection - it remains open throughout the entire course of a clients session. Service streaming uses a long-lived XMLHttpRequest to send new data, whereas page streaming uses the initial page load. This gives more flexibility regarding the lifetime of the connection.

The most common implementation of this technique today is the so-called forever frame. A forever frame is just an iframe that receives script-tags from a server[the forever frame teq]. Leveraging the fact that browsers executes these whenever it reads them[Comet reverse ajax], the forever frame receives new data from the server wrapped up as scripts. The connection never closes, so each time new data arrives, it is immediately sent to the client and handled appropriately.

## Comet

Long-Polling and HTTP Streaming are often referred to as Comet or Comet Programming [http://infrequently.org/2006/03/comet-low-latency-data-for-the-browser/, og wiki]. Comet is an umbrella term that captures different ways to have the server as the initiating part in client/server communication. A rather significant effort has been made to create an official standard for Comet [bayeux], but it has yet to become approved by the IETF as a RFC[[2]](#footnote-2). With the introduction of WebSockets, it may never be.

## Server-Sent Events

Moving on into the borders of Web 2.0 with HTML5s Server-Sent Events [api, differences]. Server-Sent Events takes advantage of the "text/event-stream" Content Type of HTML5 [stream updates..] to push messages to the client without receiving a request first. It is, in other words, a one way communication channel from the server to the client.

Through the specification of the API, developers get access to the *EventSource* interface, which provides some easy JavaScript code[api igjen]. It allows the server-side to fire events in the browser and, in turn, update the content on the client-side. With the possibility of setting an ID on each message sent, the client can easily reconnect and continue where it left of by having the server look up its ID. This makes Server-Sent Events very robust, but is it powerful enough to match it's HTML5 brother, WebSockets?

# WebSockets

* http 1.1 ferdig i 1999? [sjekk protokoll]
* TCP basert
* Full-duplex på en og samme connection

## The protocol

* Ble laget fordi HTTP ikke er egnet for full-duplex [http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc6455/?include\_text=1]
  + Mye overhead i HTTP-headere
  + Måtte kanskje benytte flere TCP-connections
  + Tidligere nevnte teknologier holder ikke mål
  + Mottatt data kunne være utadert pga latency allerede ved mottak
* Skal være minimal - ønsker ikke overhead!

"Basically it is intended to

be as close to just exposing raw TCP to script as possible given the

constraints of the Web."

* Designet for å være bakoverkompatibel - dyktig design av http 1.1 med upgrade header!
* Handshake
  + Hente figurer
  + Klienten ber om å oppgradere til WS
  + Hvis serveren sier ja, bryter HTTP connectionen ned og WS tar over på samme TCP/IP connection
* Benytter samme porter som HTTP og HTTPS (80 og 443)
* Kan sende både binærdata og tekst
* Skaper er "tunnel" gjennom brannmurer og proxier sånn at data ikke blir bufferet [ws.org]
* Frames
  + Kan sendes full-duplex begge veier samtidig
  + Har bare 2 bytes med kontrolldata i motsetning til HTTP-resonser som kan være flere 100 [http://www.websocket.org/quantum.html]
* Definerer en ny type URI: ws:// og wss://

## The API

* Slik som SSE er det definert et eget API
* Har diverse events og metoder for enkel tilkobling og frakobling
* Ser ikke ut til å støtte custom events på samme måte som SSE

# Discussion

Blabla bla

## HTTP was never designed for real time web

# Conclusion

1. Images mostly, but also some early forms of stylesheets [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Internet Engineering Task Force - Request for Comment series: see http://www.rfc-editor.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)