A WebSocket-based Approach to Transporting Web Application Data

Ross Andrew Hadden March 26, 2015



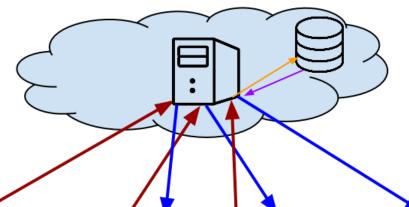
Dr. Paul Talaga, committee chair Dr. Fred Annexstein, committee member Dr. John Franco, committee member

Background

- Transporting data to clients
 - Server rendering



Typical Server Interaction, 1990's



Webpage

ink conclusionemque usu ink ink ex. Accusam expetenda scripserit est in, et mea reque

aliquam dolorum. Eu

est fugit praesent

suavitate.

Webpage

Lorem ipsum dolor sit

link ar let, corrumpit link conclusionemque usu link te, usu nisl perfecto ex. Accusam expetenda scripserit est in, et mea reque aliquam dolorum. Eu est fugit praesent suavitate.

Webpage

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, corrumpit conclusionemque usu te, usu nisl perfecto ex. Accusam expetenda scripserit est in, et mea reque aliquam dolorum. Eu est fugit praesent suavitate.

Webpage

Lorem ipsum dolor sit
ink amet, corrumpit
ink conclusionemque usu
ink te, usu nisl perfecto
ex. Accusam

expetenda scripserit est in, et mea reque aliquam dolorum. Eu est fugit praesent suavitate.

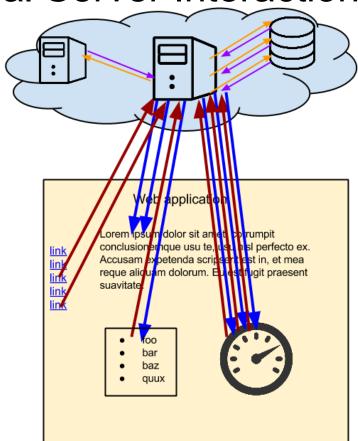


Background

- Transporting data to clients
 - Server rendering
 - AJAX



Typical Server Interaction, 2010



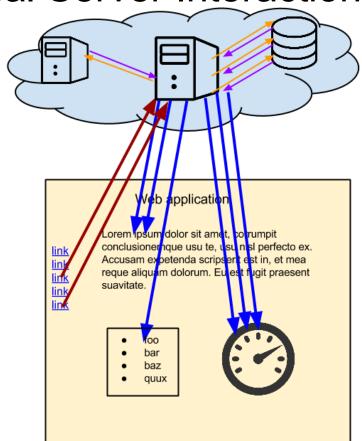


Background

- Transporting data to clients
 - Server rendering
 - AJAX
 - WebSockets



Typical Server Interaction, 2015





Motivation

Maybe we can improve on AJAX!

- Reduce request gap
- Reduce request latency
- Utilize Cornerstone for convenient experimentation



Overview

AJAX method

- 1. Client makes endpoint request
- 2. Server responds immediately
- 3. Client loads
- Client fetches data
- 5. Client receives data when ready

Thesis method

- 1. Client makes endpoint request
- 2. Server responds immediately
- 3. Server fetches data
- 4. Client loads
- 5. Client receives data when ready



Theoretical Advantages

- No request gap
- Fewer requests; same responses



Implementation

```
// someController.js
let someController = {
    someRoute(req, res) {
        res.view({
            foo: "hello",
            bar: "world"
        });
```

```
{{! someController/someRoute.hbs }}
{{foo}}
{{bar}}
       hello
       world
```



Implementation, continued

- Promise
- WebSocket connection listener
- {{stream}}} helper



```
// someController.js
              let delayedData = new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
                 // resolves the promise after 5000 ms
                  setTimeout(function() {
                     resolve("delayed data!");
                 }, 5000);
              });
                                                  {{{stream "bar"}}}
              let someController = {
                  someRoute(req, res) {
                                          <var data-promise="bar"></var>
                     res.view({
                         foo: "hello",
                         bar: delayedData
                     });
Cincinnati
```

Testing Methods

- Server
 - relatable benchmark
- . AJAX
 - modern practice
- Stream
 - thesis

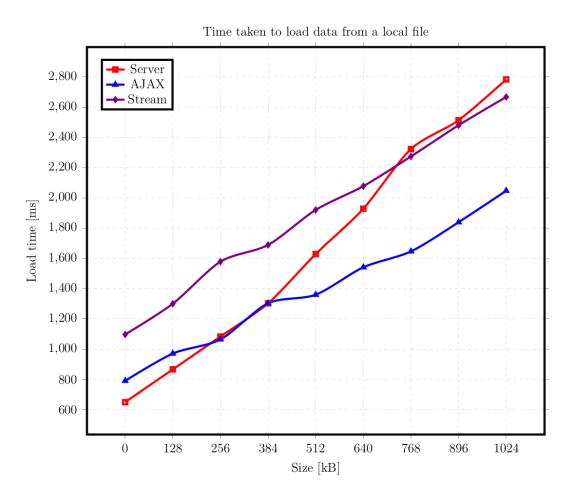


Testing Scenarios

- Local file
- Local database
- Timeout
- Series
- Parallel

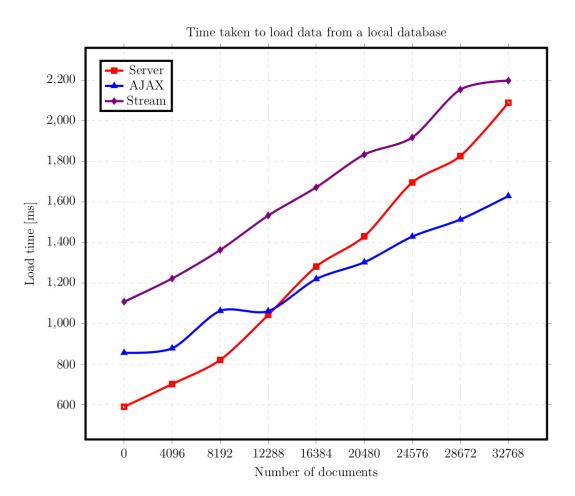


Data - Local File



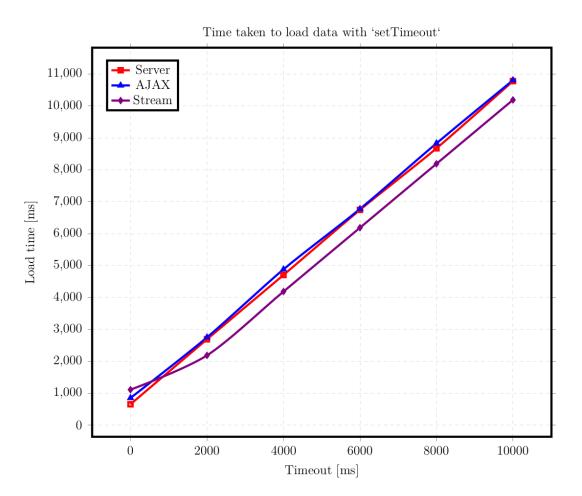


Data - Local Database





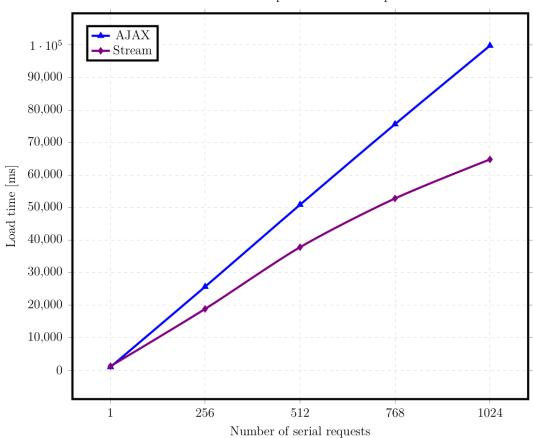
Data - Timeout





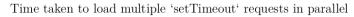
Data - Series

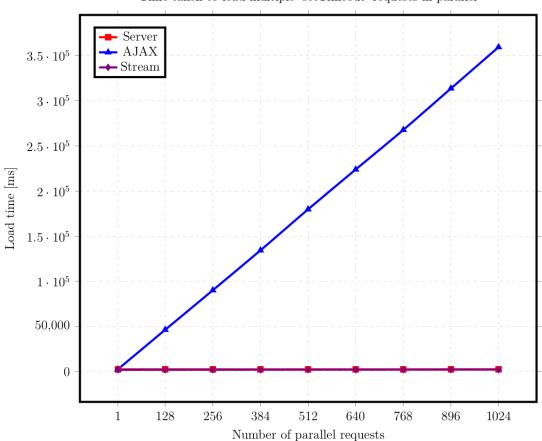
Time taken to load multiple 'setTimeout' requests in series





Scenarios - Parallel







Analysis

- Number of HTTP requests, responses
 - Server: 1, 1
 - AJAX: n+1, n+1
 - WebSockets: 2, n+2



Analysis, continued

- File and database tests
- Timeout test
- Series test
- Parallel test



Conclusions

- Parallel requests → WebSockets
- Sequential requests → WebSockets
- Large data → AJAX
- . Both?



Related Work

- MeteorJS
- HTTP pipelining (in HTTP/1.1)
 - bizarre vendor support
- HTTP/2 (formerly Google SPDY)
 - bizarre vendor support



Future Work

- stream data in chunks
- stream data updates



Questions?

Feel free to ask me anything



References

"Browserscope." 2015. http://www.browserscope.org.

"Can I Use." 2015. http://caniuse.com.

"Cornerstone." 2015. https://github.com/ConnectAi/cs.

ECMA International. 2011. Standard ECMA-262 - ECMAScript Language Specification. 5.1.

http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-262.htm.

"Front-end Code Standards & Best Practices." 2012. Isobar. http://isobar-idev.github.io/code-standards.

"Hello HTTP/2, Goodbye SPDY." 2015. http://blog.chromium.org/2015/02/hello-http2-goodbye-spdy-http-9.html.

"Meteor." 2015. http://meteor.com.



References, continued

"Mozilla Developer Network." 2015. Mozilla. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference.

"Node.js v0.12.0 Manual & Documentation." 2015. Node.js. https://nodejs.org/docs/v0.12.0/api.

"RFC 6455 - The WebSocket Protocol." 2015. Internet Engineering Task Force. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6455.

"RFC 7230 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1)." 2015. Internet Engineering Task Force. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7230.

"Reducing HTTP latency with SPDY." 2009. http://lwn.net/Articles/362473.

"SPDY: An experimental protocol for a faster web." 2009. http://dev.chromium.org/spdy/spdy-whitepaper.



References, continued

Souders, Steve. 2007. High Performance Web Sites - Essential Knowledge for Frontend Engineers: 14 Steps to Faster-Loading Web Sites. O'Reilly.

"Top 5 Desktop Browsers from Q3 2008 to Q1 2015." 2015. StatCounter. http://gs.statcounter. com/#desktop-browser-ww-quarterly-200803-201501.

"socket.io." 2015. http://socket.io.

