

Middleware Architectures 2

Lecture 7: HTTP/2

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Overview

- **Introduction**
- Binary Framing
- Stream Prioritization
- Flow Control
- Server Push
- Header Compression

Overview

- Developed from SPDY (2009) experimental protocol by Google
 - May 2015: RFC 7540 (HTTP/2) and RFC 7541 (HPACK)
 - HTTP/2 standards extend (not replace) the previous HTTP standards
- HTTP/1.x limitations
 - HTTP/1.x clients need to use multiple connections to achieve concurrency
 - unnecessary network traffic – request and response headers not compressed
 - no effective resource prioritization
- Primary goals
 - Reduction of latency
 - enabling full request and response multiplexing
 - minimize protocol overhead via efficient compression of HTTP header fields
 - support for request prioritization and server push
- HTTP/2 does not modify application semantics of HTTP
 - HTTP methods, URIs, header fields are the same
 - HTTP/2 modifies **how data is formatted and transported** in communication
- Literature and source
 - I. Grigorik: *High Performance Browser Networking*, O'Reilly Media, Inc. 2013. ISBN: 0781440344757 [↗](#)

Establishing a HTTP/2 Connection

- Negotiating HTTP/2 via a secure connection with TLS and ALPN
 - Client sends a protocol (HTTP/2) in a TLS **ClientHello** message.
- Upgrading a plaintext connection to HTTP/2 without prior knowledge
 - Client starts HTTP/1.1 and then sends an upgrade request

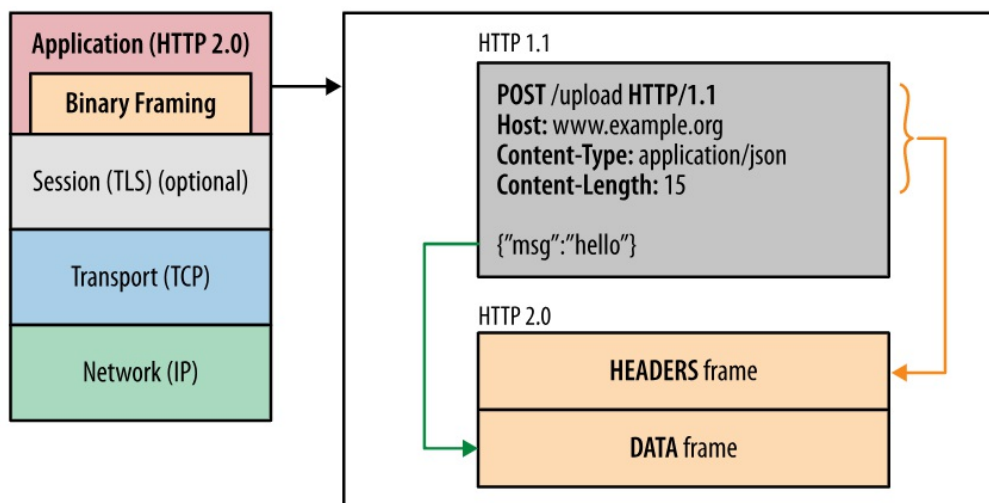
```
1 GET /page HTTP/1.1
2 Host: server.example.com
3 Connection: Upgrade, HTTP2-Settings
4 Upgrade: h2c
5 HTTP2-Settings: (SETTINGS payload)
6
7 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
8 Content-length: 243
9 Content-type: text/html
10
11 (... HTTP/1.1 response ...)
12
13 (or)
14
15 HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols
16 Connection: Upgrade
17 Upgrade: h2c
18
19 (... HTTP/2 response ...)
```
- Initiating a plaintext HTTP/2 connection with prior knowledge
 - Client gets information about server's HTTP/2 via DNS or manual configuration.
 - Client initiates HTTP/2 and if it does not work, it falls back to HTTP/1.1

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Binary Framing Layer

- Binary framing layer
 - defines how *HTTP messages* are encapsulated and transferred
 - communication is split into *messages* and *frames* in binary format



HTTP/2 Communication

- Data exchange between the client and server
 - *break down of the communication into frames*
 - *frames are mapped to messages that belong to a particular stream*
 - *communication is **multiplexed within a single TCP connection**.*
- Stream
 - *bi-directional flow of bytes in a connection*
 - *may carry one or more messages*
 - *may have a priority*
- Message
 - *a sequence of frames*
 - *it maps to logical request or response message*
- Frame
 - *the smallest unit of communication*
 - *each has a frame header which identifies a stream to which it belongs.*

Streams, Messages, and Frames



Request and Response Multiplexing

- Parallel requests
 - HTTP/1.x can use HTTP pipelining; they open multiple connections
 - browser typically opens up six connections
 - One response can be delivered at a time (response queuing) per connection
 - Head of line blocking problem
 - HTTP/2 allows full request and response multiplexing
 - Allows for parallel in-flight streams
 - There are 3 parallel streams in the below example:



- Performance benefits
 - Interleave requests/responses in parallel without blocking any one.
 - Deliver lower page load times by eliminating unnecessary latency
 - Improve utilization of available network capacity

Binary Framing – Frame Header

- 9-byte frame header

Bit	+0..7	+8..15	+16..23	+24..31
0	Length			Type
32	Flags			
40	R	Stream Identifier		
...	Frame Payload			

- Fields
 - **length** – 24 bits, allows a frame to carry 2^{24} bytes of data.
 - **type** – 8 bits, determines the format and semantics of the frame.
 - Frame types: **DATA**, **HEADERS**, **PRIORITY**, **RST_STREAM**, **SETTINGS**, **PUSH_PROMISE**, **PING**, **GOAWAY**, **WINDOW_UPDATE**, **CONTINUATION**
 - **flags** – 8 bits, defines frame-type specific boolean flags.
 - **stream identifier** – 31 bits, uniquely identifies the HTTP/2 stream.

Initiating a New Stream

```
▼ HyperText Transfer Protocol 2
  ▼ Stream: HEADERS, Stream ID: 1, Length 20
    Length: 20
    Type: HEADERS (1)
    ▼ Flags: 0x05
      .... ..1 = End Stream: True
      .... ..1.. = End Headers: True
      .... 0... = Padded: False
      ..0. .... = Priority: False
      00.0 ..0. = Unused: 0x00
      0... .. = Reserved: 0x00000000
      .000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 = Stream Identifier: 1
      [Pad Length: 0]
      Header Block Fragment: 8682418aa0e41d139d09b8f01e078453032a2f2a
      [Header Length: 100]
      ► Header: :scheme: http
      ► Header: :method: GET
      ► Header: :authority: localhost:8080
      ► Header: :path: /
      ▼ Header: accept: */*
        Name Length: 6
        Name: accept
        Value Length: 3
        Value: */*
        Representation: Literal Header Field with Incremental Indexing – Indexed Name
        Index: 19
```

common frame header

HPACK encoded headers

- New stream created with request metadata
- HEADERS and DATA frames sent separately

Sending Application Data

```
▼ HyperText Transfer Protocol 2
  ▼ Stream: DATA, Stream ID: 1, Length 5
    Length: 5
    Type: DATA (0)
    ▼ Flags: 0x00
      .... ..0 = End Stream: False
      .... 0... = Padded: False
      0000 .00. = Unused: 0x00
      0... .. = Reserved: 0x00000000
      .000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 = Stream Identifier: 1
      [Pad Length: 0]
      Data: 48656c6c6f
      0000 02 00 00 00 45 00 00 42 89 06 40 00 40 06 00 00 ....E..B ..@.@...
      0010 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 1f 90 d8 eb 8a 94 78 19 .....X.
      0020 7d b6 67 50 80 18 23 dd fe 36 00 00 01 01 08 0a }.gP..#. .6.....
      0030 6a 78 1f ec 6a 78 1f ec 00 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 jx..jx.. .....
      0040 01 48 65 6c 6c 6f .Hello
```

- App data sent in DATA frame
- There are more frames that carry the data (i.e. **END_STREAM** flag is not set)
 - The small frame size allows for efficient multiplexing
- The app data is loaded by application according to the used encoding mechanism (plain text, gzip, etc.).

Request and Response Multiplexing Benefits

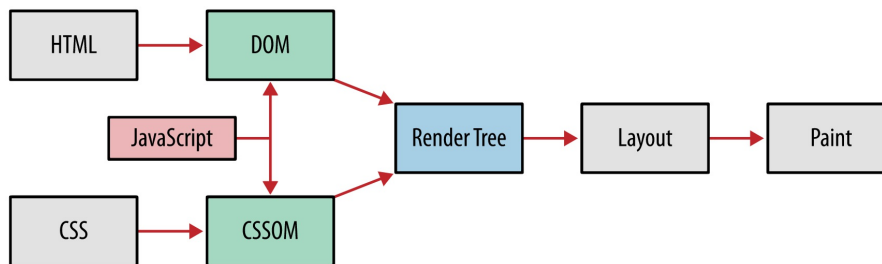
- Interleave multiple requests and responses
 - *Requests or responses are not blocked on any other requests or response*
- A single TCP connection
 - *Multiple requests and responses can be delivered in parallel*
- Remove HTTP/1.x workarounds
 - *Concatenated files*
 - *Image sprites*
 - *Domain sharding*
- Deliver lower page load times
 - *Eliminates unnecessary latency*
 - *Improves utilization of available network capacity*

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Browser Request Prioritization

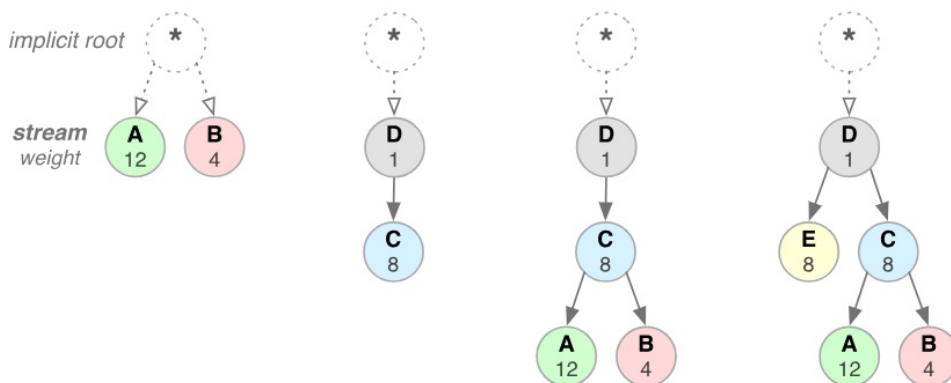
- Not all resources have equal priority when rendering a page
 - HTTP/2 stream prioritization
 - Requests are prioritized based on type of asset, location on the page, and learned priority from previous visits
 - If page loading was blocked on an asset, the asset priority gets increased
- DOM, CSSOM and JavaScript



- HTML document is critical to construct DOM
- CSS is required to construct CSSOM
- Both DOM and CSSOM construction can be blocked on JavaScript resources
 - A script can issue `doc.write` and block DOM parsing and construction
 - A script can query for a computed style of an object; the script can block on

Stream Prioritization

- Purpose
 - Messages split into **frames** which are delivered in multiplexed **streams**
 - The order in which frames are delivered is important for a good performance
 - Client can define stream prioritization
 - optimizations in the browser, change prioritization based on user interaction
- Streams' weights and dependency
 - Each stream can be assigned an integer weight between 1 and 256.
 - Each stream may be given an explicit dependency on another stream.



Stream Prioritization (cont.)

- Dependency
 - referencing the unique identifier of another stream as its parent
 - if the identifier is omitted the stream is dependent on the "root stream"
 - The parent stream should be allocated resources ahead of its dependencies.
 - "Please process and deliver response D before response C"
- Weights
 - Sibling streams have resources allocated as per their weights
 - Example
 - Sum all the weights: $4 + 12 = 16$
 - Divide each stream weight by the total weight: $A = 12/16$, $B = 4/16$
 - Stream A receives $3/4$ and stream B receives $1/4$ of available resources;

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Flow control

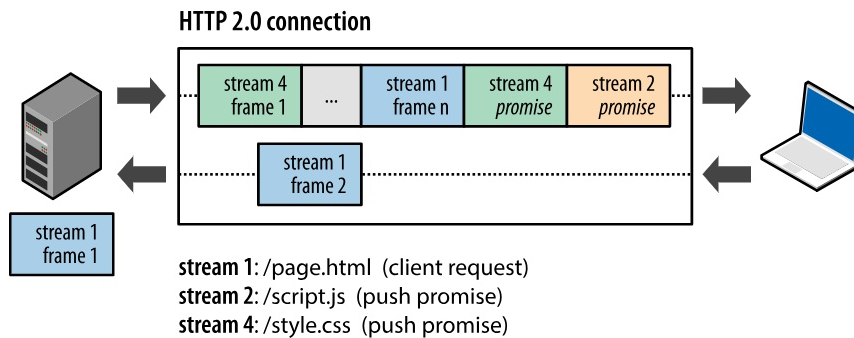
- Prevent sender from receiving data it does not want
 - Receiver is busy or under heavy load
 - Receiver is willing to allocate fixed amount of resources for a stream
- Examples
 - Client request a video stream; a user pauses the stream
 - the client wants to pause the stream delivery to avoid buffering
 - A proxy server has a fast downstream and slow upstream
 - the proxy server can control how quickly the downstream delivers data to match the speed of upstream
 - better control of resource usage
 - Similar problems as in TCP flow control
 - TCP flow control has no app-level API to regulate delivery of streams
- Flow control
 - Sender and receiver both advertise stream flow control window in bytes
 - = the size of the available buffer space to hold the incoming data
 - exchanged by special **SETTINGS** and **WINDOW_UPDATE** frames
 - Flow control is hop-by-hop, not end-to-end
 - an intermediary can set its own flow control

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Server push

- Ability to send multiple responses for a single request
 - A response to the request is sent back
 - Additional resources can be pushed without client requesting them
 - Hypertext – "server knows what the client will need"



- Similar to resource inlining
 - A resource is pushed to the client in HTML/CSS resource
- Performance benefits
 - Cached by the client, reused across pages, multiplexed, declined by the client

Push promise

- **PUSH_PROMISE** frames
 - A signal that the server intends to push resources to the client
 - The client needs to know which resources the server intends to push to avoid creating duplicate requests for these resources.
- After the client receives **PUSH_PROMISE**
 - it may decline the stream (via **RST_STREAM** frame)
 - For example, when the resource is already in the cache
 - As for inline resources, this is not possible, the client always receives them
 - it can limit the number of concurrently pushed streams
 - it can adjust the initial flow control window to control how much data is pushed when the stream is first opened
 - it can disable server push entirely
- pushed resources must obey the same-origin policy

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Header compression

- Purpose
 - Each HTTP request/response contains a set of headers (metadata)
 - HTTP/1.x – metadata sent as plain text, adds 500–800 bytes per transfer
- HTTP/2 provides
 - Request and response metadata are compressed using HPACK format
 - header fields encoded via a static Huffman code – reduces size
 - client and server maintain an **indexed list of previously seen header fields** in static and dynamic tables

