

# Experimental study on round trip times of web applications

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Fig. 1. Example figure

**Abstract—Replace by concrete abstract.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction.

Figure 1 is an example figure.

## II. RELATED WORK

Related work.

## III. METHODOLOGY

Collection of data was conducted using two Python libraries: `pyring` and `PycURL`. `PycURL` is a Python interface to `libcurl`, which is a client-side URL transfer library. `PycURL` allows one to fetch various objects identified by a URL: in our case, objects corresponding to the URLs of various websites hosted on servers across the world. [1]

First, we wanted to calculate the RTT as measured by a calculation involving, at the highest level, a websites pretransfer time and time to first byte: the RTT was calculated as the pretransfer time subtracted from the time to first byte, both of which were obtained with `PycURL`. Knowing this, it is as simple as creating a new `Curl Object` from `PycURL`, setting the relevant options, i.e. the name of the website and the `FOLLOWLOCATION` to 1. Setting the `FOLLOWLOCATION`

to 1 tells the library to follow any `Location:` header that the server sends as part of a HTTP header in a 3xx response. The `Location:` header can specify a relative or an absolute URL to follow. The library will issue another request for the new URL and follow new `Location:` headers all the way until no more such headers are returned. [2]

## IV. EVALUATION

Evaluation.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions.

## REFERENCES