

# HttpClient & performance

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### Step 0: Use modern .NET

Framework = 😩

### Step 1: Use HttpClient

HttpWebRequest / WebClient = (2)
HttpWebRequest on modern .NET = (2)

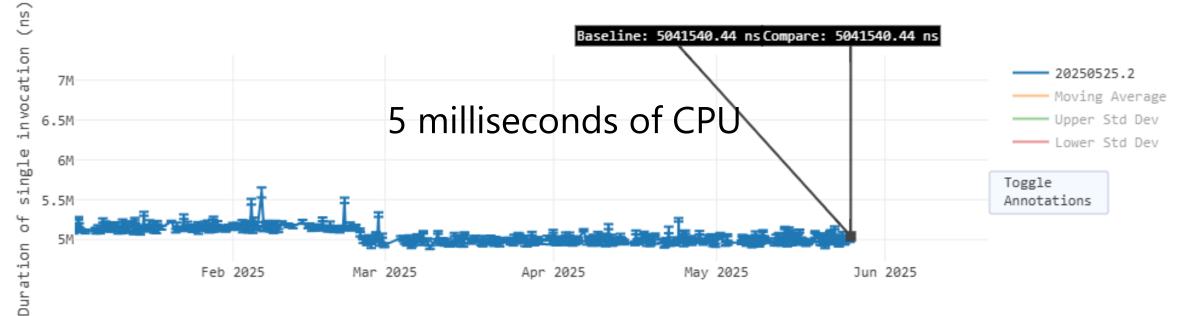
See new "Migrate from HttpWebRequest" docs

## Step 2: Reusing connections

#### Why bother?

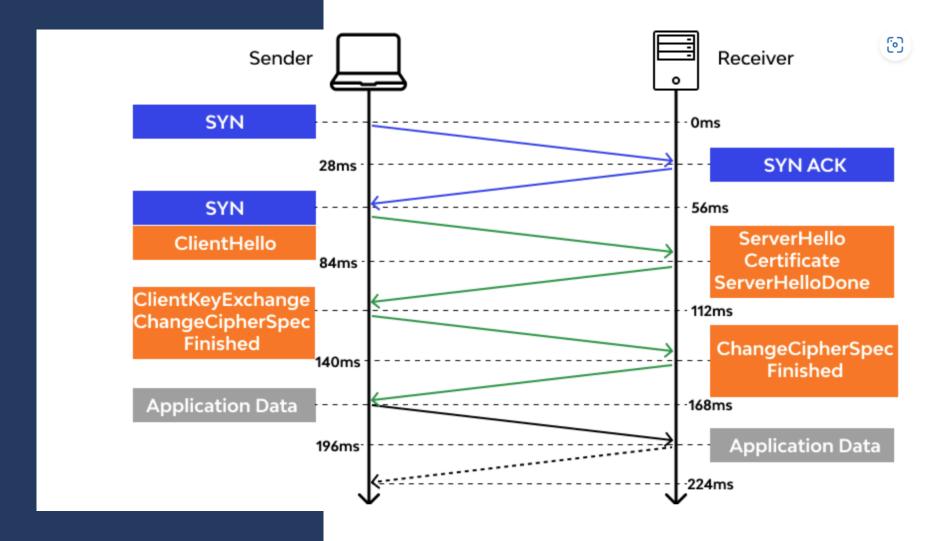
Crypto is not cheap





## Why bother? #2

- Crypto is not cheap
- Latency



## Why bother? #3

- Crypto is not cheap
- Latency
- Limited resource
  - "Only one usage of each socket address (protocol/network address/port) is normally permitted."

```
TCP
       [::1]:65512
                                [::1]:5000
                                                        TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65513
TCP
                                [::1]:5000
                                                         TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65514
                                [::1]:5000
TCP
                                                         TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65515
TCP
                                [::1]:5000
                                                         TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65516
                                [::1]:5000
TCP
                                                         TIME_WAIT
TCP
       [::1]:65517
                                [::1]:5000
                                                        TIME_WAIT
TCP
       [::1]:65518
                                [::1]:5000
                                                        TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65519
TCP
                                [::1]:5000
                                                        TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65520
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TCP
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       [::1]:65521
TCP
                                [::1]:5000
                                                         TIME_WAIT
TCP
       [::1]:65522
                                [::1]:5000
                                                        TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65523
                                [::1]:5000
TCP
                                                        TIME_WAIT
       [::1]:65524
                                [::1]:5000
TCP
                                                         TIME_WAIT
        [::1]:65525
TCP
                                [::1]:5000
                                                         TIME_WAIT
        [::1]:65526
TCP
        [::1]:65527
TCP
```

#### To dispose or not to dispose



Stack Overflow

https://stackoverflow.com > questions > do-httpclient-an...

Do HttpClient and HttpClientHandler have to be disposed ...



Reddit · r/csharp

6 comments 4 years ago

Should dispose be called on an HTTPClient when it's ...



stevejgordon.co.uk

https://www.stevejgordon.co.uk > httpclient-creation-an...

HttpClient Creation and Disposal Internals ... - Steve Gordon



stevejgordon.co.uk

https://www.stevejgordon.co.uk > httpclient-connection...

HttpClient Connection Pooling in .NET Core - Code with



Siaka Baro

https://www.siakabaro.com > how-to-manage-httpclient...

How to manage HttpClient connections in .NET



C# Corner

https://www.c-sharpcorner.com > article > optimize-http...

Optimize HttpClient Usage in .NET Core



okyrylchuk.dev

https://okyrylchuk.dev > blog > how-to-use-httpclient-pr...

How to Use HttpClient Properly in .NET - Oleg Kyrylchuk



mytechramblings.com

https://www.mytechramblings.com > posts > dotnet-httpc...

Back to .NET basics: How to properly use HttpClient



Medium · Nuno Caneco

420+ likes · 6 years ago

C#: HttpClient should NOT be disposed | by Nuno Caneco



GitHuk

https://github.com > aspnet > AspNetCore.Docs > issues

HttpClient should be recommended for dispose. #8584



**ASP.NET Monsters** 

https://www.aspnetmonsters.com > 2016/08 > 2016-08-...

You're using HttpClient wrong and it is destabilizing your ...

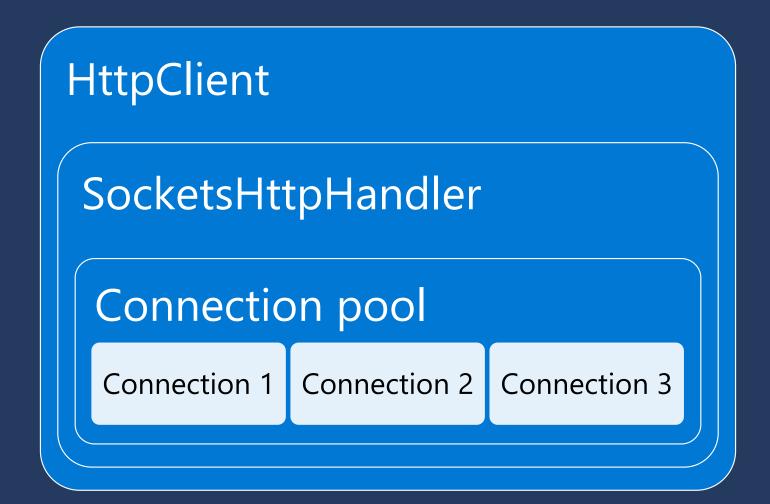


Software Engineering Stack Exchange

https://softwareengineering.stackexchange.com > what-...

What happen if we never dispose HttpClient, .Net C#? - ...

#### Where does the connection pool live?



#### Reusing an HttpMessageHandler

using var client = new HttpClient(sharedHandler, disposeHandler: false);

HttpClient HttpClient HttpClient SocketsHttpHandler Connection pool Connection 1 Connection 3 Connection 2

#### HttpClientFactory

using var client = factory.CreateClient("myService");

HttpClient HttpClient HttpClient **IHttpClientFactory** SocketsHttpHandler Connection pool Connection 2 Connection 3 Connection 1

#### What does the connection pool do?

- Keep track of connections, establish new ones
- Dealing with proxies
- · Enforce connection limits, lifetime, idle timeout
- Detect dead connections

```
var sharedHandler = new SocketsHttpHandler
{
    PooledConnectionLifetime = TimeSpan.FromMinutes(10),
    PooledConnectionIdleTimeout = TimeSpan.FromMinutes(1),
    MaxConnectionsPerServer = 42,
    ConnectTimeout = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(5),
};
```

#### What does it do (cont.)?

- HTTP version upgrades/downgrades
- Track shared endpoint configuration
- · Handle connection-based authentication
- Emit useful diagnostics
- Be fully thread-safe & fast

```
using var client = new HttpClient(sharedHandler, disposeHandler: false)
{
    DefaultRequestVersion = HttpVersion.Version20,
    DefaultVersionPolicy = HttpVersionPolicy.RequestVersionOrLower,
};
```

#### How many are there?

```
private readonly ConcurrentDictionary<HttpConnectionKey, HttpConnectionPool> _pools;
10 references | 0 changes | 0 authors, 0 changes
internal enum HttpConnectionKind : byte
    Http,
    Https,
    Proxy,
    ProxyTunnel,
    SslProxyTunnel,
    ProxyConnect,
    SocksTunnel,
    SslSocksTunnel
21 references | 0 changes | 0 authors, 0 changes
internal readonly struct HttpConnectionKey : IEquatable<HttpConnectionKey>
    public readonly HttpConnectionKind Kind;
    public readonly string? Host;
    public readonly int Port;
    public readonly string? SslHostName;
    public readonly Uri? ProxyUri;
    public readonly string Identity;
```

#### Lock contention improvement in .NET 9

client	1x256	8x32	
RPS	693,873	875,814	+26.22%
Patched RPS	873,571	876,394	+0.32%

```
private void ReturnHttp11Connection(HttpConnection connection)
    if (Volatile.Read(ref _http11RequestQueueIsEmptyAndNotDisposed))
        _http11Connections.Push(connection);
        if (!Volatile.Read(ref _http11RequestQueueIsEmptyAndNotDisposed))
            ProcessHttp11RequestQueue(null);
    else
        ProcessHttp11RequestQueue(connection);
```

#### HTTP/2 and HTTP/3

Default is HTTP/1.1 only

```
builder.Services.AddHttpClient("myService")
    .ConfigureHttpClient((HttpClient client) =>
    {
        client.DefaultRequestVersion = HttpVersion.Version20;
     })
    .UseSocketsHttpHandler((SocketsHttpHandler handler, IServiceProvider _) =>
     {
            handler.EnableMultipleHttp2Connections = true;
      });
```

#### HTTP/2 and HTTP/3

· Don't forget about HttpRequestMessage.Version

```
var client = new HttpClient
{
    DefaultRequestVersion = HttpVersion.Version20,
};

var request = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Get, "https://httpbin.org/get");
using HttpResponseMessage response = await client.SendAsync(request);
Console.WriteLine(response.Version); // 1.1
```

#### Response buffering

```
var client = new HttpClient
    Timeout = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10),
    MaxResponseContentBufferSize = 10 * 1024 * 1024, // 10 MB
// Caution!
using var response = await client.SendAsync(request,
    HttpCompletionOption.ResponseHeadersRead);
using var contentStream = await response.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
```

#### "Rework HttpClient content buffering" (.NET 10)

Method	Toolchain	Length	Mean	Ratio	Allocated	Alloc Ratio
GetAsync	main	10 KB	1,284.7 ns	1.00	28.93 KB	1.00
GetAsync	pr	10 KB	1,018.1 ns	0.79	10.84 KB	0.37
GetAsync	main	100 KB	31,313.5 ns	1.00	251.58 KB	1.00
GetAsync	pr	100 KB	28,186.0 ns	0.90	98.76 KB	0.39
GetAsync	main	1 MB	151,716.7 ns	1.00	2032.28 KB	1.00
GetAsync	pr	1 MB	110,231.7 ns	0.73	978.1 KB	0.48
GetAsync	main	10 MB	2,720,321.2 ns	1.04	32553.84 KB	1.00
GetAsync	pr	10 MB	1,137,477.7 ns	0.43	9768.88 KB	0.30
GetAsync	main	100 MB	25,177,538.4 ns	1.00	260446.05 KB	1.00
GetAsync	pr	100 MB	16,487,114.6 ns	0.66	97657.69 KB	0.37

https://github.com/dotnet/runtime/pull/109642

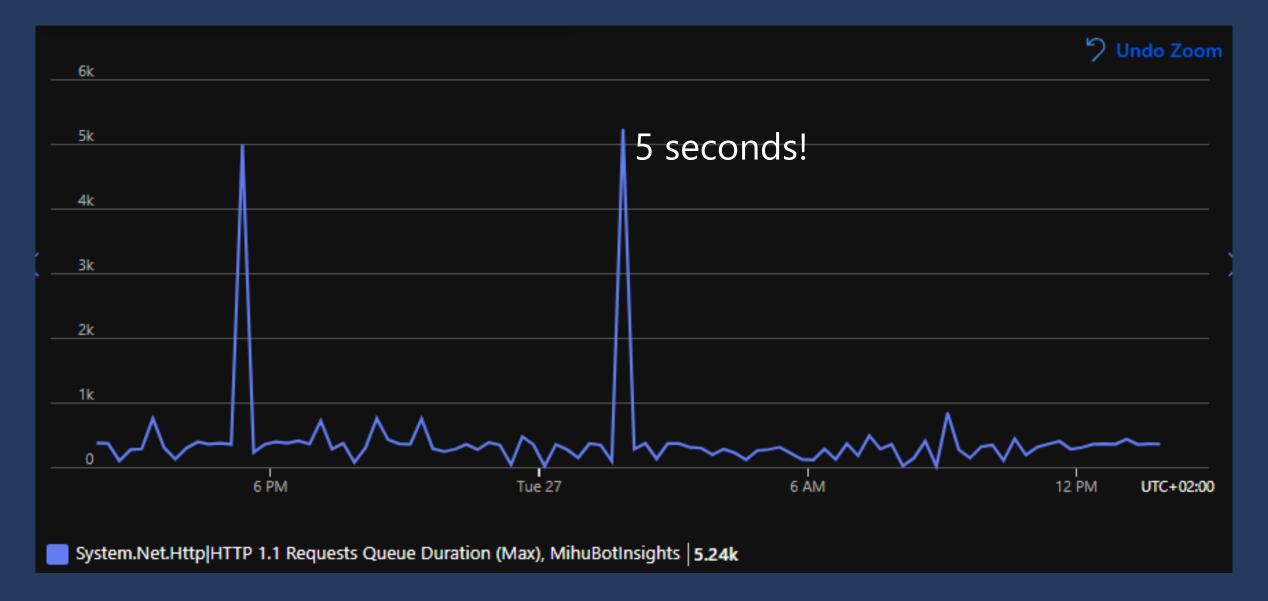
#### HttpMessageInvoker

```
using var client = new HttpClient(sharedHandler);
using var clientResponse = await client.SendAsync(request, cancellationToken);
using var invoker = new HttpMessageInvoker(sharedHandler);
using var invokerResponse = await invoker.SendAsync(request, cancellationToken);
```

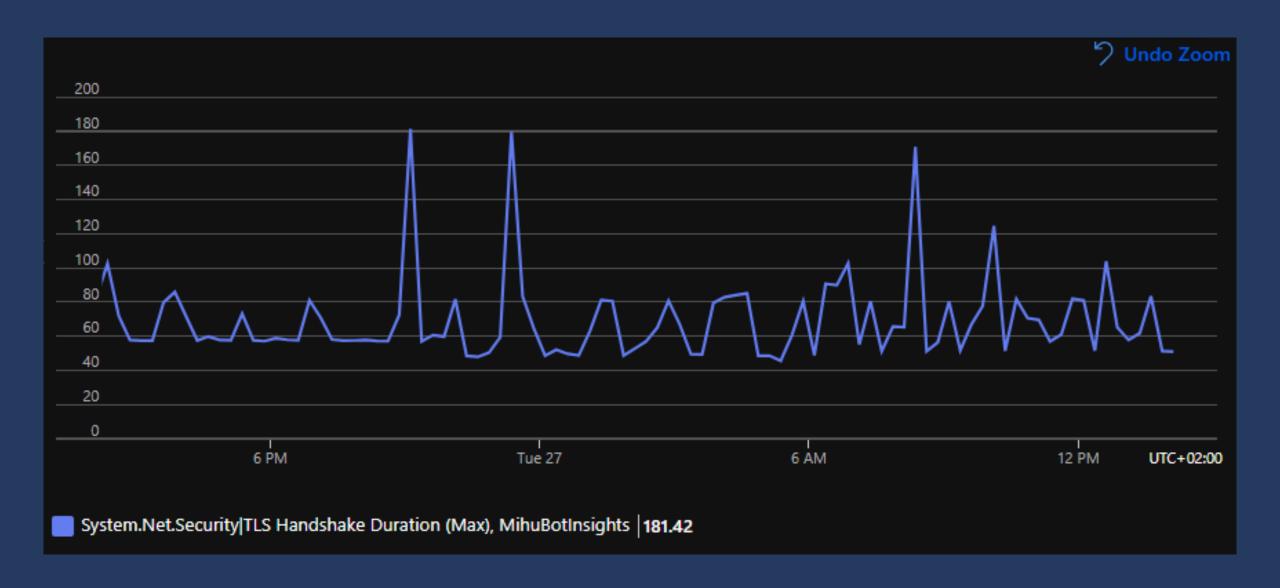
#### ConnectCallback

```
var handler = new SocketsHttpHandler
    ConnectCallback = async (context, cancellationToken) =>
        var socket = new Socket(SocketType.Stream, ProtocolType.Tcp) { NoDelay = true };
        try
            socket.SetSocketOption(SocketOptionLevel.Socket, SocketOptionName.KeepAlive, true);
            socket.SetSocketOption(SocketOptionLevel.Tcp, SocketOptionName.TcpKeepAliveTime, 60);
            socket.SetSocketOption(SocketOptionLevel.Tcp, SocketOptionName.TcpKeepAliveInterval, 1);
            await socket.ConnectAsync(context.DnsEndPoint, cancellationToken);
            return new NetworkStream(socket, ownsSocket: true);
        catch
            socket.Dispose();
            throw;
```

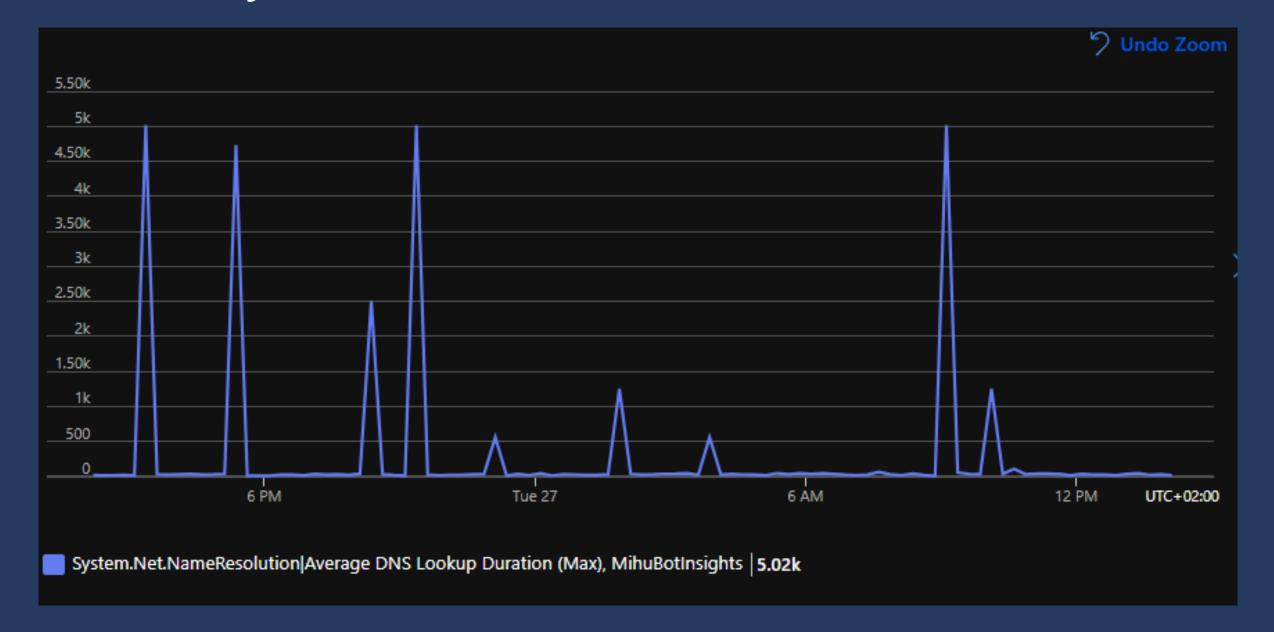
#### Telemetry – HTTP request queue



#### Telemetry – TLS handshake



#### Telemetry – DNS



## Thank you