

Performance Evaluation of WebSocket Protocol for Implementation of Full-Duplex Web Streams

Oleg Bilovus

Università degli Studi di Salerno

1st Scalability Research Forum

WebSocket
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Background
HTTP polling
HTTP long polling
Streaming

WebSocket
protocol
Definition
Handshake
Upgrade Request
Upgrade Response
Frame
API

Performance vs
TCP Socket
Performance Evaluation
WebSocket TCP
Network traffic
Handshake overhead
Frame overhead
Network Traffic Overhead

WebSocket
2024-06-02

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.

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Protocol for Implementation of Full-Duplex
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Outline

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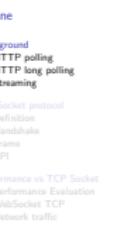
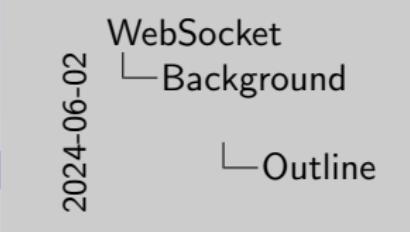
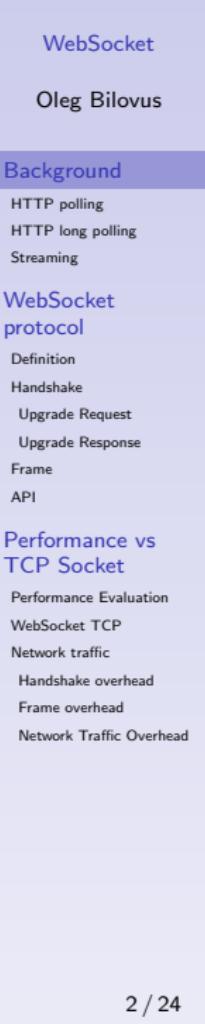
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- ▶ Historically, creating web applications that need bidirectional communication between a client and a server has required an abuse of HTTP to poll the server for updates while sending upstream notifications as distinct HTTP calls.

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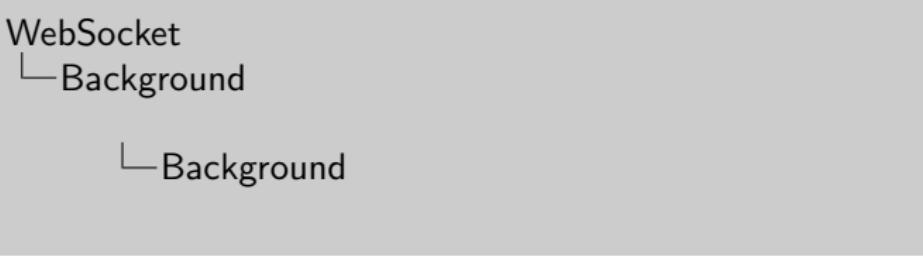
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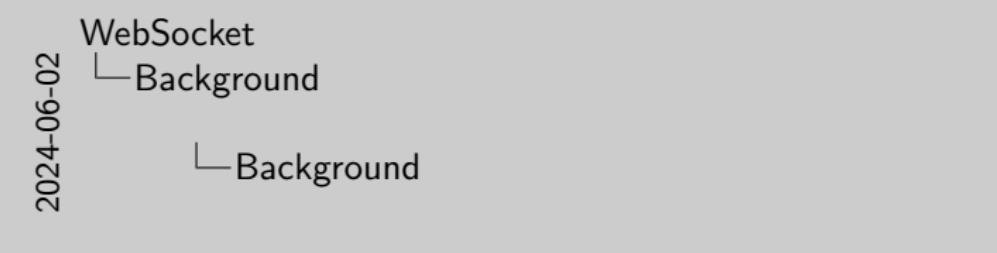
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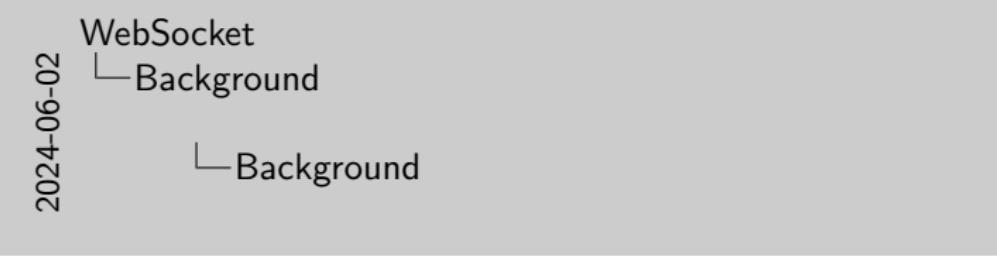
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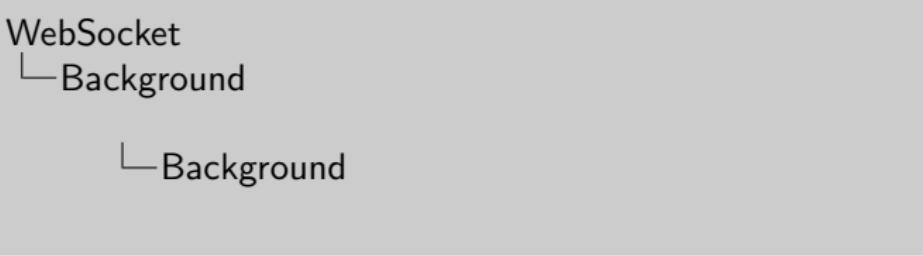
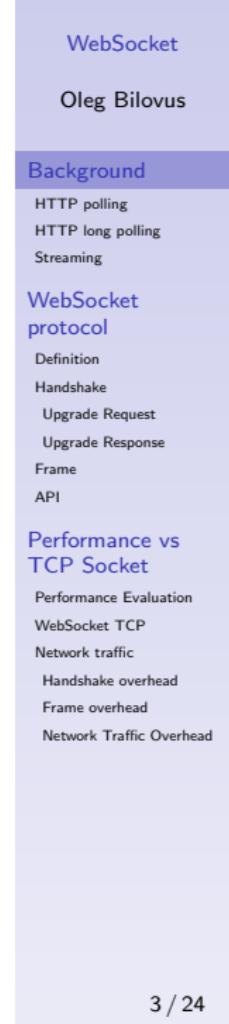
Bidirectional means the server and the client can send data to each other at any time

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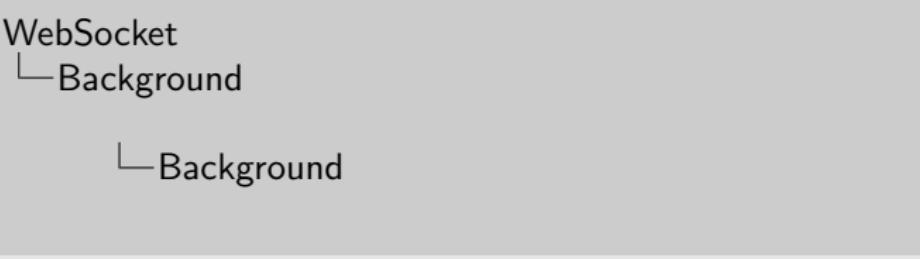
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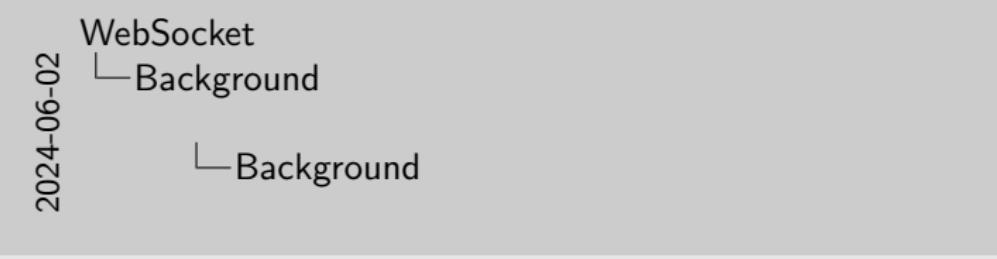
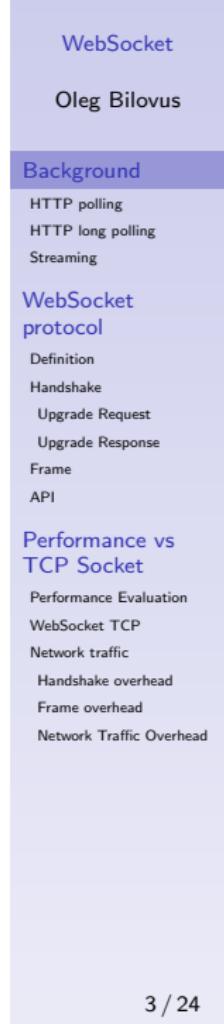
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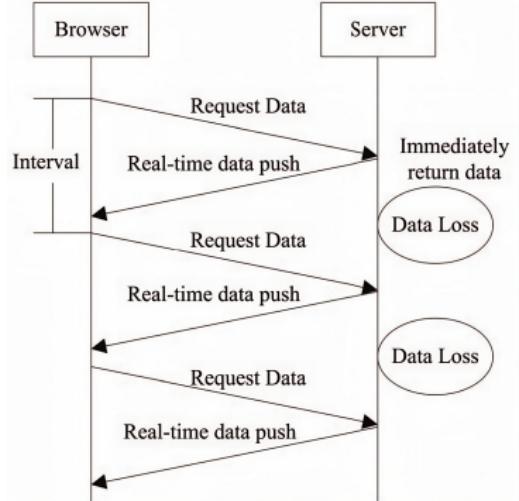
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HTTP polling

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



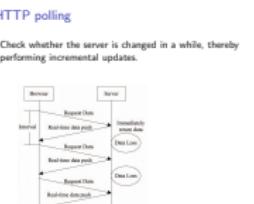
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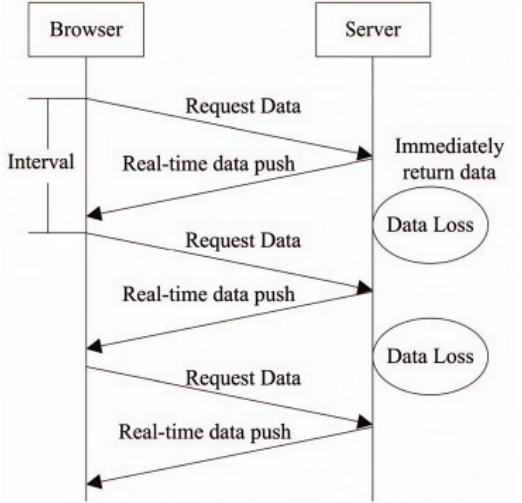
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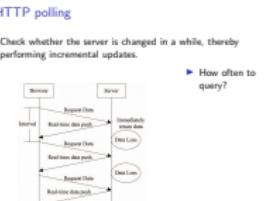
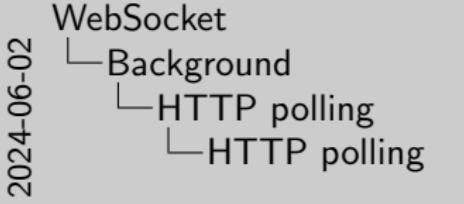
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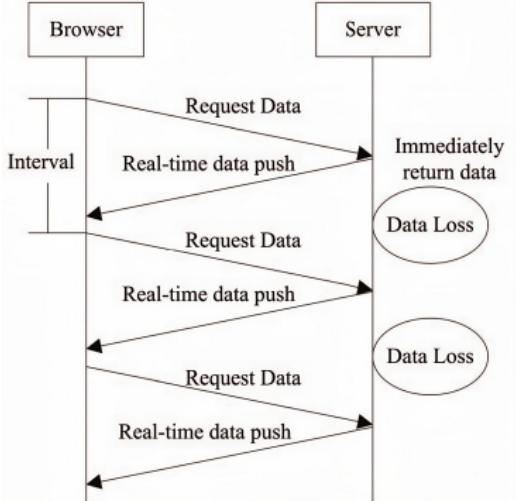
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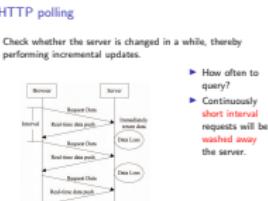
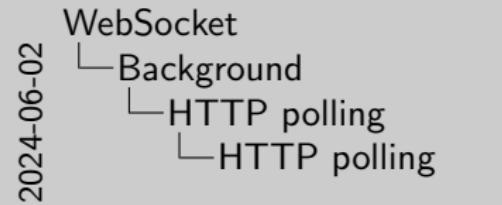
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- ▶ How often to query?
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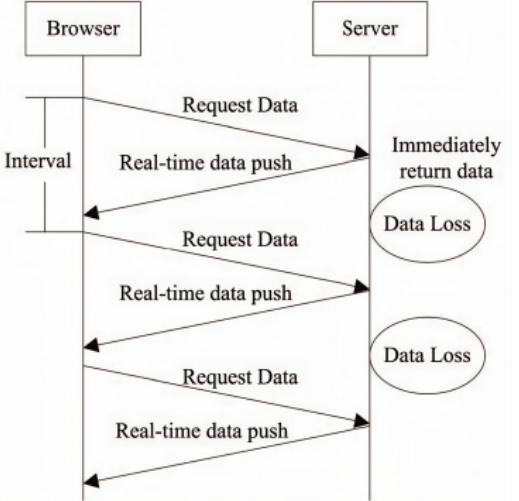
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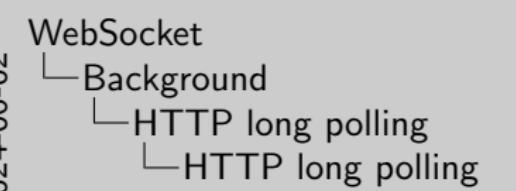
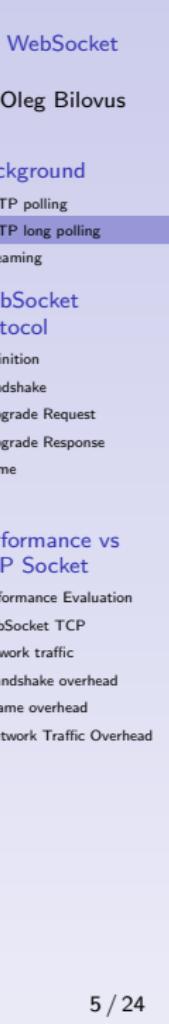
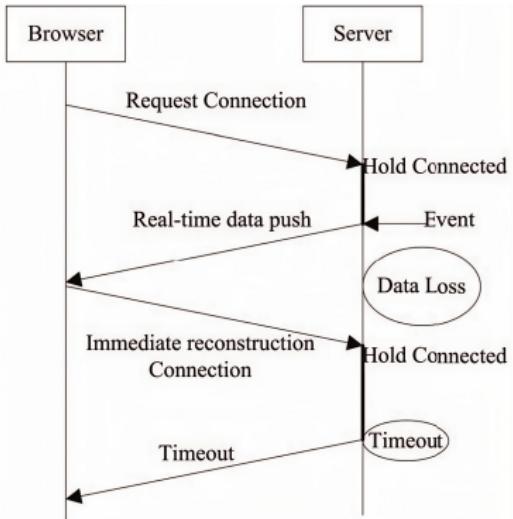
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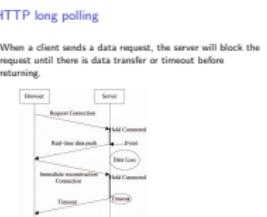
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HTTP long polling

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



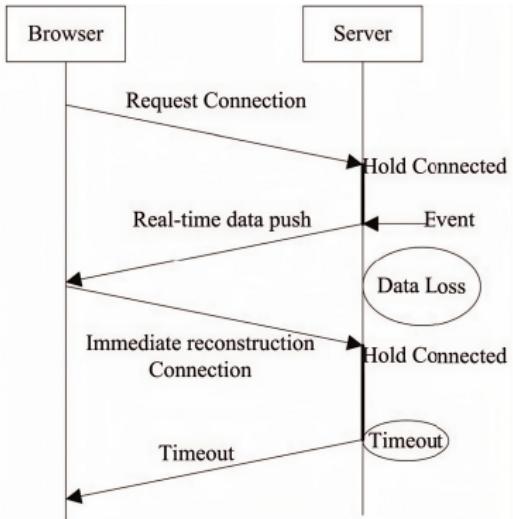
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Can hold the connection up to a certain time, after that a timeout is exceeded and need a new connection. No bidirectional because the client may only send data the first time, but then it will only receive until a timeout and another request is made.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

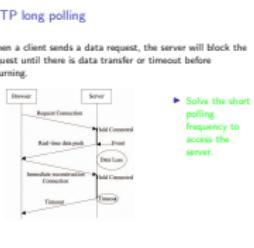
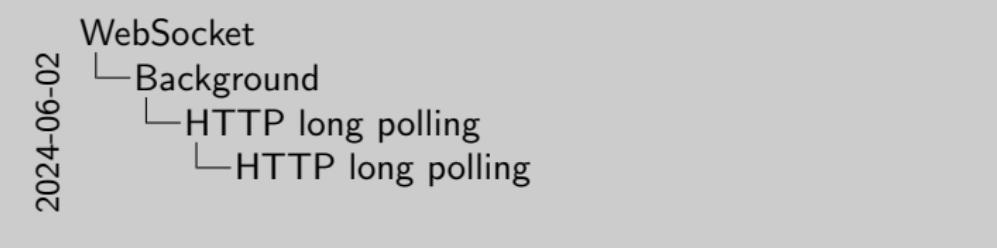
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► Solve the short polling frequency to access the server.

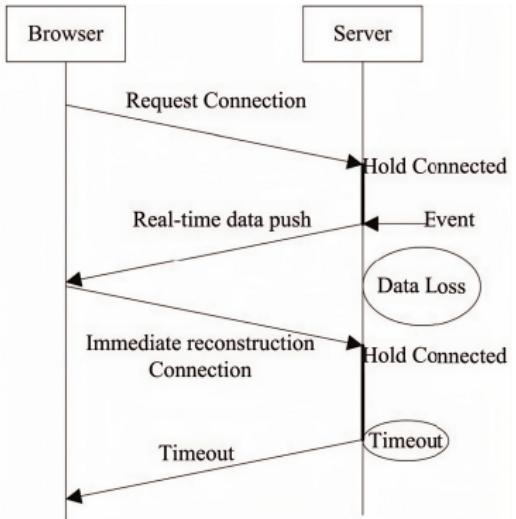
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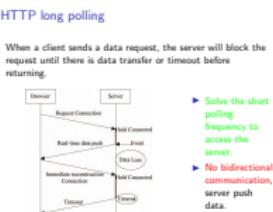
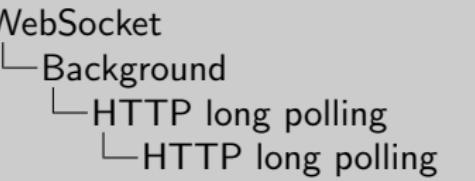
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- ▶ **Solve the short polling frequency to access the server.**
- ▶ **No bidirectional communication, server push data.**

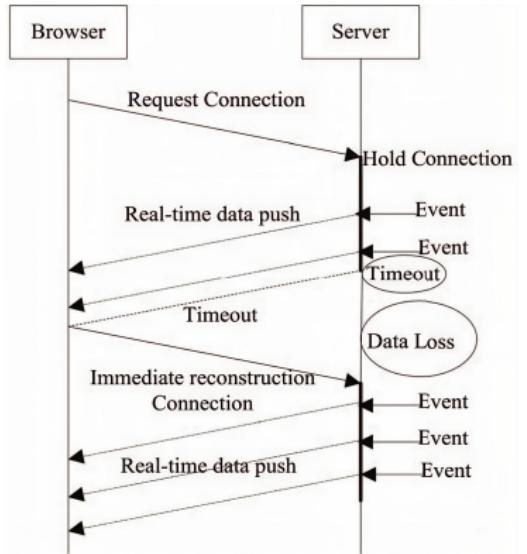
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Iframe embed a hidden frame in an HTML page, then set it as a long connection request, thus the server can send data to the clients constantly.



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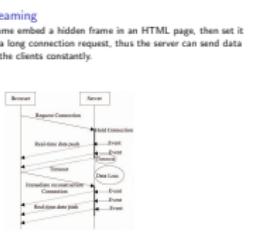
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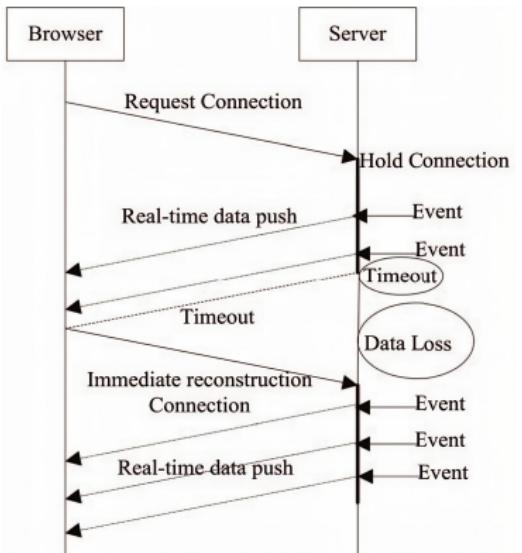
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iframe is a html page inside another. Because the server need to keep the connections alive.

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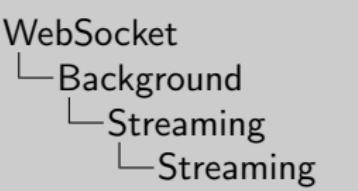
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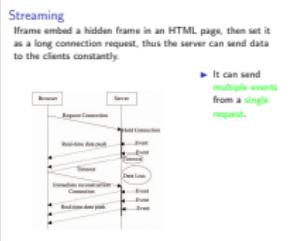
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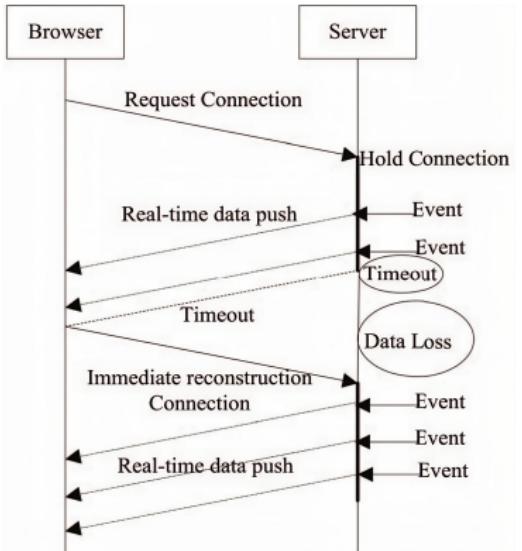


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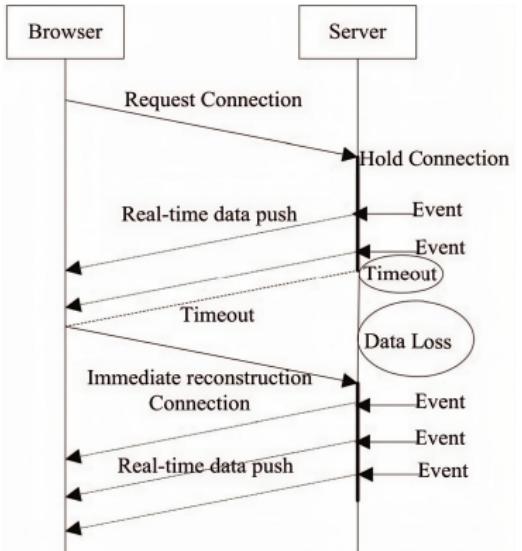
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The diagram illustrates a communication flow between a 'Browser' and a 'Server'. A 'Request Connection' leads to a 'Hold Connection'. The server then sends 'Real-time data push' events. These events trigger 'Event' responses from the browser. A 'Timeout' is indicated. A 'Data Loss' event is shown as a dashed oval. The server attempts 'Immediate reconstruction' and 'Connection' to handle the loss. The process involves 'Handshake', 'Upgrade Request', 'Upgrade Response', 'Frame', and 'API' interactions. The 'Network traffic' is shown as a series of arrows between the browser and server, with 'Handshake overhead', 'Frame overhead', and 'Network Traffic Overhead' labeled.

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The diagram illustrates the structure of a streaming iframe. It shows a 'Browser' containing an 'Iframe' which in turn contains a 'Server'. The 'Server' is connected to a 'Client'. The flow starts with a 'Request Connection' from the browser to the server. The server then performs a 'Hold Connection'. The browser sends 'Real-time data push' events to the server. The server processes these and returns 'Event' responses. A 'Timeout' is indicated on the server side, leading to 'Data Loss'. The server then initiates an 'Immediate reconstruction' connection, which the browser accepts. Finally, the browser sends another 'Real-time data push' event to the server, which is acknowledged with another 'Event' response.

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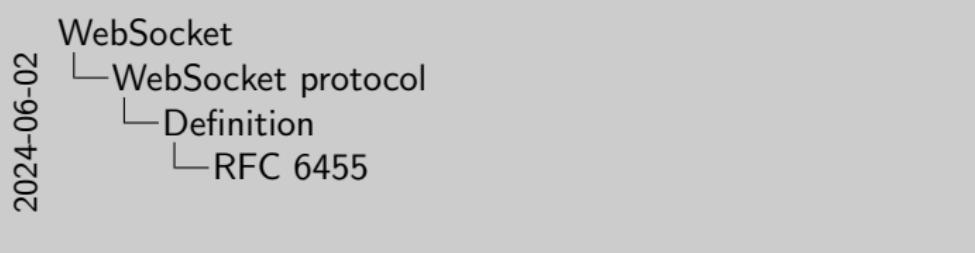
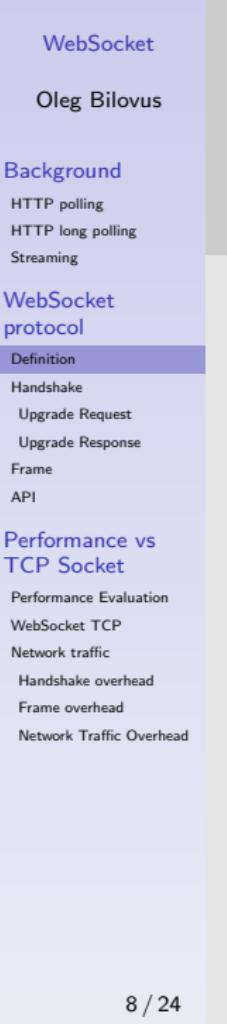
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RFC 6455

Keywords

- ▶ 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.



RFC 6455
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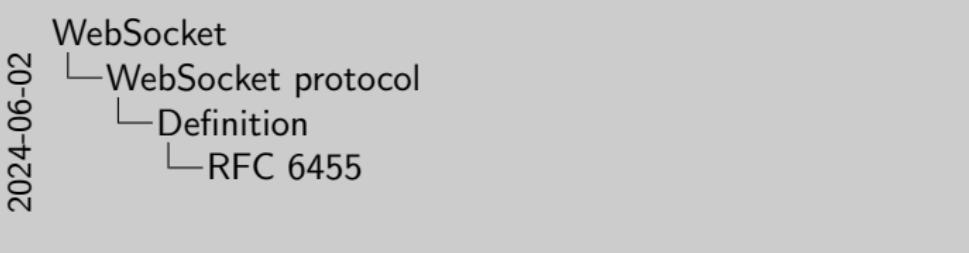
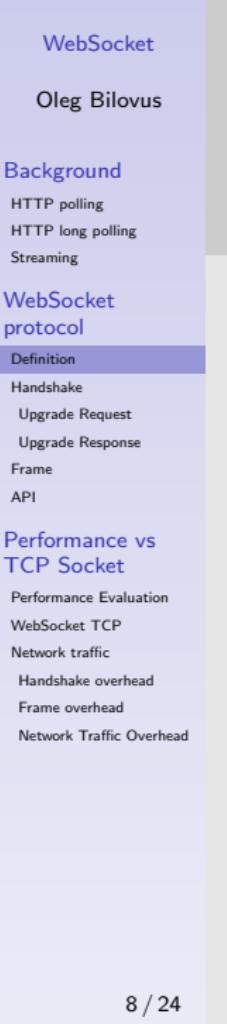
▶ The WebSocket Protocol enables two-way communication between a client running untrusted code in a controlled environment to a remote host that has opted-in to communications from that code.

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.

RFC 6455

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- ▶ 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.



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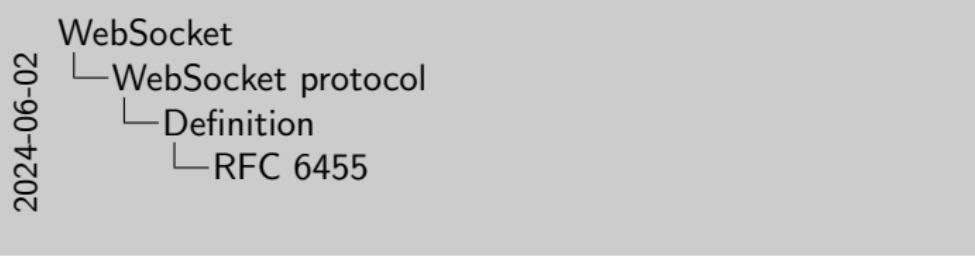
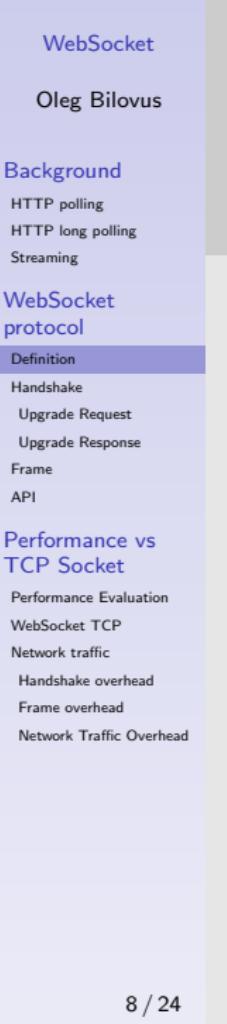
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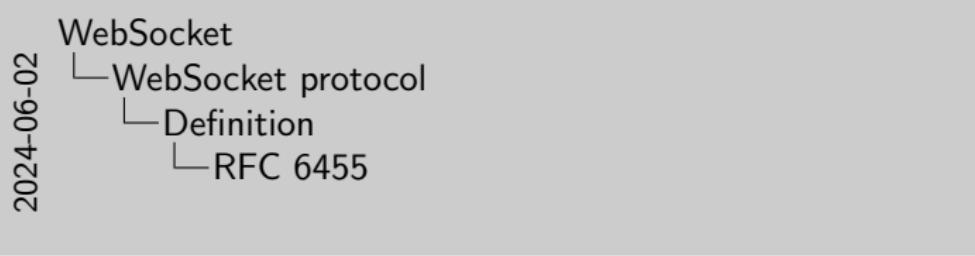
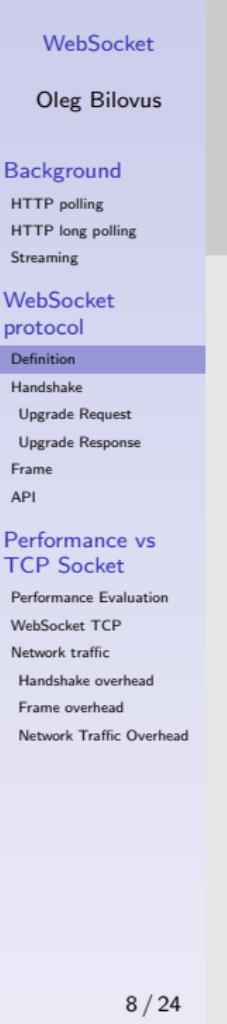
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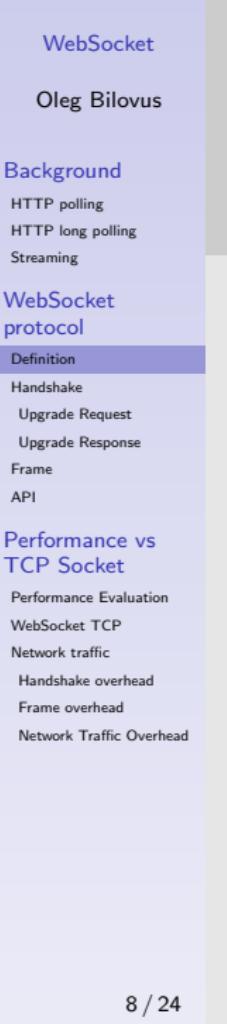
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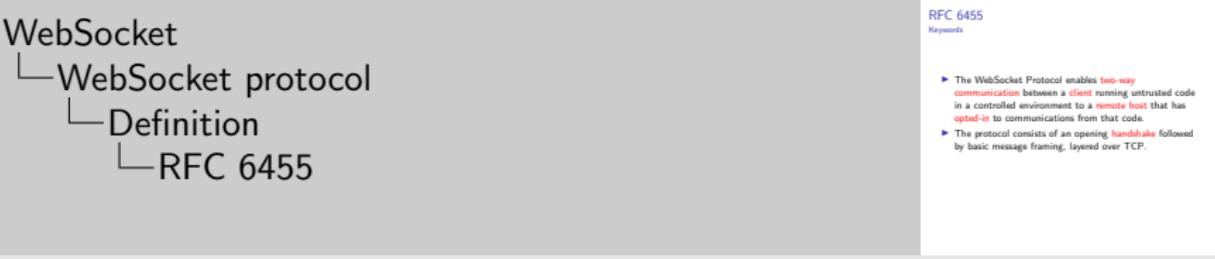
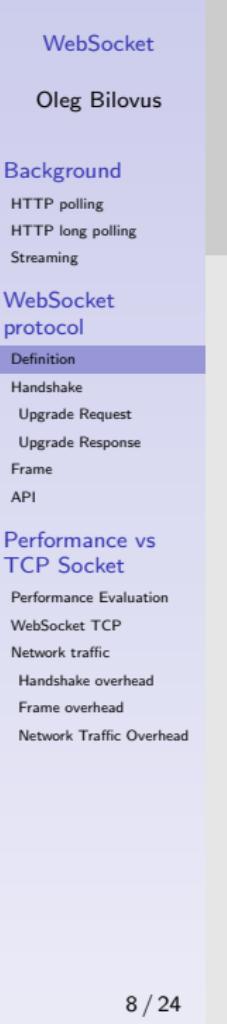


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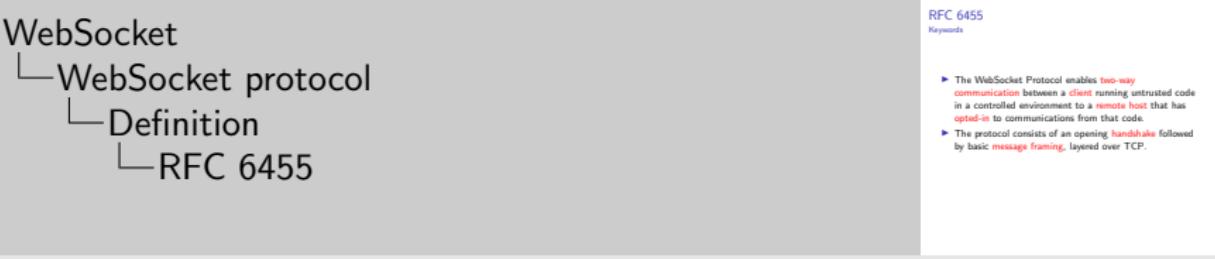
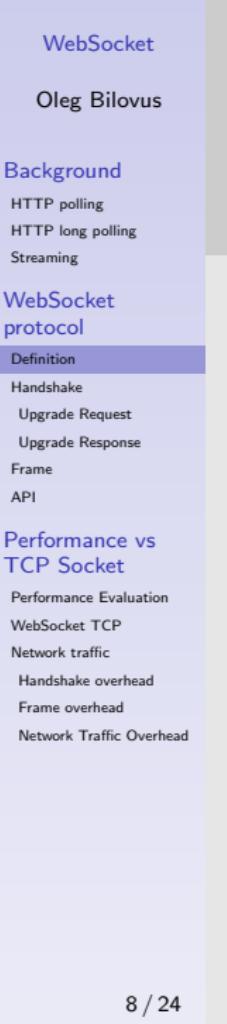


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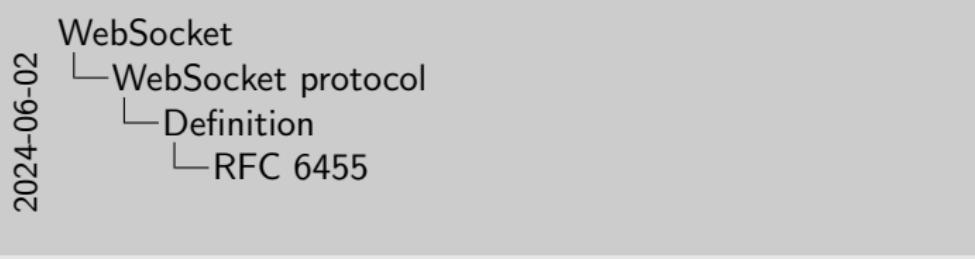
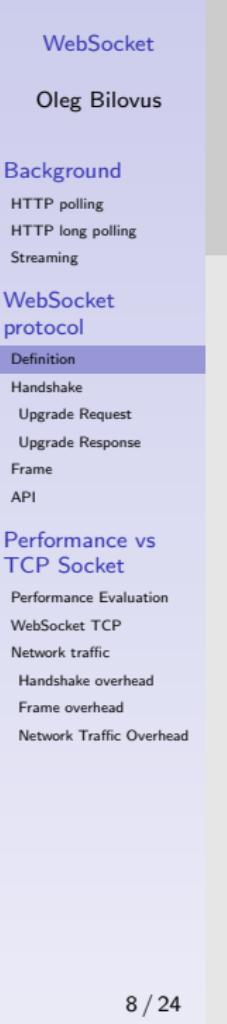


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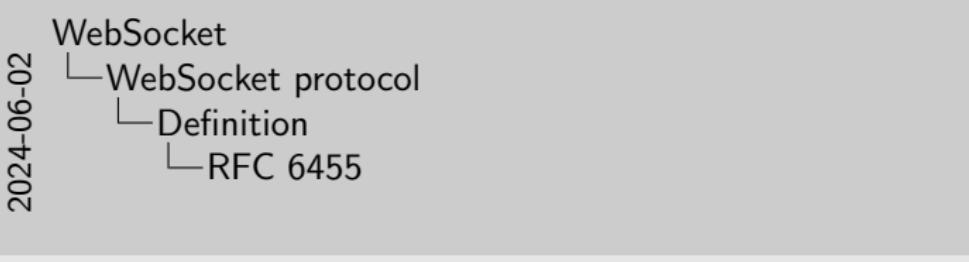
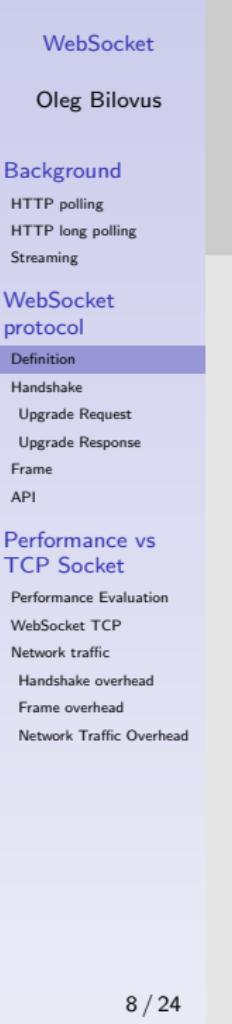
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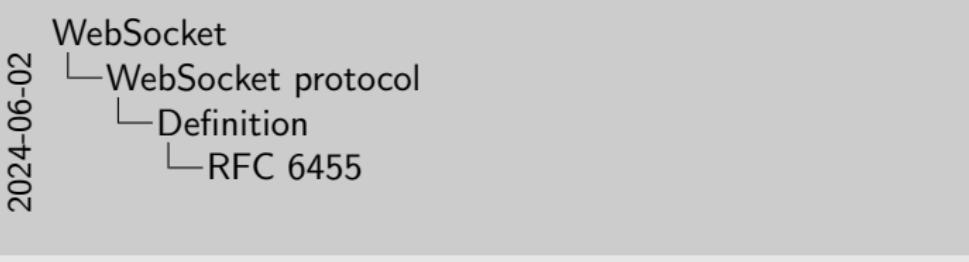
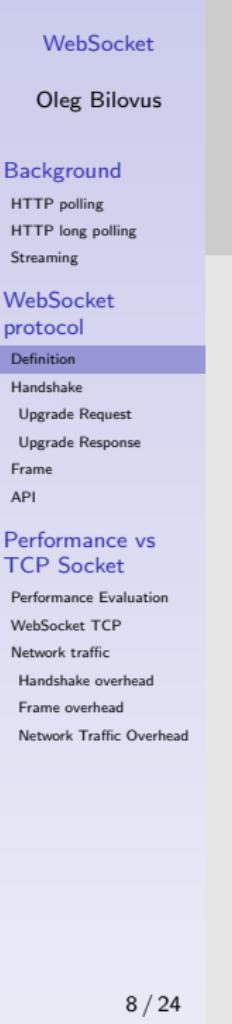
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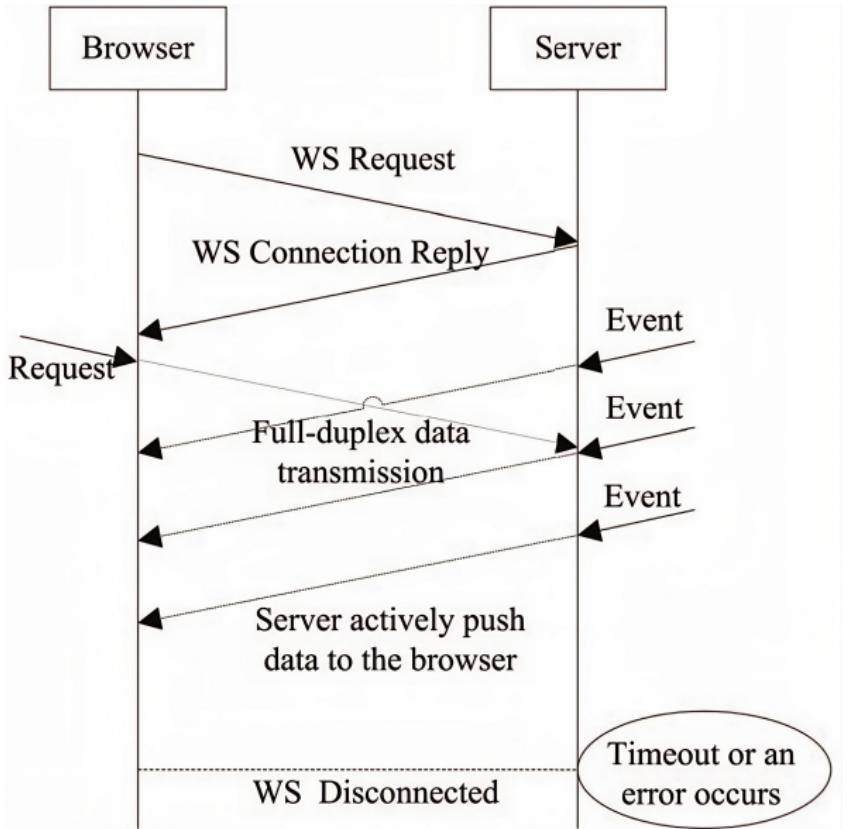
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WebSocket



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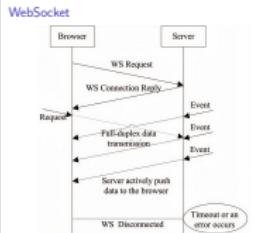
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There is the initial handshake, after that, client and server can send and receive data at any moment without further interaction. There is no timeout. If it disconnects, it is because of an error and to establish the connection, the handshake has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

Handshake

- ▶ For WebSocket-based communication, a **WebSocket session** should be established first.

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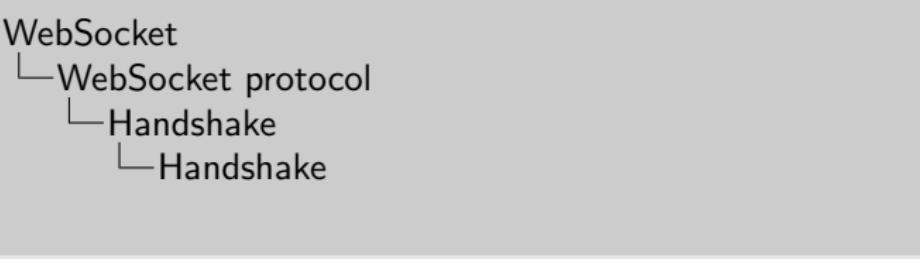
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Handshake

▶ For WebSocket-based communication, a **WebSocket session** should be established first.

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**.

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

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- ▶ 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**.

WebSocket

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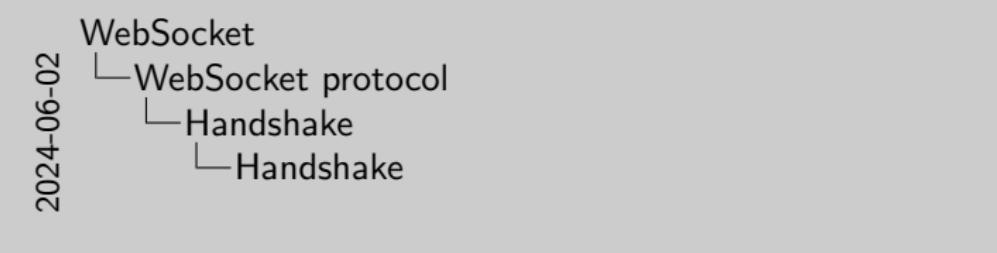
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WebSocket Upgrade Request

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GET /chat HTTP/1.1
Host: server.example.com
Upgrade: WebSocket
Connection: Upgrade
Sec-WebSocket-Key:
dGh1IHNhbXBsZSBub25jZQ==
Origin: http://example.com
Sec-WebSocket-Protocol:
chat, superchat
Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
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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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- ▶ Headers indicating the will to switch from regular HTTP to WebSocket.

WebSocket

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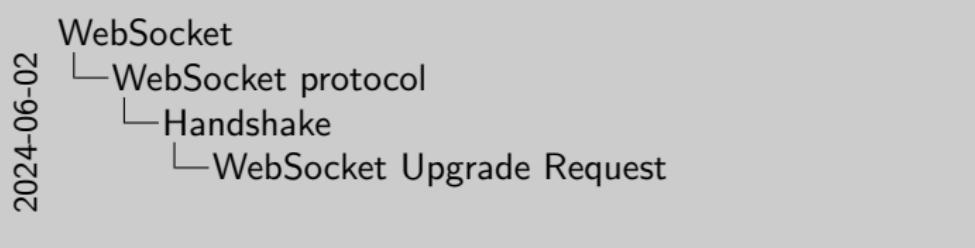
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- ▶ A key the server has to use to prove that it can use WebSockets.

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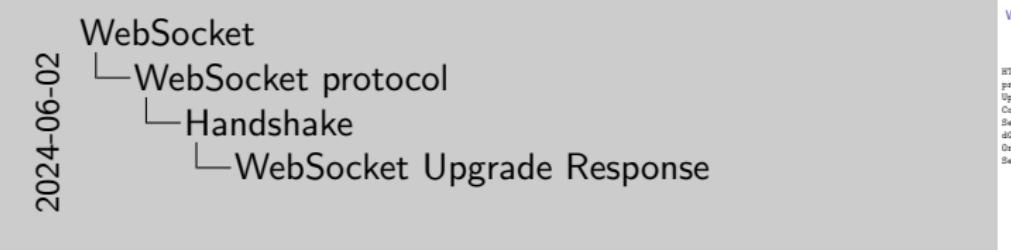
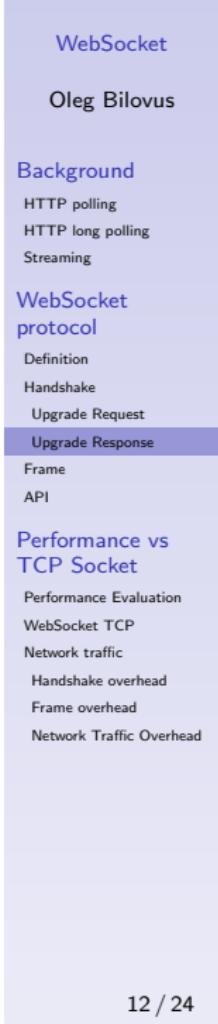
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WebSocket Upgrade Response

HTTP/1.1 101 Switching
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Upgrade: WebSocket
Connection: Upgrade
Sec-WebSocket-Accept:
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► Server confirms it
supports WebSocket.

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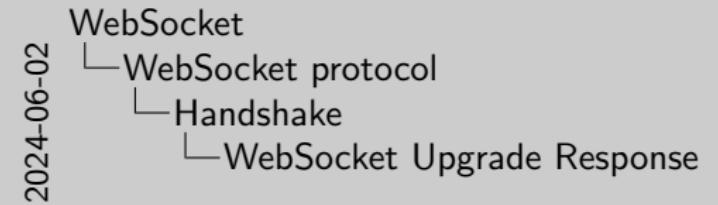
► Server confirms it
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WebSocket Upgrade Response

HTTP/1.1 101 Switching
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Connection: Upgrade
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dGh1IHNhbXBsZSBub25jZQ==
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Client checks it.

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

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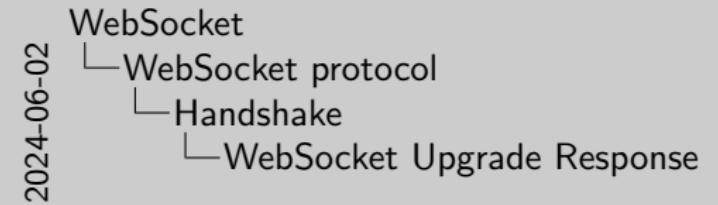
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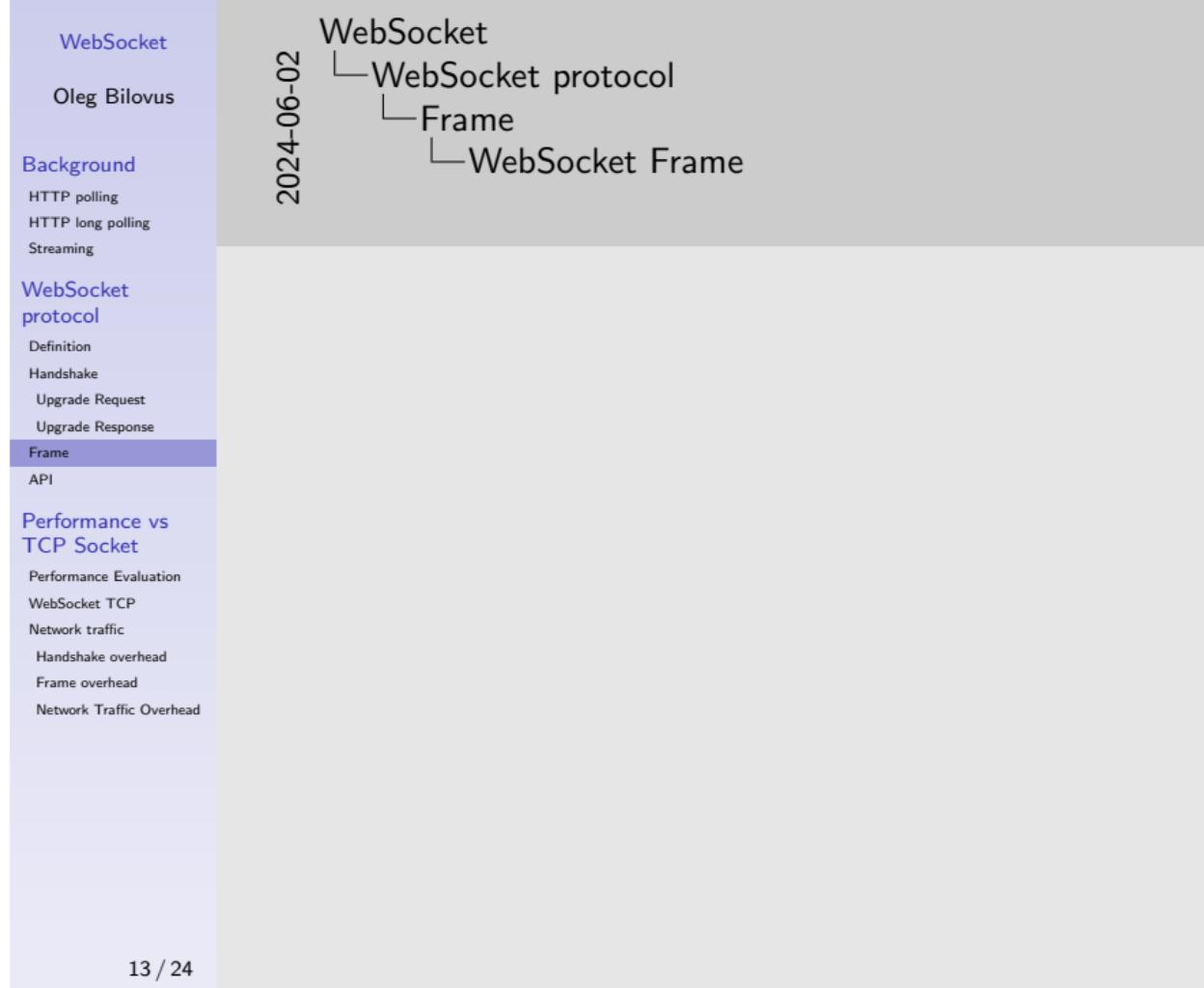
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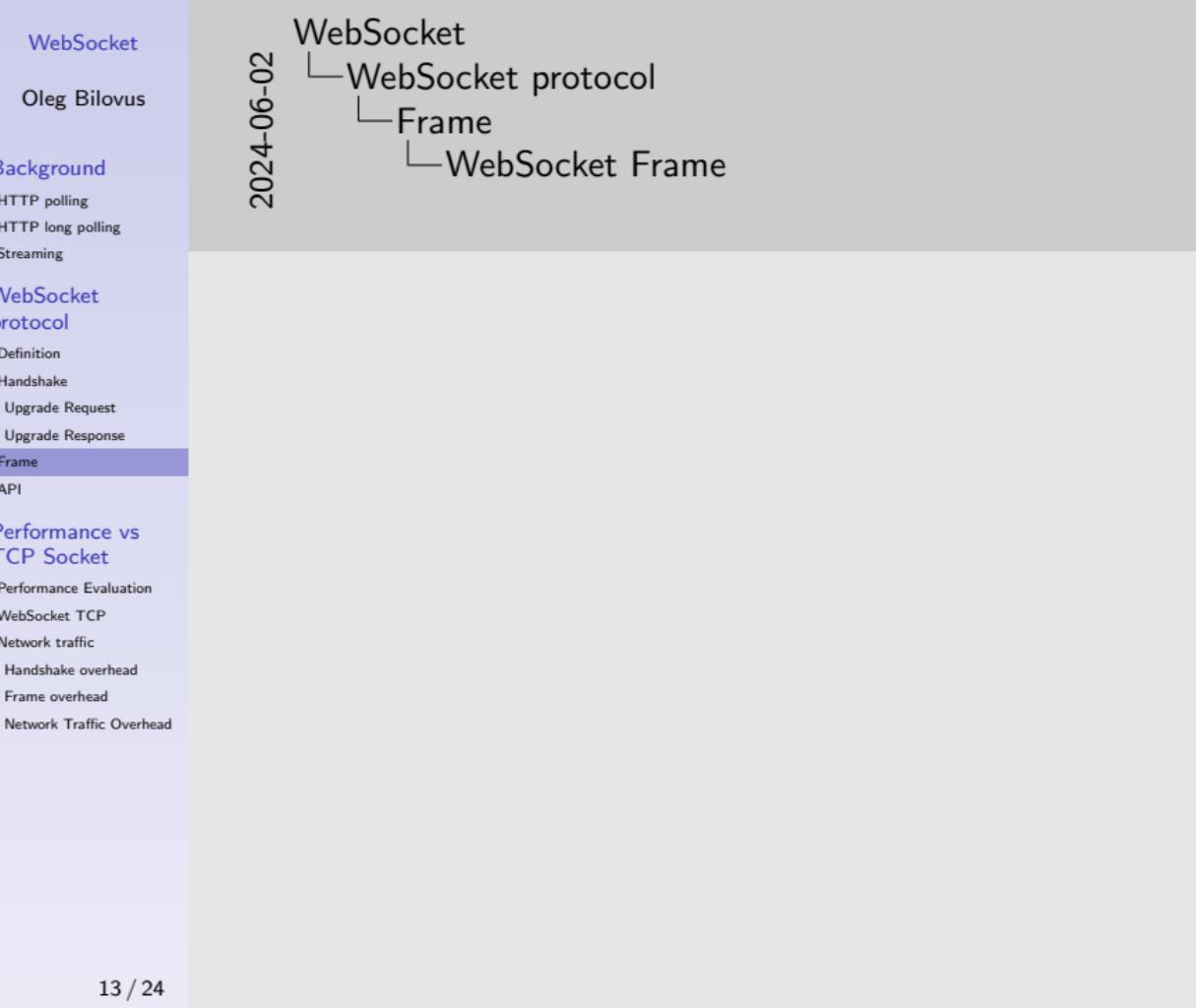
WebSocket Frame

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WebSocket Frame

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- ▶ After the handshake is successful, client and server can **communicate in full-duplex** by using frames.
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- ▶ Each frame adds **at least 2 bytes of overhead** to the payload data. Depending on the length of the payload data and the direction of the communication, the length of the overhead **may increase up to 14 bytes**.

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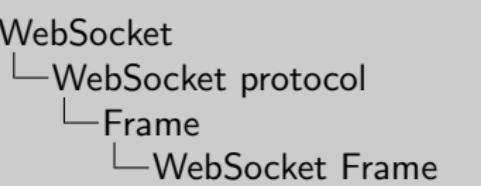
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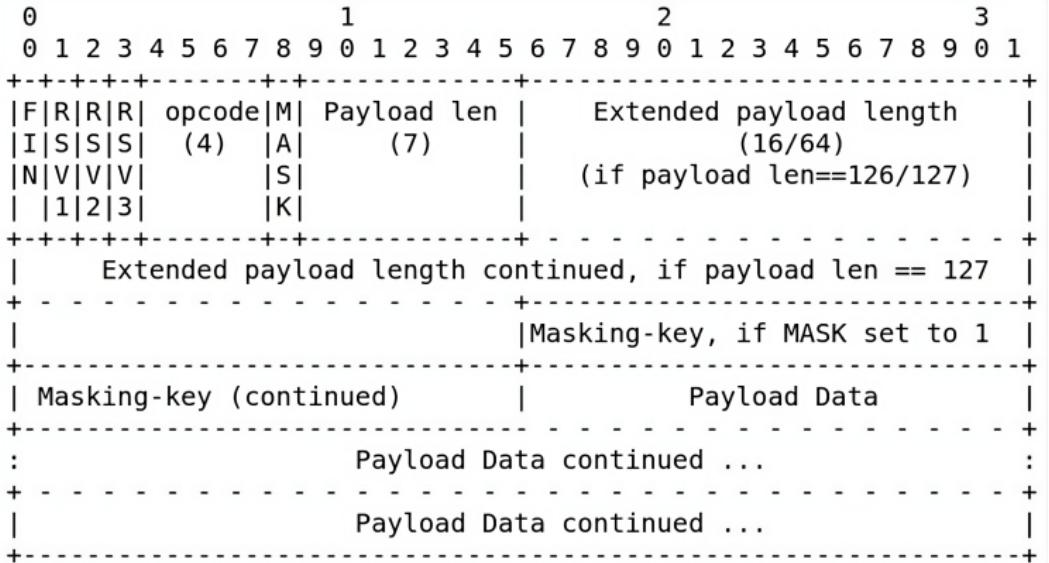
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WebSocket Frame Structure



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└── WebSocket protocol
 └── Frame
 └── WebSocket Frame Structure

WebSocket Frame Structure



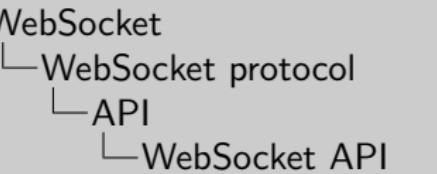
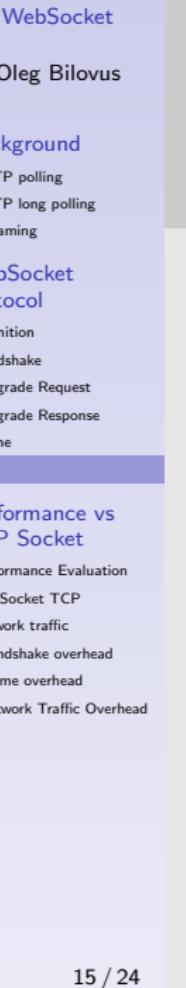
We will not go into the details because it is out of the scope of this presentation and, as mentioned earlier, the added overhead to the payload data is minimal.

Callback	Description
onopen	invoked when WebSocket session is established, signalizes that the protocol is ready to transfer payload data
onerror	invoked whenever an error occurs
onclose	invoked when one of the peers has terminated the session
onmessage	invoked when an incoming message from another peer has arrived

WebSocket API

The API is defined by its states of readiness, responses to a networking or messaging **event**.

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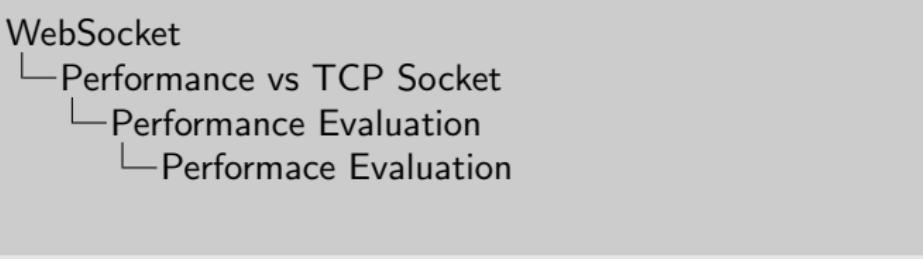
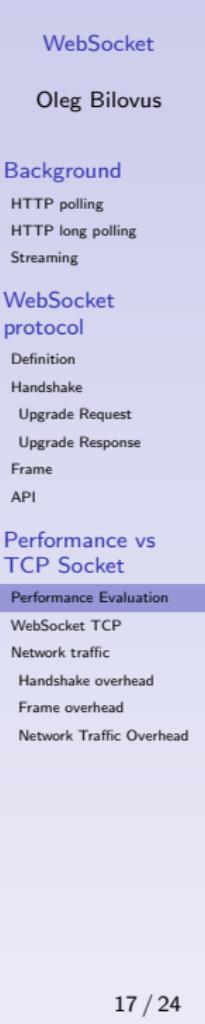
Outline

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

Performance Evaluation

- ▶ Performance evaluation of the WebSocket and the TCP Socket protocol consists of:

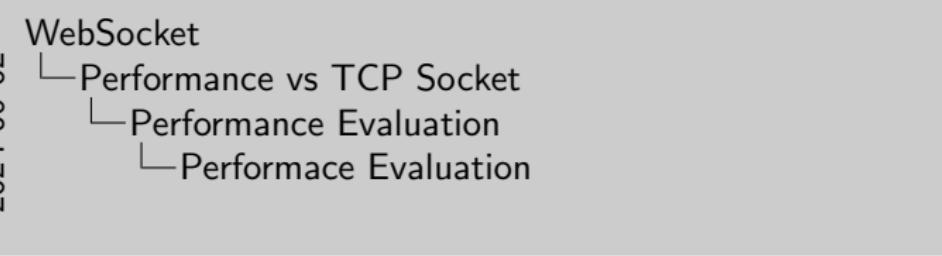
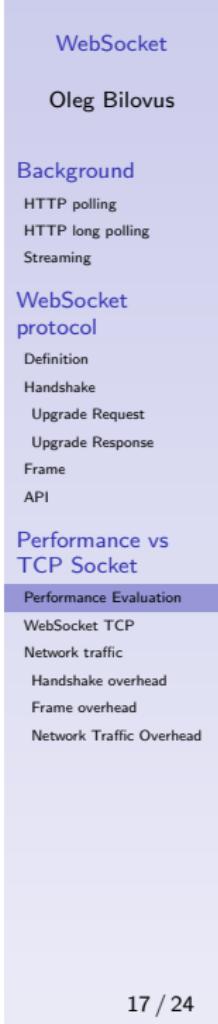


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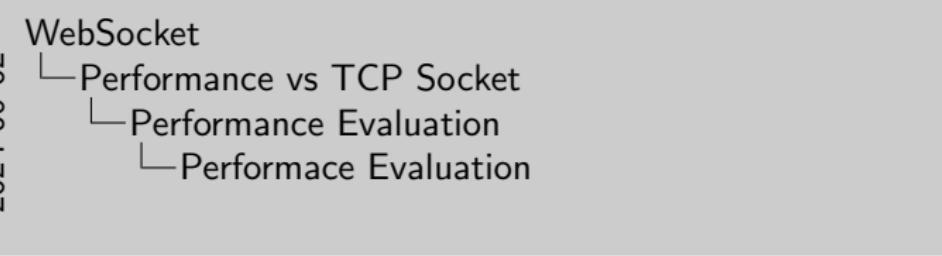
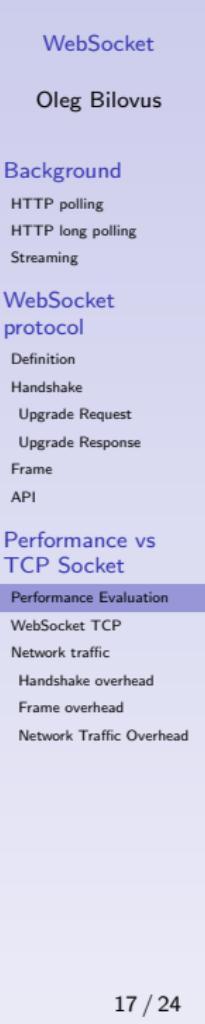


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Performance Evaluation

Performance Evaluation

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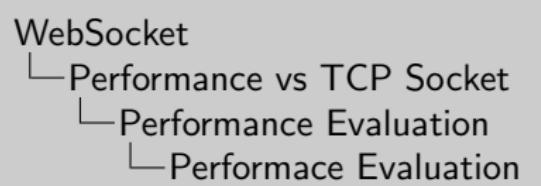
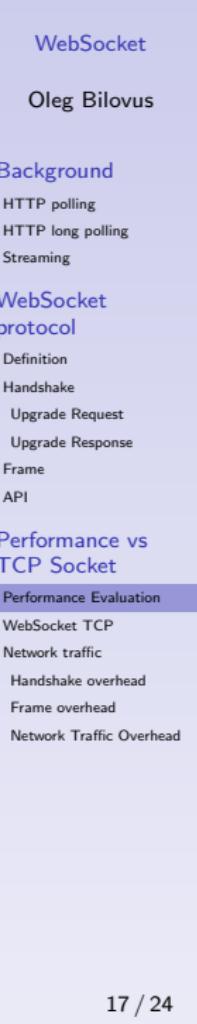
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Performance Evaluation

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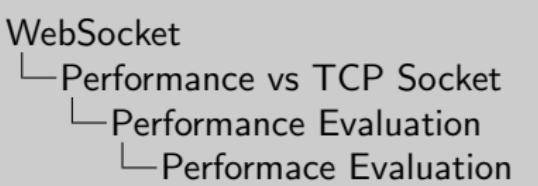
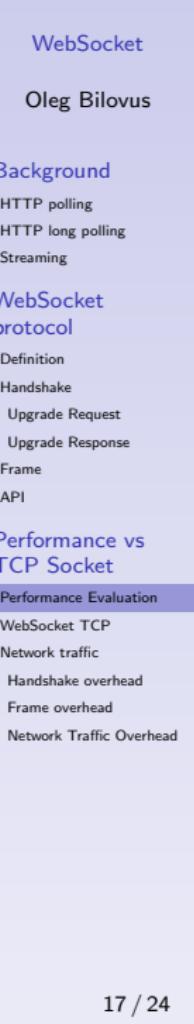


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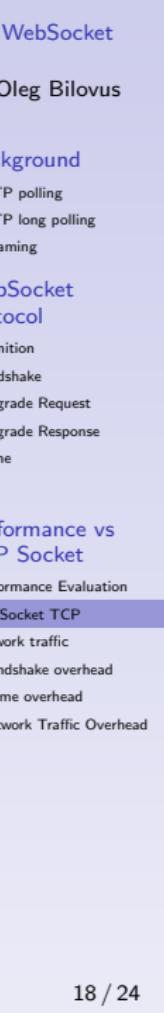
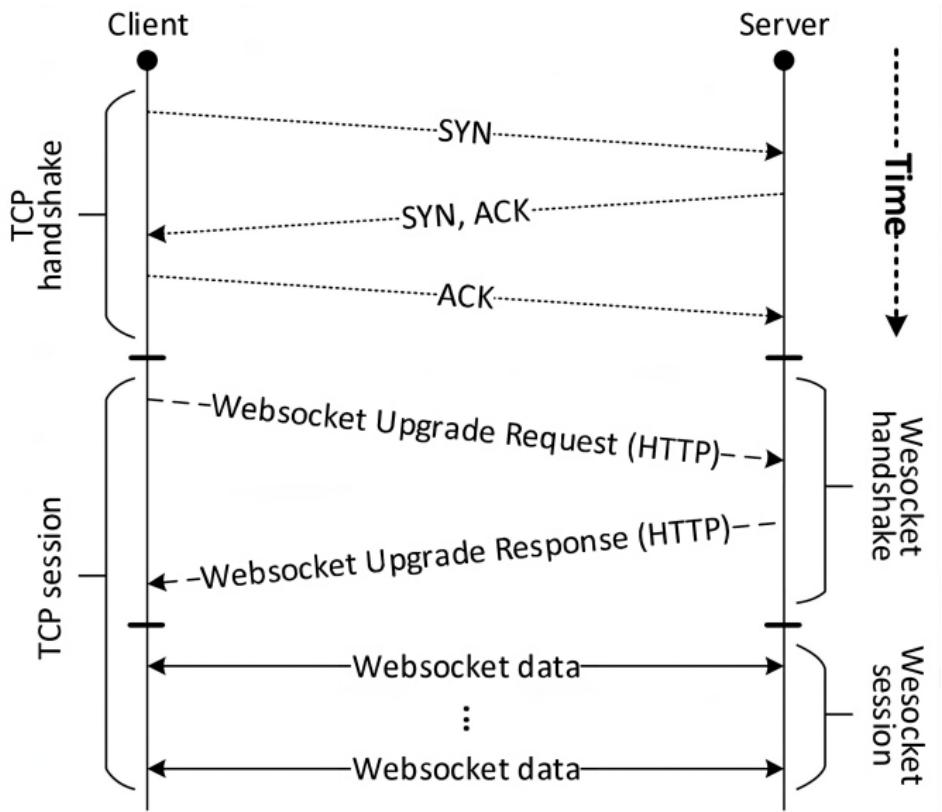
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Performance Evaluation

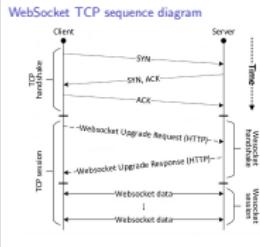
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WebSocket TCP sequence diagram



WebSocket
Performance vs TCP Socket
WebSocket TCP
WebSocket TCP sequence diagram

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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.

Analytical Evaluation of Network Traffic

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WebSocket

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Analytical Evaluation of Network Traffic

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Analytical Evaluation of Network Traffic

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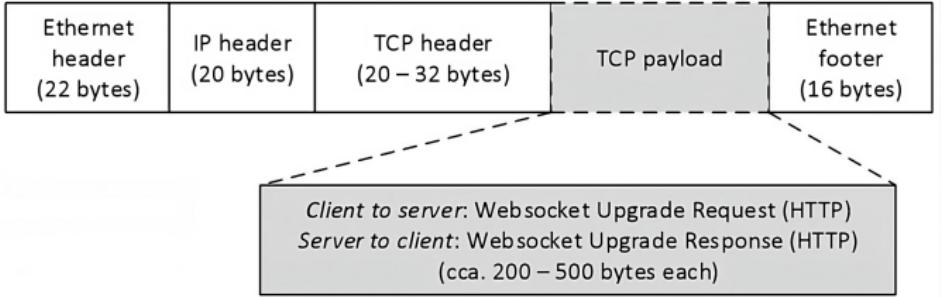
Network traffic
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Handshake overhead



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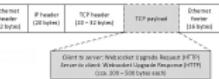
Frame overhead
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WebSocket

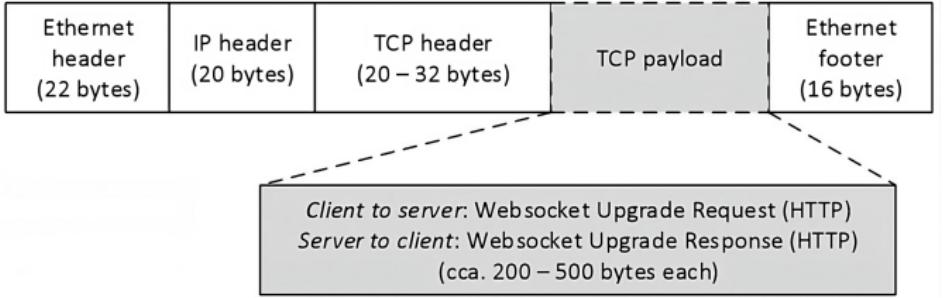
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Handshake overhead



Handshake overhead



- The overhead is **fixed in length** and typically counts few hundreds of bytes.

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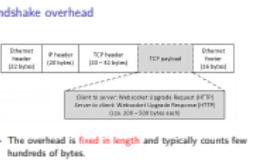
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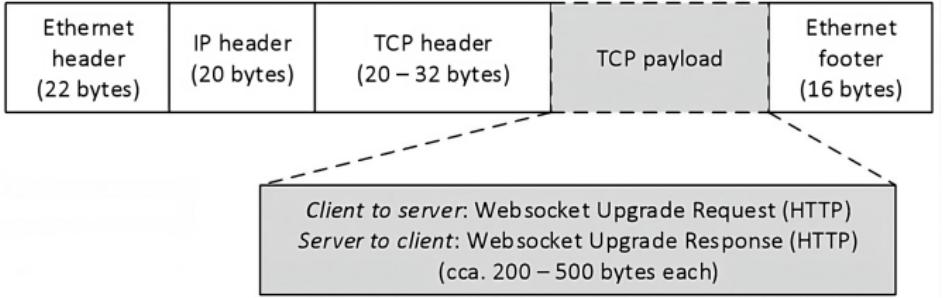
Performance vs TCP Socket

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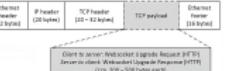
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- Performance vs TCP Socket
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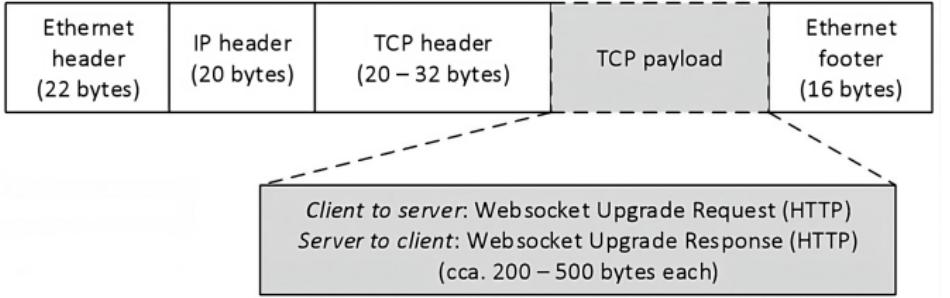
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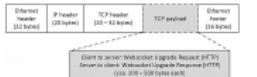
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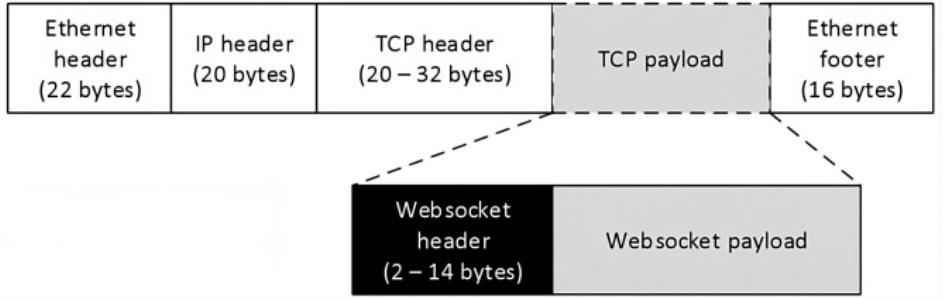
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Frame overhead



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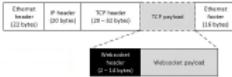
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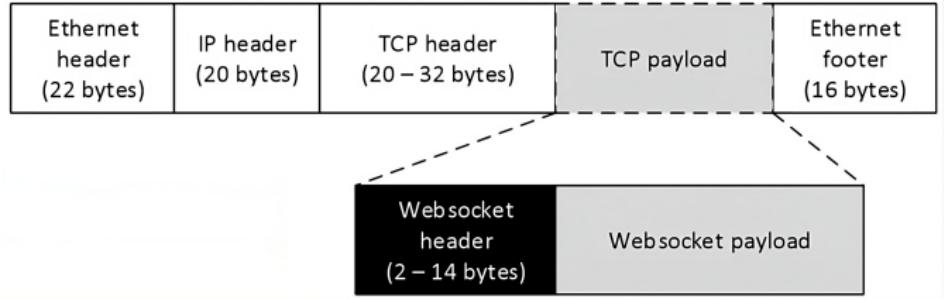
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Frame overhead



Frame overhead



- ▶ The overhead counts **2 to 14 bytes** for each frame.

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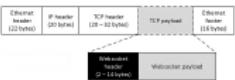
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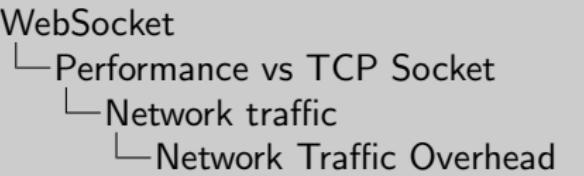


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Network Traffic Overhead

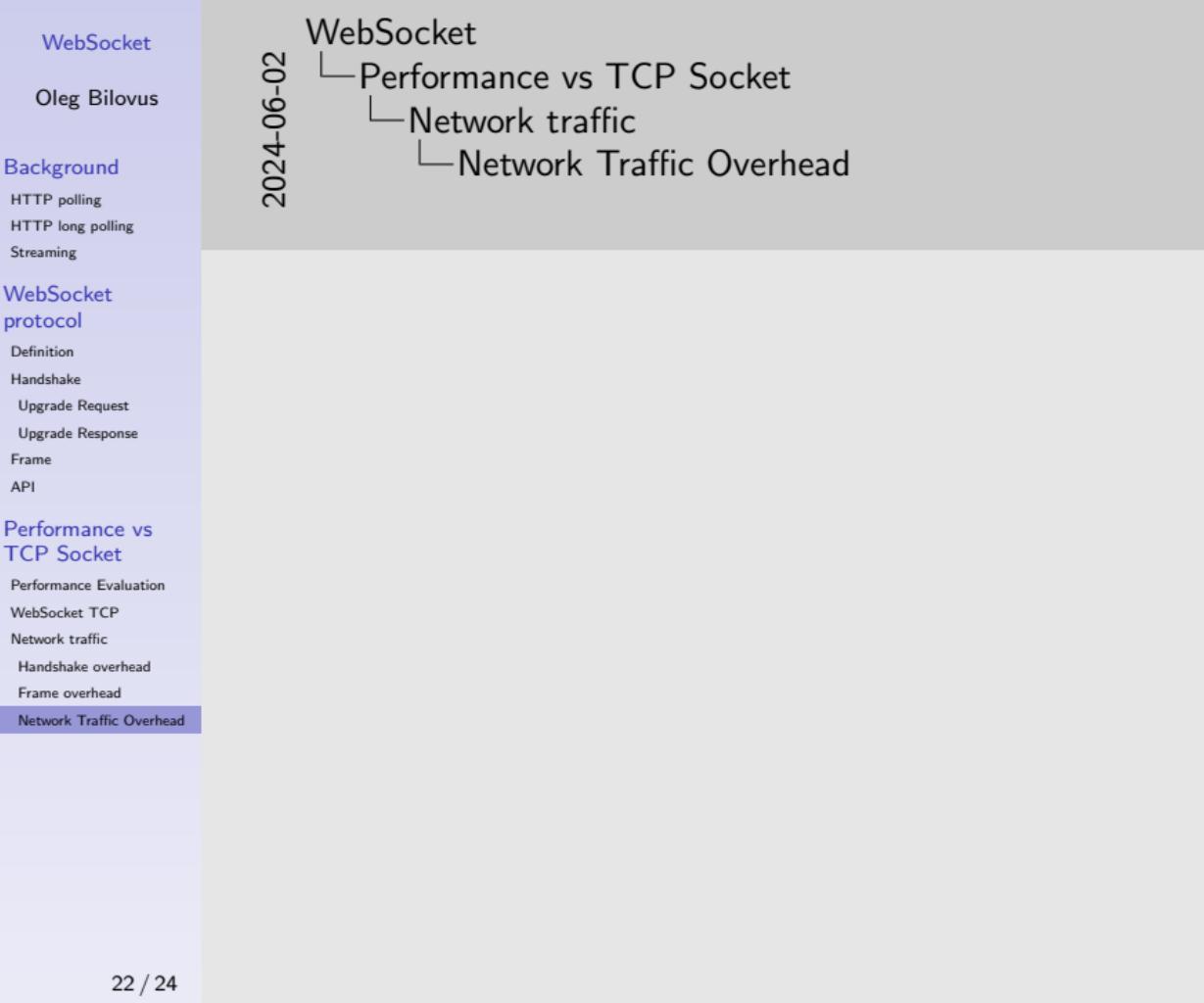
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Network Traffic Overhead

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Network Traffic Overhead

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- ▶ This relation can be written as:

$$P_{TCP} = data \quad (1)$$

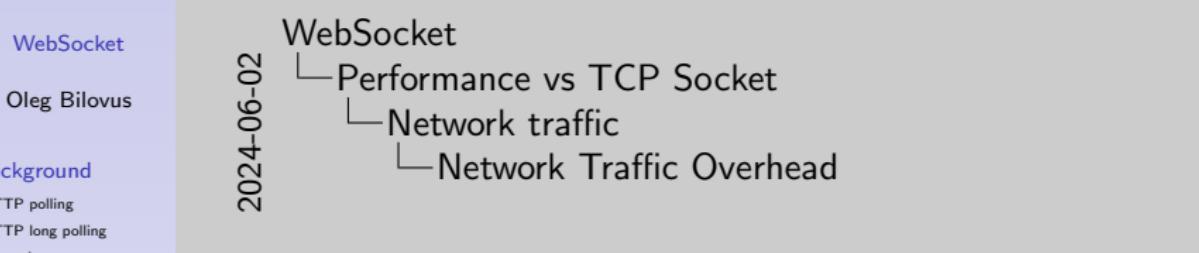
$$P_{WS} = data + H \quad (2)$$

where:

P = payload

$data$ = data to send

H = length of frame's header



Network Traffic Overhead

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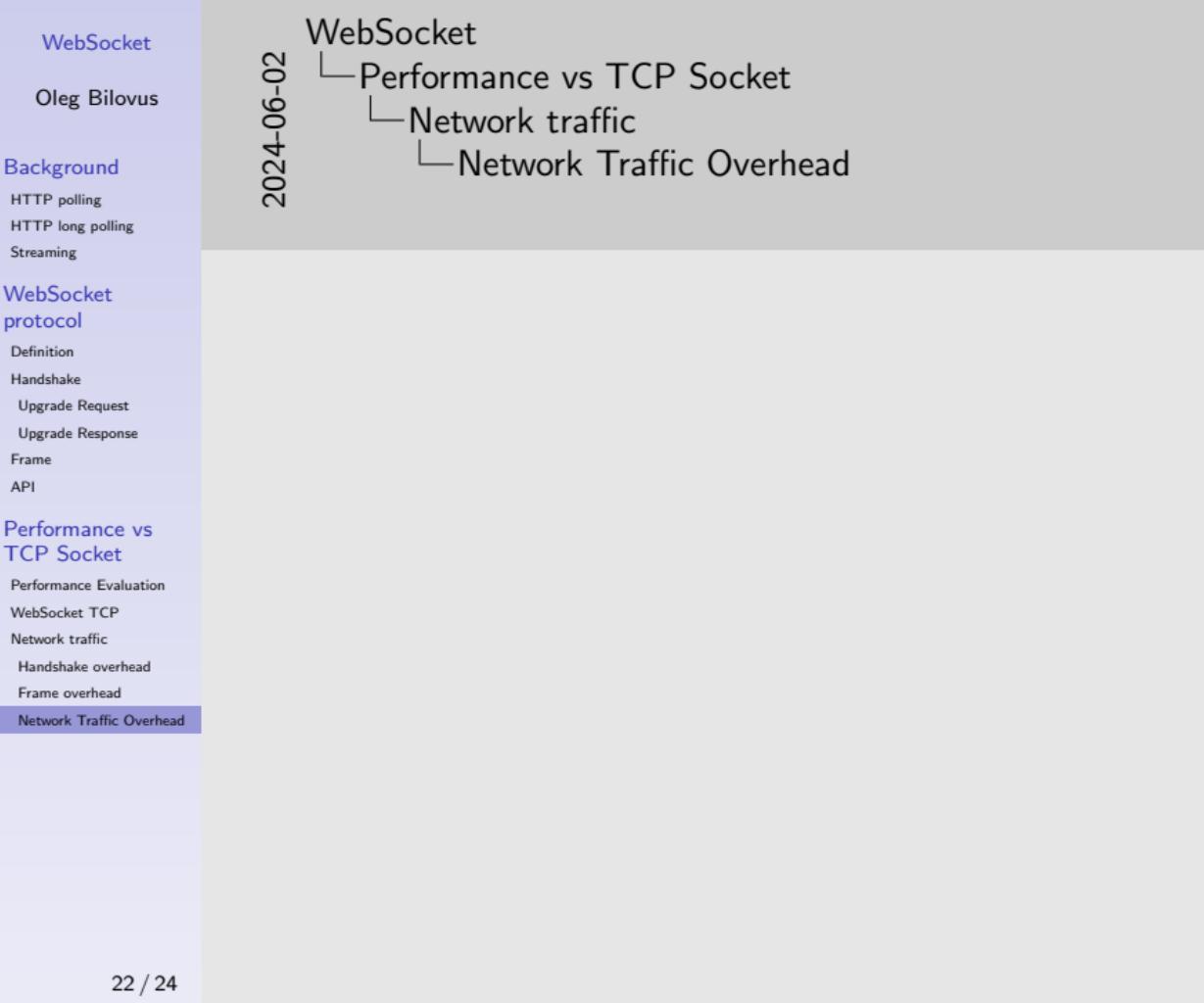
P = payload

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- ▶ We can now define the **network traffic overhead** O_p a WebSocket has over a TCP Socket:

$$O_p = \frac{P_{WS} - P_{TCP}}{P_{TCP}} \cdot 100\% \quad (3)$$



Network Traffic Overhead

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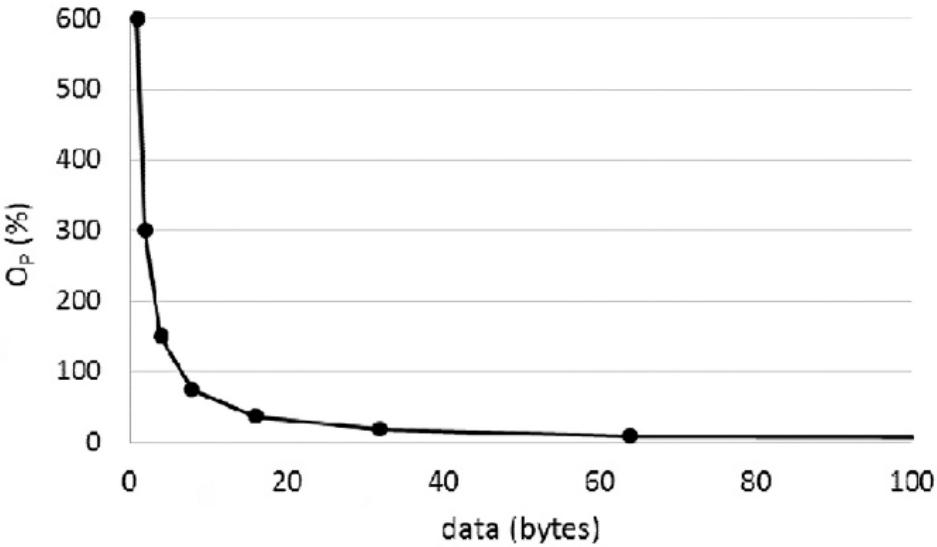
$$P_{WS} = \text{data} + H \quad (2)$$

where:

- P = payload
- data = data to send
- H = length of frame's header

▶ We can now define the **network traffic overhead** O_p :
WebSocket has over a TCP Socket:
$$O_p = \frac{P_{WS} - P_{TCP}}{P_{TCP}} \cdot 100\% \quad (3)$$

Network Traffic Overhead



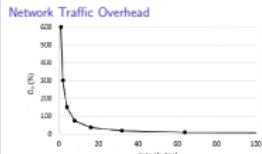
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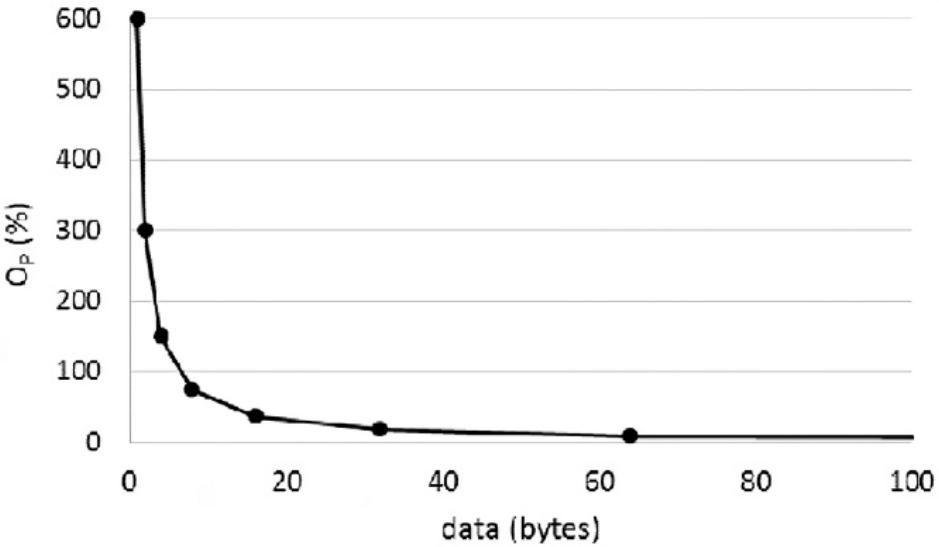
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Because if I want to send 1 byte, with WebSocket it will add 14 bytes of frame header. The difference is smaller and smaller because 14 bytes of overhead on a 1 KB data is nothing. The difference is almost identical.

Network Traffic Overhead



- ▶ Significant difference in performance only for tiny data.

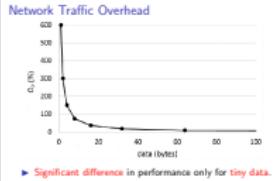
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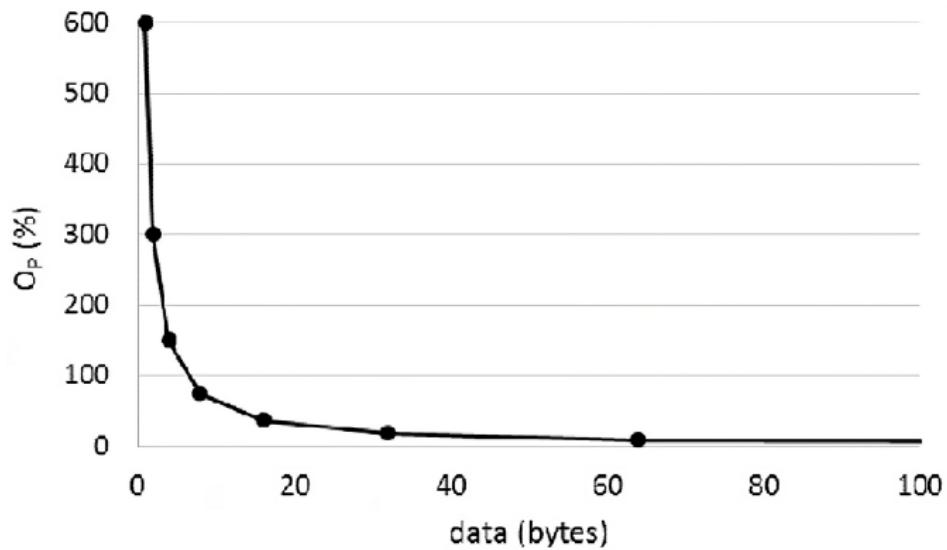
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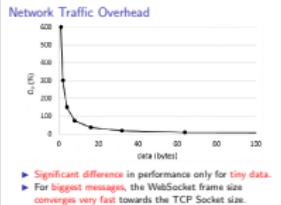


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Network Traffic Overhead

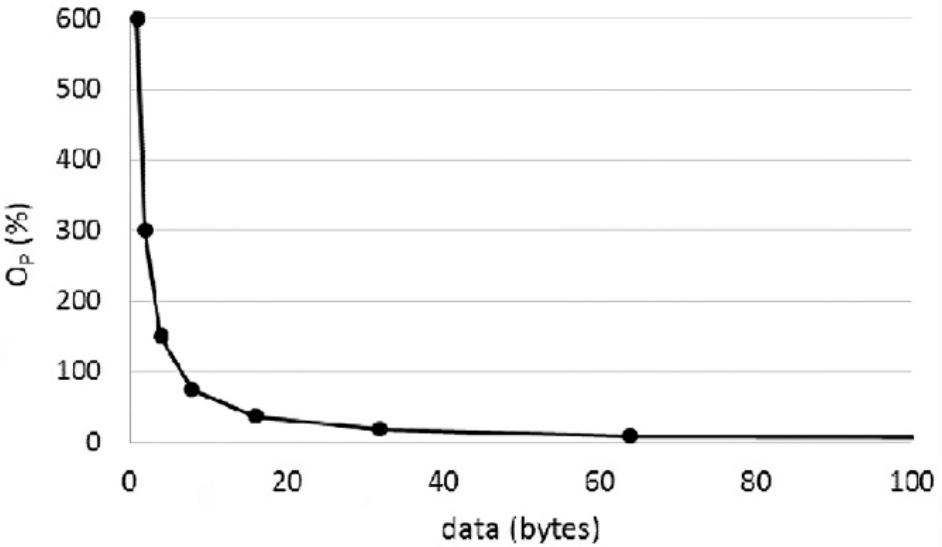


- ▶ Significant difference in performance only for tiny data.
- ▶ For biggest messages, the WebSocket frame size converges very fast towards the TCP Socket size.



Because if I want to send 1 byte, with WebSocket it will add 14 bytes of frame header. The difference is smaller and smaller because 14 bytes of overhead on a 1 KB data is nothing. The difference is almost identical.

Network Traffic Overhead



- ▶ Significant difference in performance only for tiny data.
- ▶ For biggest messages, the WebSocket frame size converges very fast towards the TCP Socket size.
- ▶ Except for the *initial* WebSocket Handshake, the amount of network traffic generated is comparable to that generated by the TCP Socket.

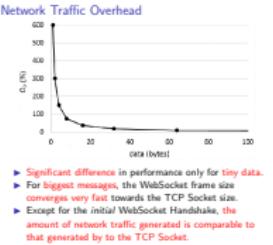
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References



Alexey Melnikov and Ian Fette, *The WebSocket Protocol*, RFC 6455, December 2011.



D. Skvorc, M. Horvat, and S. Srbljic, *Performance evaluation of websocket protocol for implementation of full-duplex web streams*, 2014 37th International Convention on Information and Communication Technology, Electronics and Microelectronics (MIPRO), 2014, pp. 1003–1008.



Lijing Zhang and Xiaoxiao Shen, *Research and development of real-time monitoring system based on websocket technology*, Proceedings 2013 International Conference on Mechatronic Sciences, Electric Engineering and Computer (MEC), 2013, pp. 1955–1958.

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