

We will talk about WebSockets and compare its performance with TCP Socket. But, before diving into analyzing the performance we need to understand why we needed WebSockets and what they are.

## WebSocket

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## WebSocket

### Background

#### HTTP polling

##### HTTP polling

## HTTP polling

Check whether the server is changed in a while, thereby performing incremental updates.



A client can send data and ask for data at the same time. But, if client has no data and server has no data, a request and response will still be generated with all the HTTP headers and thus wasting resources. No real-time data because while the client waits, an event could occur and the client will know about it only when the timeout expires.

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▶ How often to query?



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## WebSocket

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#### HTTP polling

##### HTTP polling

## HTTP polling

Check whether the server is changed in a while, thereby performing incremental updates.



- ▶ How often to query?
- ▶ Continuously short interval requests will be washed away the server.

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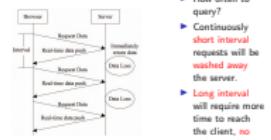
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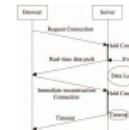
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#### HTTP long polling

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When a client sends a data request, the server will block the request until there is data transfer or timeout before returning.



Can hold the connection up to a certain time, after that a timeout is exceeded and need a new connection. No bidirectional because the client may only send data the first time, but then it will only receive until a timeout and another request is made. In the normal polling we could have bidirectional because the interval was shorter.

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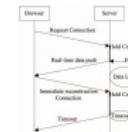
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### HTTP long polling

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### HTTP long polling

When a client sends a data request, the server will block the request until there is data transfer or timeout before returning.



► Solve the short polling frequency to block the server.

► No bidirectional communication, server push data.

Can hold the connection up to a certain time, after that a timeout is exceeded and need a new connection. No bidirectional because the client may only send data the first time, but then it will only receive until a timeout and another request is made. In the normal polling we could have bidirectional because the interval was shorter.

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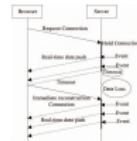
### Background

#### Streaming

##### Streaming

## Streaming

Iframes embed a hidden frame in an HTML page, then set it as a long connection request, thus the server can send data to the clients constantly.



iframe is a html page inside another. Because the server need to keep the connections alive.

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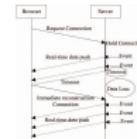
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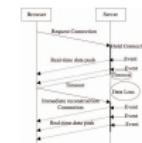
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- But, it increases the burden on the server, causing the server performance degradation, or even collapse.

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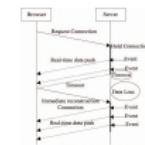
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- It can send multiple events from a single request.

- But, it increases the burden on the server, causing the server performance degradation, or even collapse.
- No bidirectional communication.

iframe is a html page inside another. Because the server need to keep the connections alive.

# WebSocket

- └ WebSocket protocol
  - └ Definition
    - └ RFC 6455

► The WebSocket Protocol enables two-way communication between a client running untrusted code in a controlled environment to a remote host that has opted-in to communications from that code.

opted-in is important because with polling any HTTP server would accept it, but here additional steps are needed. Handshake means client and server have to agree that they can both use the protocol and the server has to prove it. Message framing because we do not want to send every time the headers. TCP means it is reliable, no messages will be lost.

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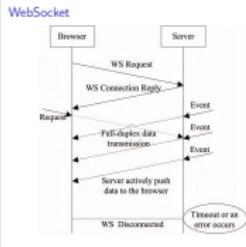
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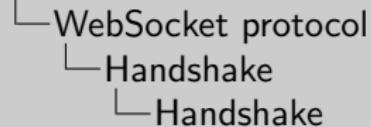
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There is the initial handshake, after that, client and server can send and receive data at any moment without further interaction. There is no timeout. If it disconnects, it is because of an error and to establish the connection, the handshake has to be done again.

# WebSocket

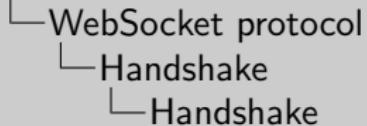


Handshake

- ▶ For WebSocket-based communication, a [WebSocket session](#) should be established first.

With the Upgrade Response, the server proves that it can communicate with WebSockets.

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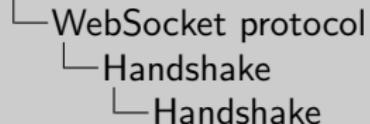


## Handshake

- ▶ For WebSocket-based communication, a [WebSocket session](#) should be established first.
- ▶ To establish a session, client sends a [WebSocket Upgrade Request](#) to the server, upon which server responds with a [WebSocket Upgrade Response](#).

With the Upgrade Response, the server proves that it can communicate with WebSockets.

# WebSocket



## Handshake

- ▶ For WebSocket-based communication, a [WebSocket session](#) should be established first.
- ▶ To establish a session, client sends a [WebSocket Upgrade Request](#) to the server, upon which server responds with a [WebSocket Upgrade Response](#).
- ▶ From this point forward, the client and server can [send data back and forth in asynchronous full-duplex mode](#).

With the Upgrade Response, the server proves that it can communicate with WebSockets.

# WebSocket

## └ WebSocket protocol

### └ Handshake

#### └ WebSocket Upgrade Request

#### WebSocket Upgrade Request

```
GET /chat HTTP/1.1
Host: server.example.com
Upgrade: WebSocket
Connection: Upgrade
Sec-WebSocket-Key:
dGhlIIRhbixBz22Bub25jZQ==
Origin: http://example.com
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol:
chat, superchat
Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
```

Different URI can be used to identify different endpoints. A URI can be regular HTTP, another can be WebSocket.

# WebSocket

## └ WebSocket protocol

### └ Handshake

#### └ WebSocket Upgrade Request

#### WebSocket Upgrade Request

► HTTP GET request.

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► HTTP GET request.  
► URI to identify endpoint.  
► Headers indicating the intent to switch from regular HTTP to WebSocket.

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#### └ WebSocket Upgrade Request

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- ▶ HTTP GET request.
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- ▶ Headers indicating the switch from regular HTTP to WebSocket.
- ▶ A key the server has to use to prove that it can use WebSockets.

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- ▶ WebSocket protocols.

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- ▶ HTTP GET request.
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Different URI can be used to identify different endpoints. A URI can be regular HTTP, another can be WebSocket.

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## WebSocket

### └ WebSocket protocol

#### └ Handshake

##### └ WebSocket Upgrade Response

WebSocket Upgrade Response

```
HTTP/1.1 101 Switching  
Protocol  
Upgrade: WebSocket  
Connection: Upgrade  
Sec-WebSocket-Accept:  
dGh11RhhbXRs2ZBuh2SjZQ==  
Origin: http://example.com  
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: chat
```

There is a specific algorithm to generate this Header from a key.

# WebSocket

## └ WebSocket protocol

### └ Handshake

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### └ Handshake

#### └ WebSocket Upgrade Response

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Sec-WebSocket-Protocol: chat
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- ▶ Server confirms it supports WebSocket.
- ▶ Server proves that it can use WebSocket. Client checks it.

There is a specific algorithm to generate this Header from a key.

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# WebSocket

## └ WebSocket protocol

### └ Handshake

#### └ WebSocket Upgrade Response

#### WebSocket Upgrade Response

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► Server confirms it supports WebSocket.  
► Server sends that it can use WebSocket.  
Client checks it.  
► Server tells which protocol it supports.

There is a specific algorithm to generate this Header from a key.

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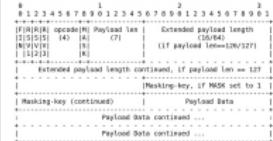
# WebSocket

## └ WebSocket protocol

### └ Frame

#### └ WebSocket Frame Structure

WebSocket Frame Structure



We will not go into the details because it is out of the scope of this presentation and, as mentioned earlier, the added overhead to the payload data is minimal.

# WebSocket

## └ Performance vs TCP Socket

### └ Outline

#### Outline

- Background
- HTTP polling
- HTTP long polling
- Streaming

- WebSocket protocol
- Definition
- Handshake
- Message Request
- Upgrade Response
- Frame
- API

- Performance vs TCP Socket
- Performance Evaluation
- WebSocket TCP

We will now try to evaluate the WebSocket performance compared to the raw TCP Socket.

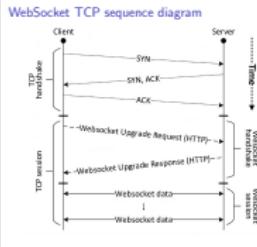
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## WebSocket

### Performance vs TCP Socket

#### WebSocket TCP

##### WebSocket TCP sequence diagram



WebSocket stay on top of TCP which means it will always add more overhead than the raw TCP Socket, but WebSocket is easier to use in a web environment.