

# HTTP/2

One connection to  
rule them all

Jérémy Courtial @ Oodrive

# Some background

# Latency

The time from the source sending a packet to the destination receiving it

# Bandwidth

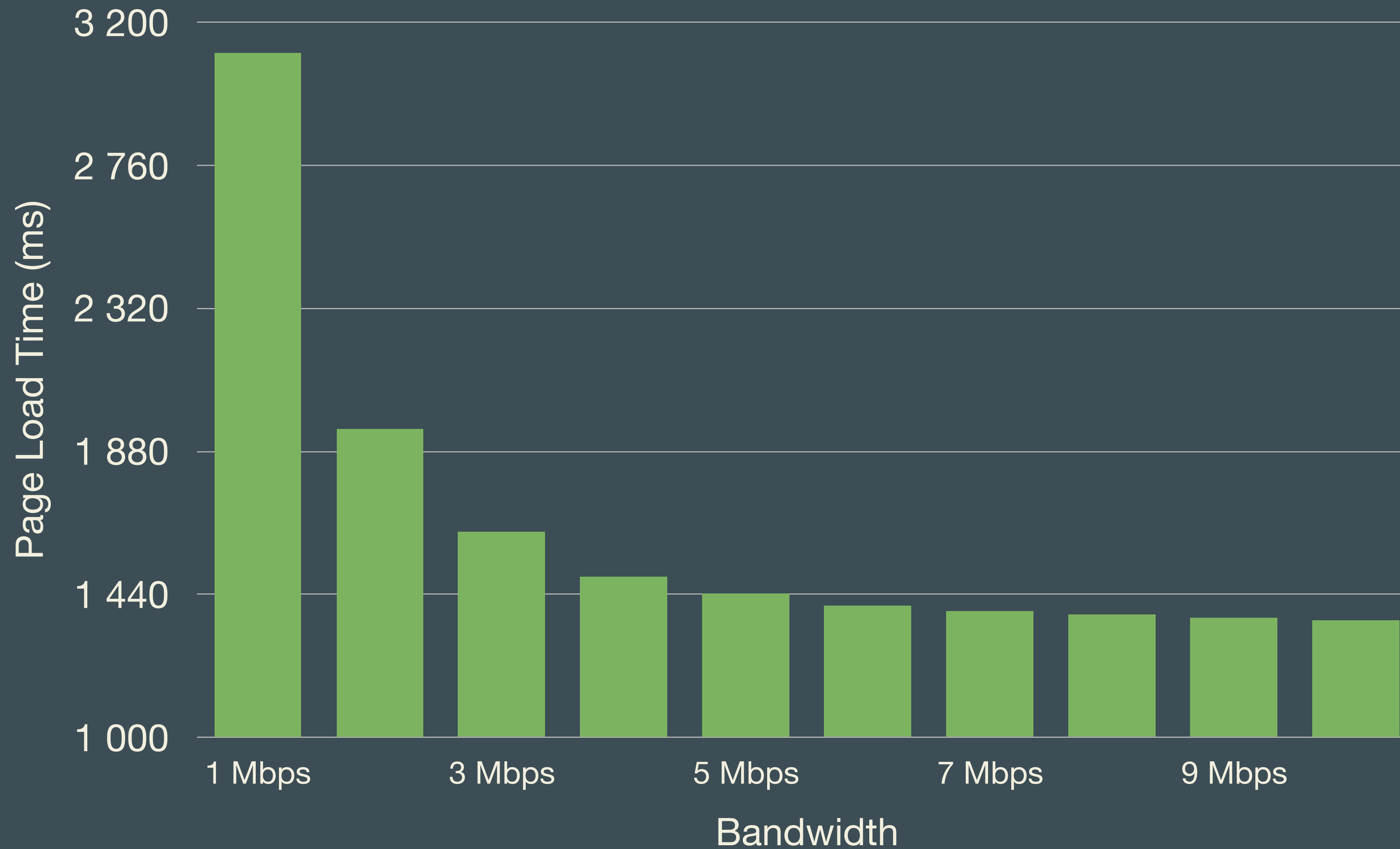
Maximum throughput of a logical or physical communication path

# Bandwidth

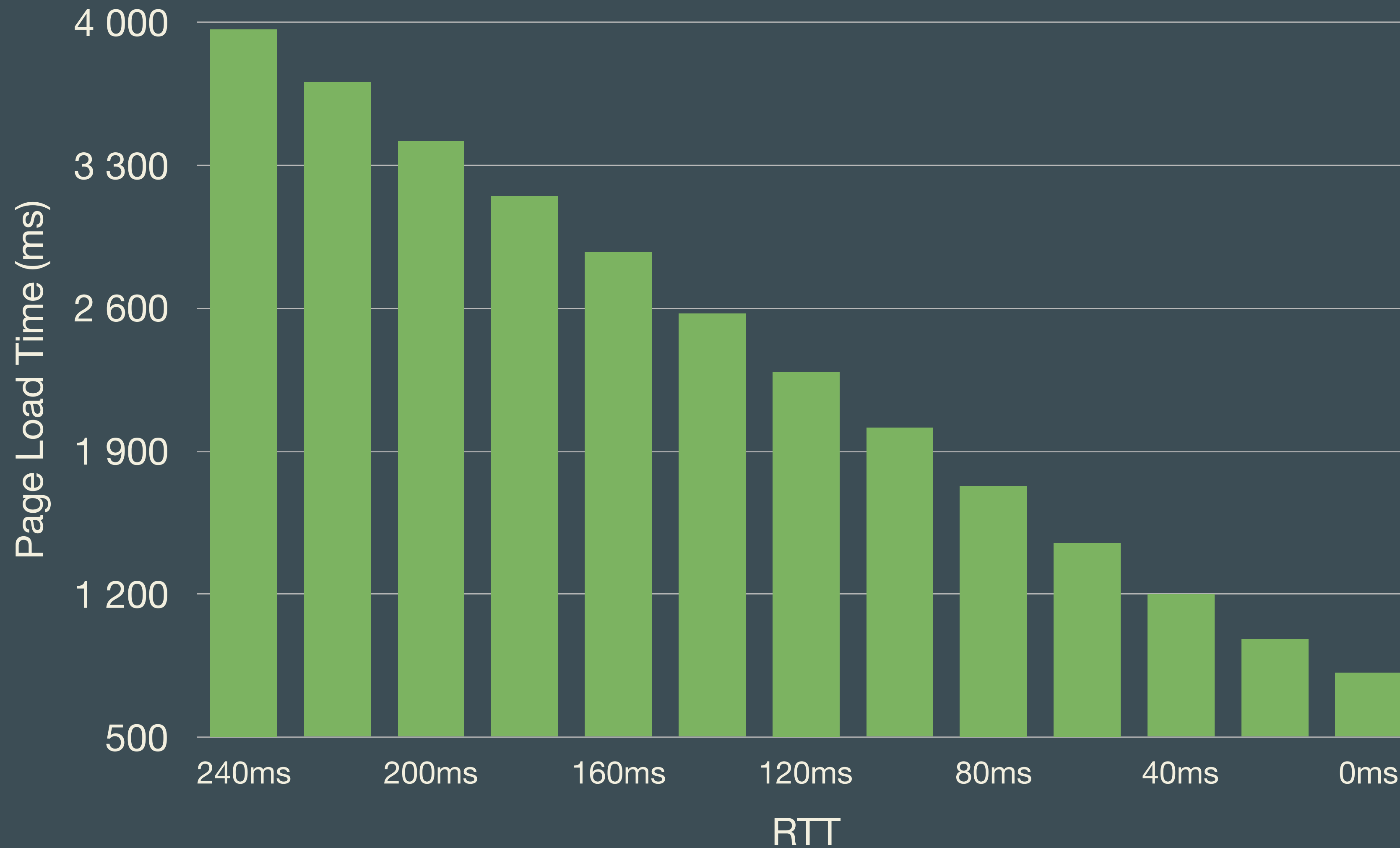


# Latency

# Impact of bandwidth



# Impact of latency



# Theory

NY - London through fiber

**RTT ~60ms**

3G network

**RTT ~200-1000ms**

# Real life

ping [www.nypdacadets.com](http://www.nypdacadets.com)

**RTT ~150ms**

ping [agric.wa.gov.au](http://agric.wa.gov.au)

**RTT ~340ms**



# Back to HTTP

*Once upon a time,  
in 1989, at the  
CERN...*

```
$ > telnet cern.ch 80
```

```
Connected to 188.184.9.234
```

```
GET /hello
```

```
<html>  
  <body>  
    Hello Tim!  
  </body>  
</html>
```

```
Connection closed
```



GET /hello



<html>...

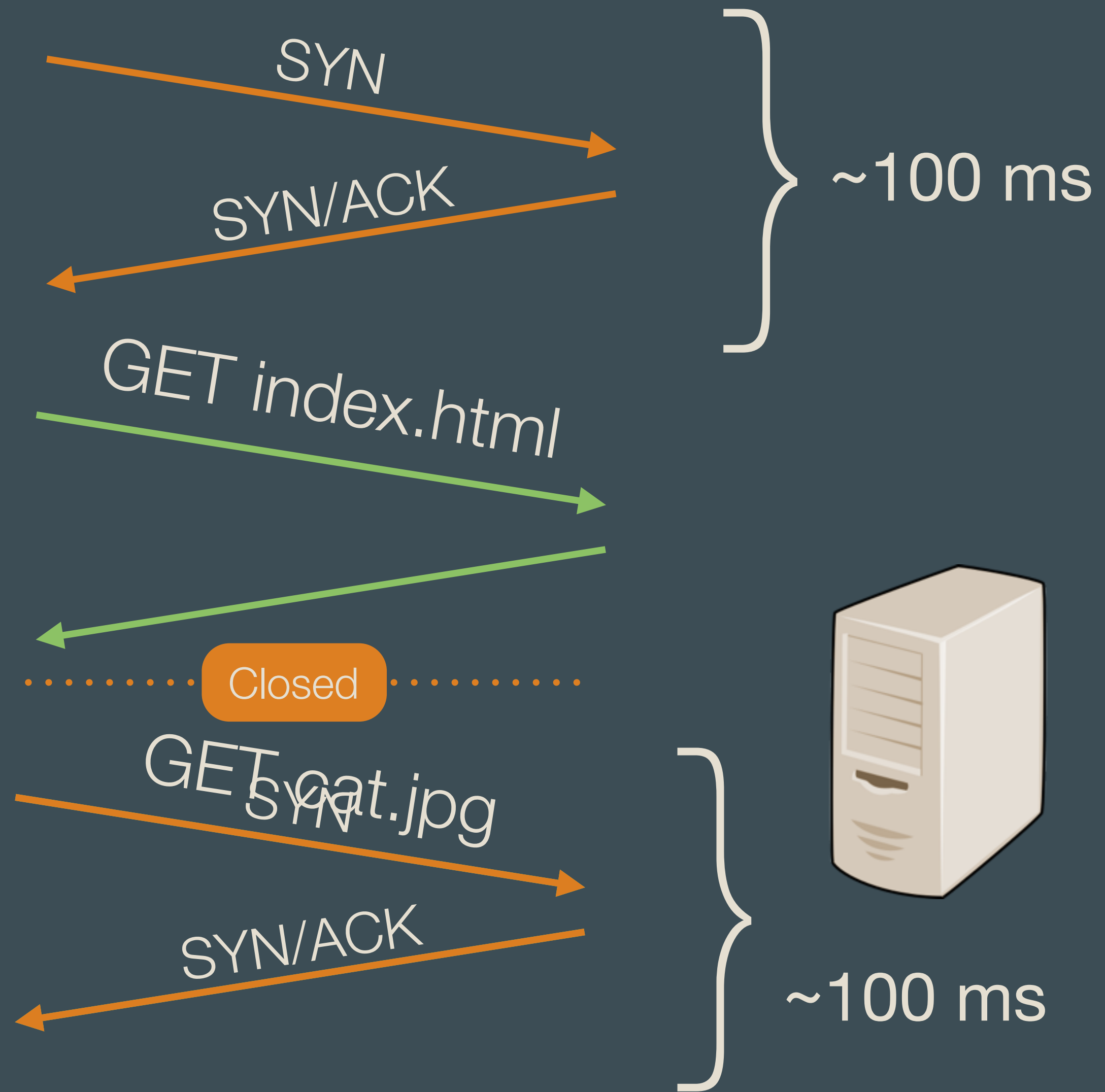




~100 ms



# Entering cats ...



# So many more RTT

HTTP request  
1-n RTTs

TLS handshake  
1-2 RTTs

TCP handshake  
1 RTT

DNS lookup  
1 RTT



# Keep-Alive

Because recycling is good



# Victory !

Yeah, sure. In 1996...

# Modern web

Average requests/page

**~115**

Average size/page

**~2 500 kB**

**One active  
request per  
connection**  
Make a coffee



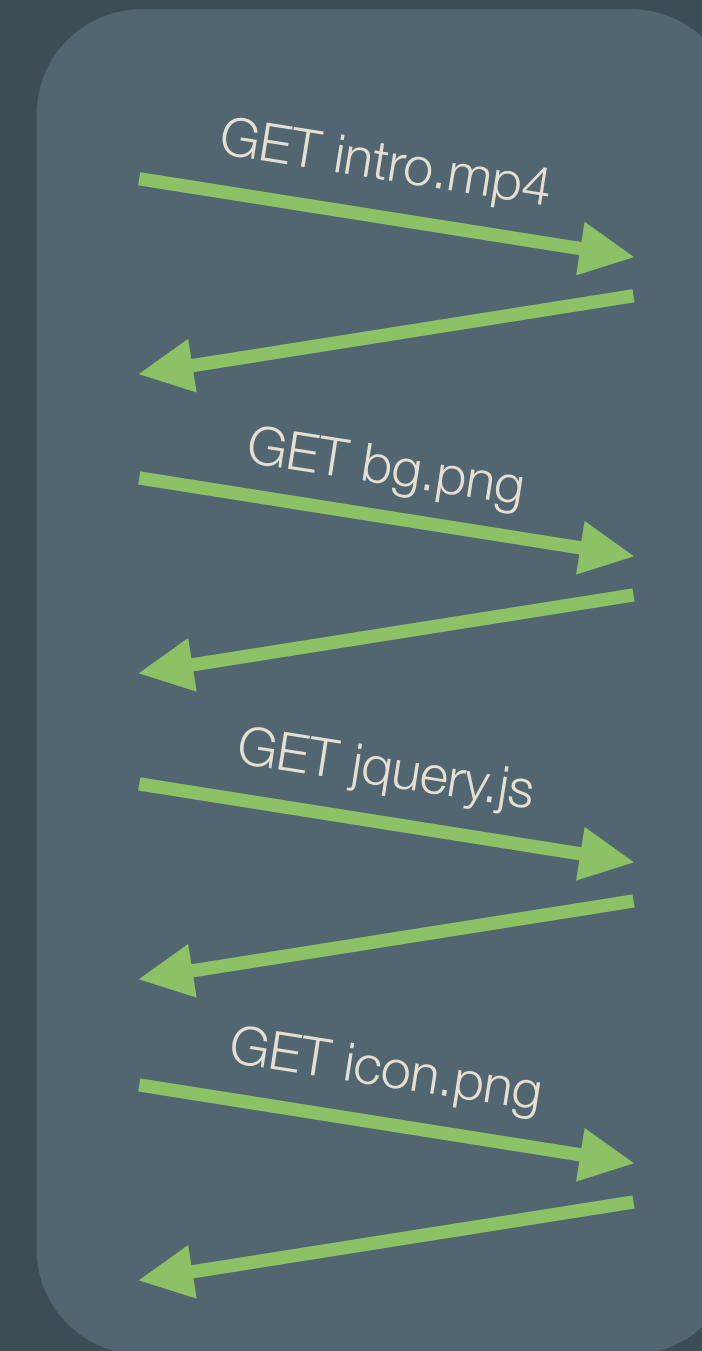
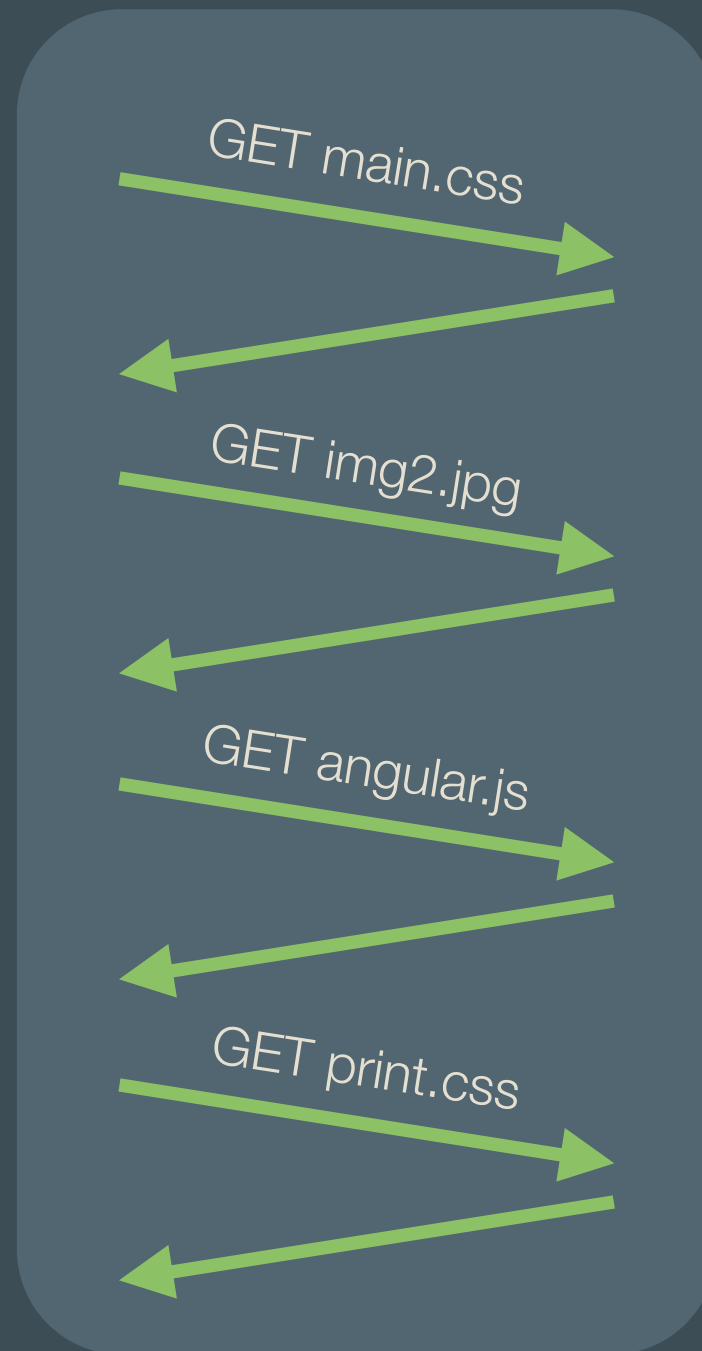
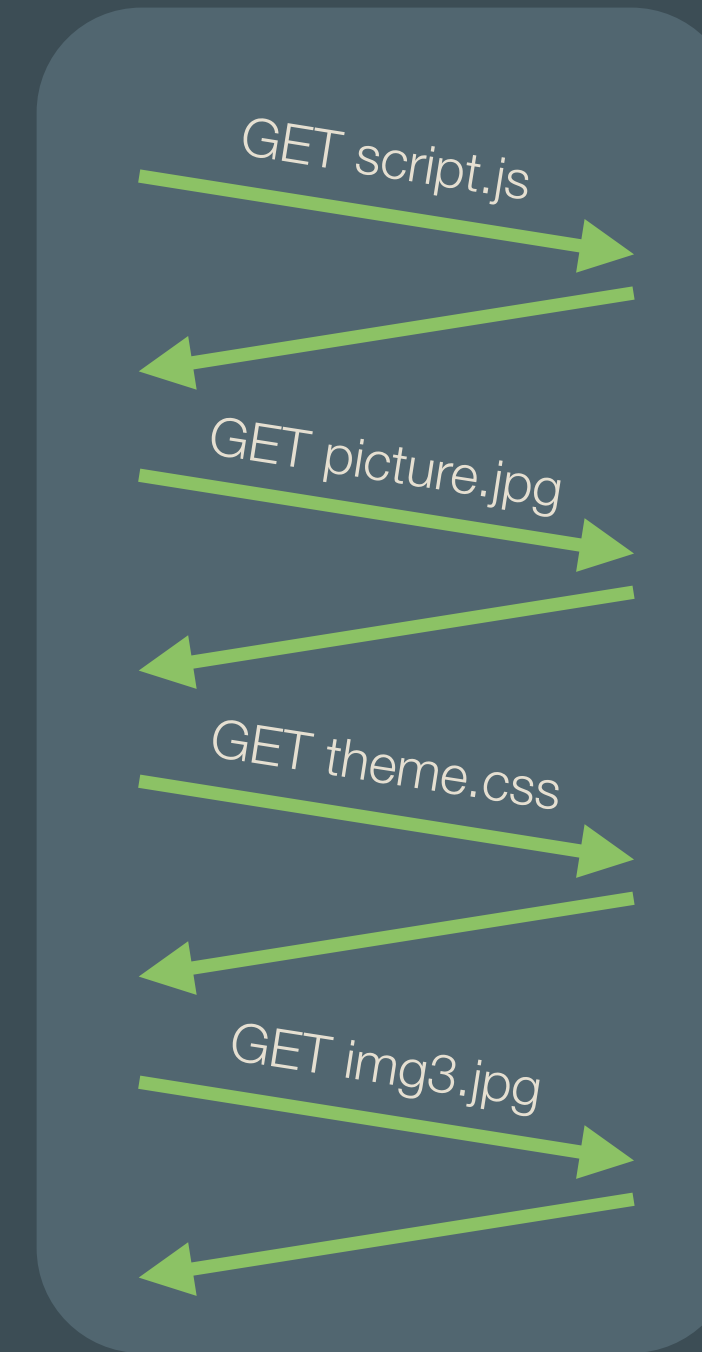
# Pipelining ?

Head of  
line blocking



# Multiple connections

4-8 per hosts



# Waterfall effect...





# Optimizations...

- **Sharding** (network overhead)
- **Concatenation** (break cache)
- **Spriting** (break cache)
- **Inlining** (break cache, duplication)

**Hack !**

**Hack !**

**Hack !**

**Hack !**

**Hack !**

Introducing

# HTTP/2

# HTTP/2

Based on SPDY

Retains semantic compatibility with  
HTTP 1.x

Addresses « head of line blocking »  
& multiple connections issues

Improves overall performances

POST /hello

Host: domain.org

Content-Type: application/json

Content-Length: 12

```
{"greeting": "Hello world"}
```

## HEADERS frame

```
POST /hello  
Host: domain.org  
Content-Type: application/json  
Content-Length: 12
```

## DATA frame

```
{"greeting": "Hello world"}
```

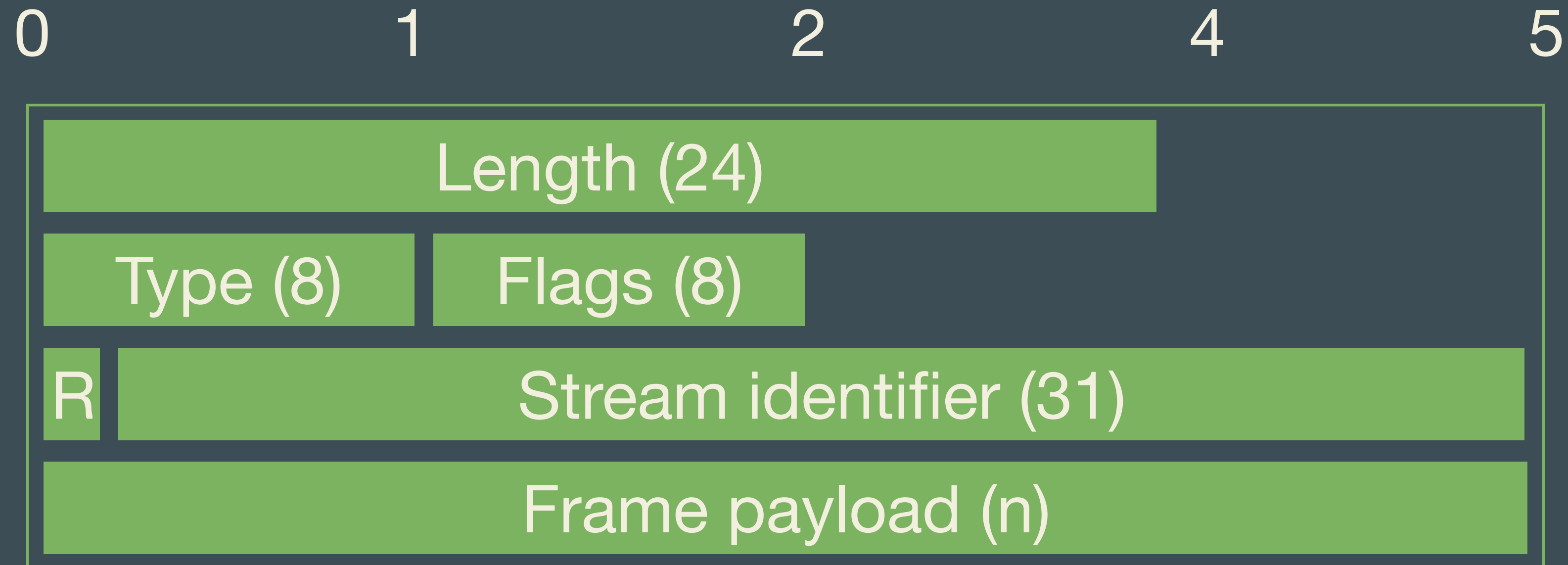
## HEADERS frame

```
:authority: domain.org  
:method: POST  
:path: /hello  
:scheme: https  
content-type: application/json  
content-length: 12
```

## DATA frame

```
{"greeting": "Hello world"}
```

# Binary format



$16 \text{ Ko} < \text{max size} < 16 \text{ Mo}$



SETTINGS

DATA

HEADERS

PRIORITY

RST\_STREAM

# Frame types

CONTINUATION

PING

PUSH\_PROMISE

GOAWAY

WINDOW\_UPDATE

# Stream



Request message



Response message



# Stream



## Request message

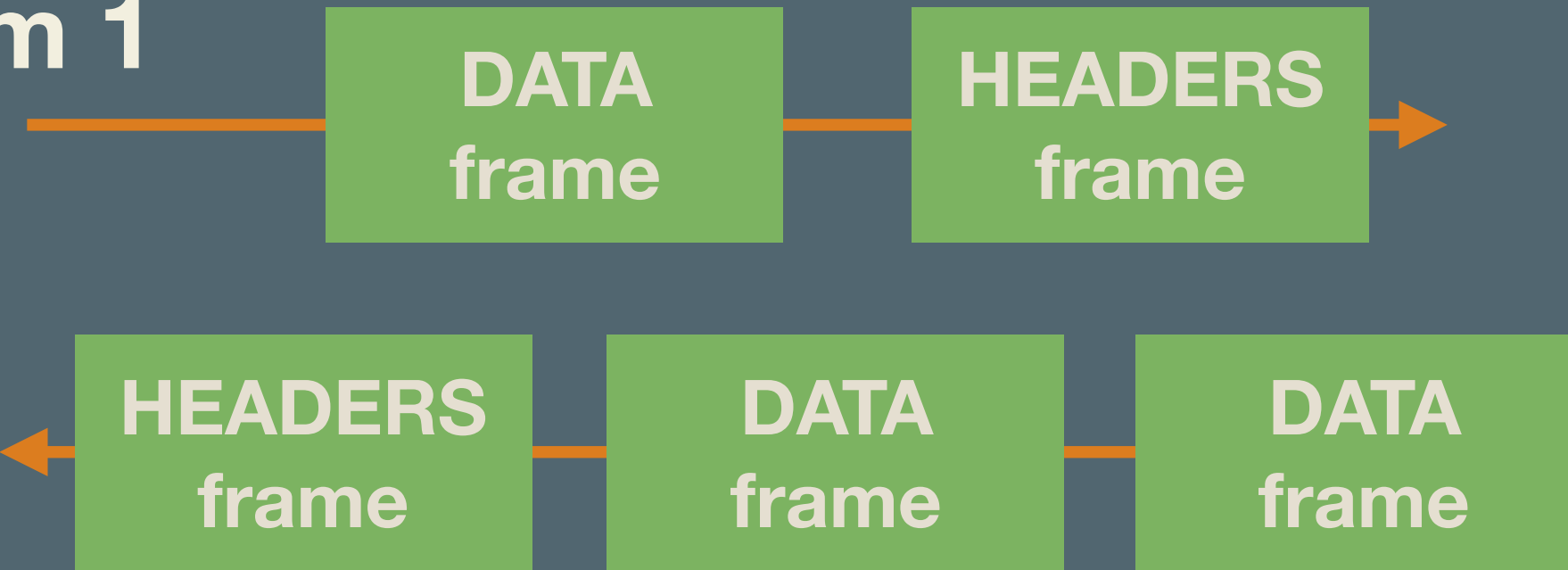


## Response message

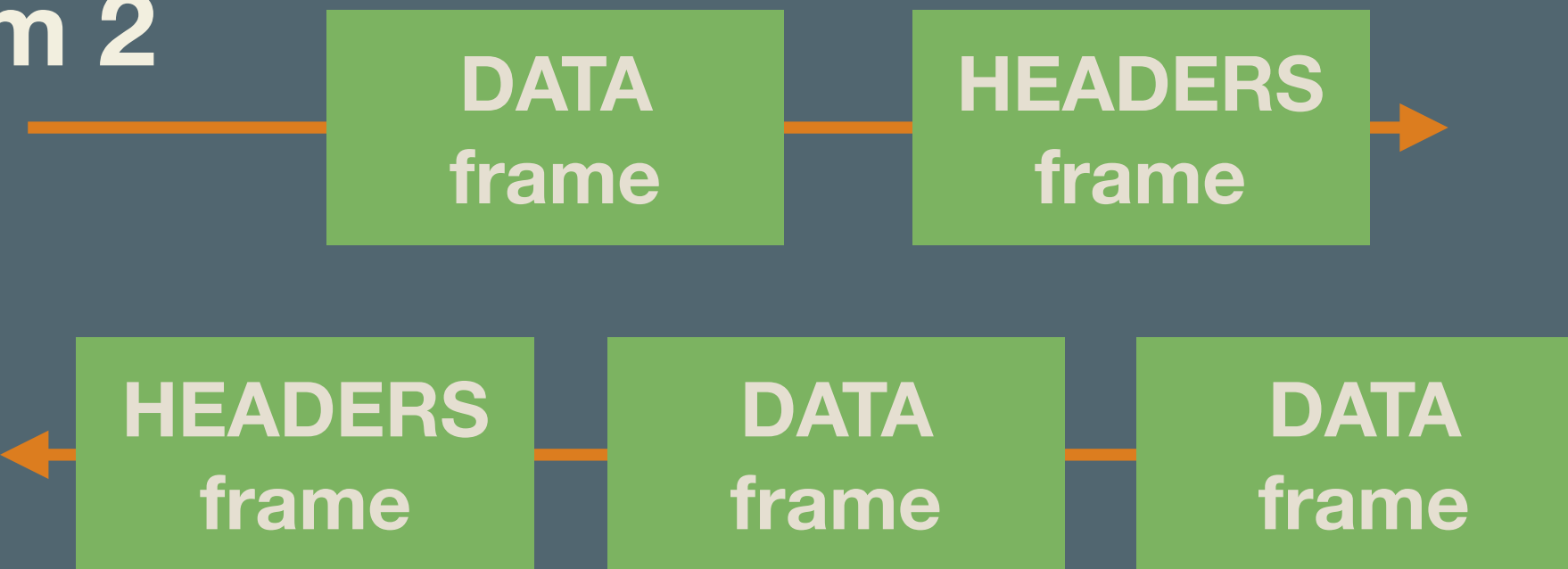




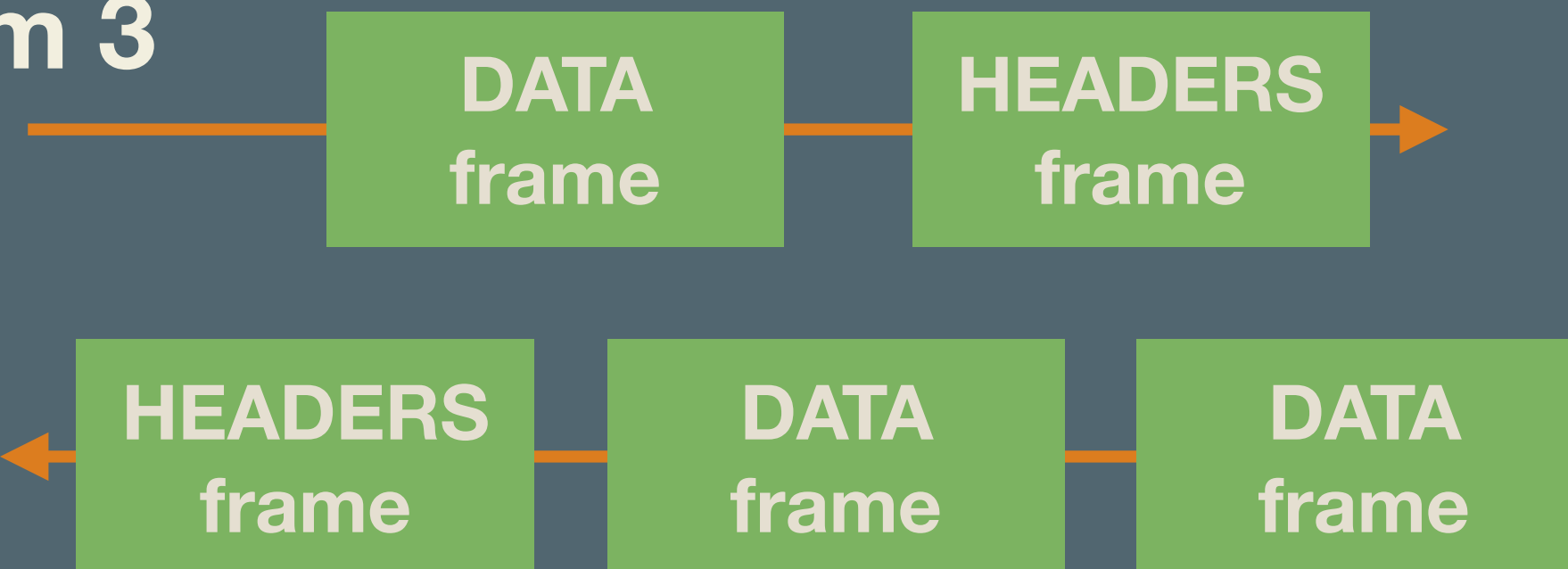
### Stream 1



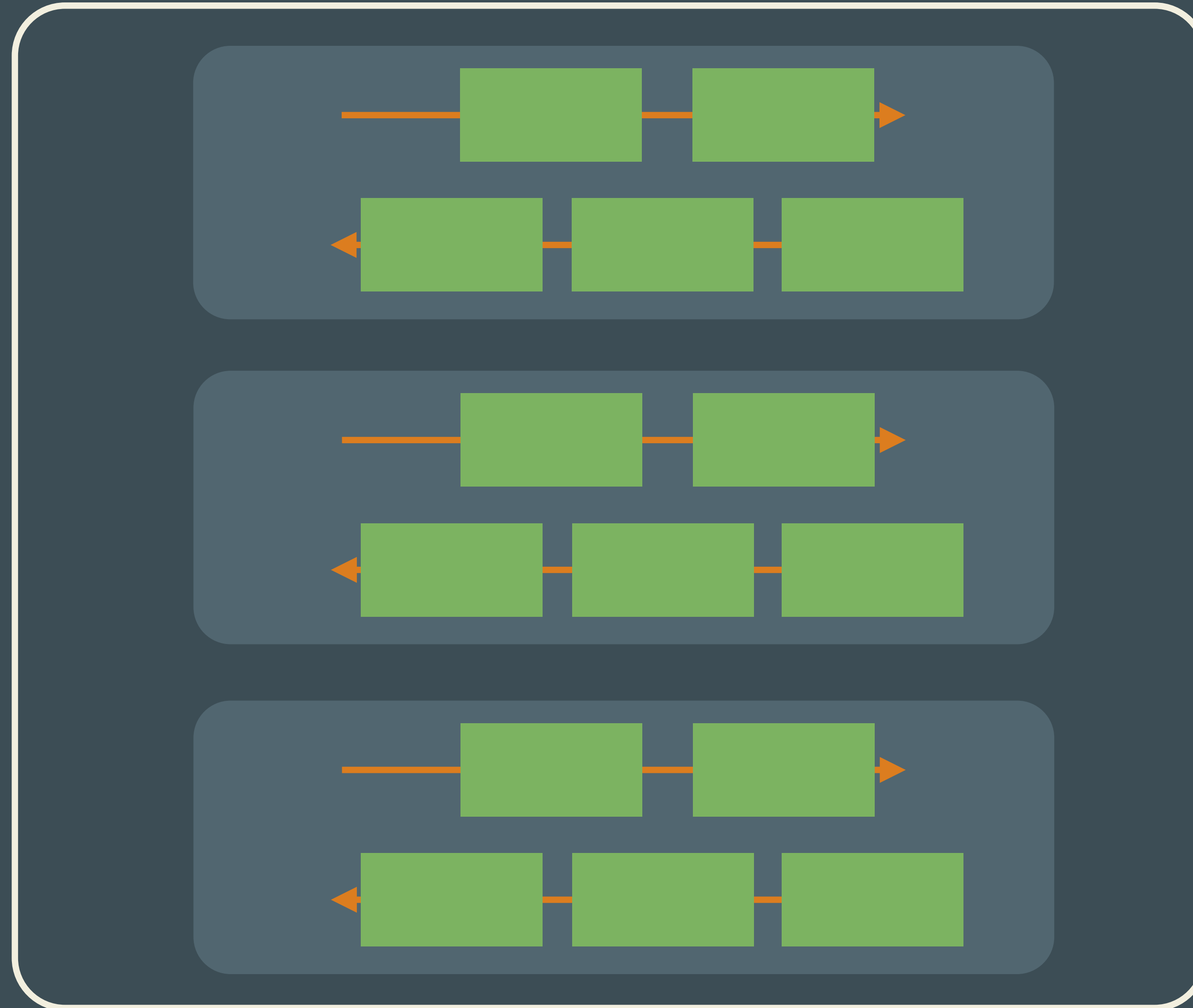
### Stream 2



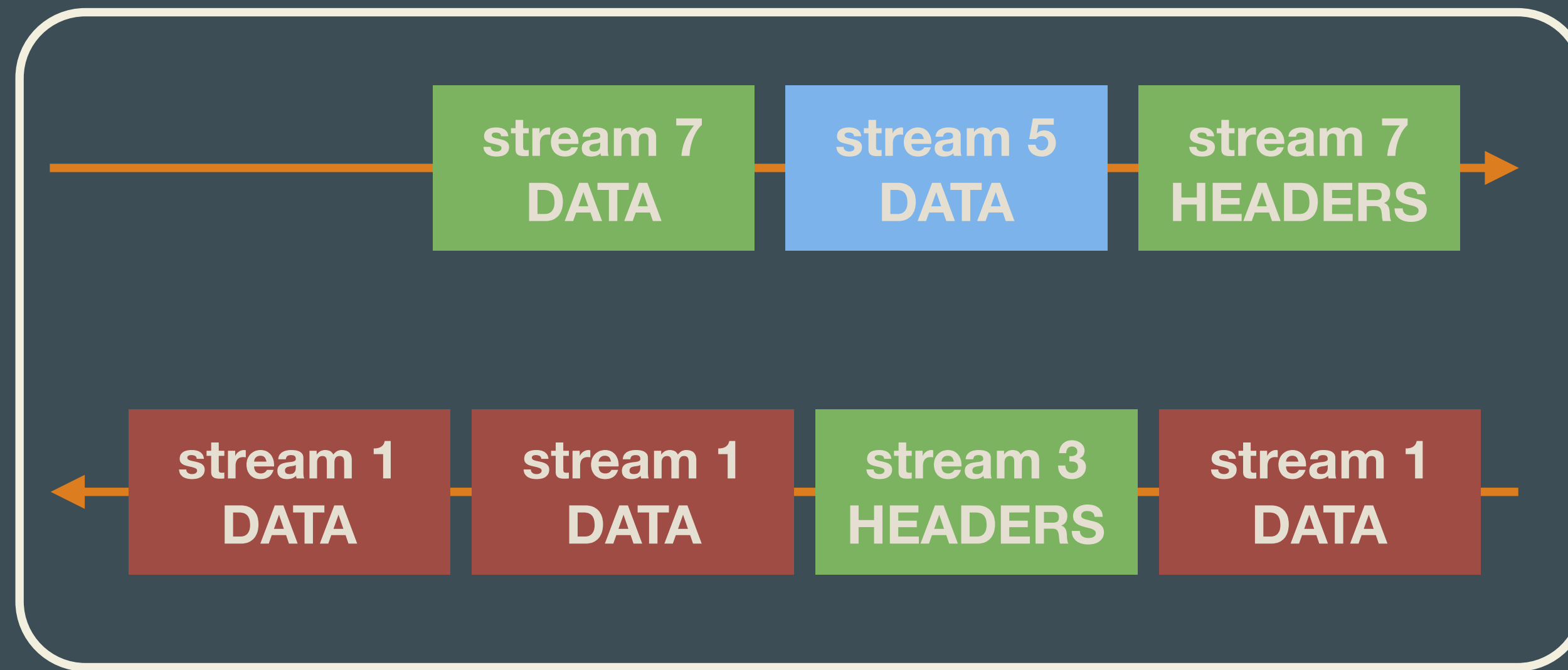
### Stream 3



# HTTP/2 connection



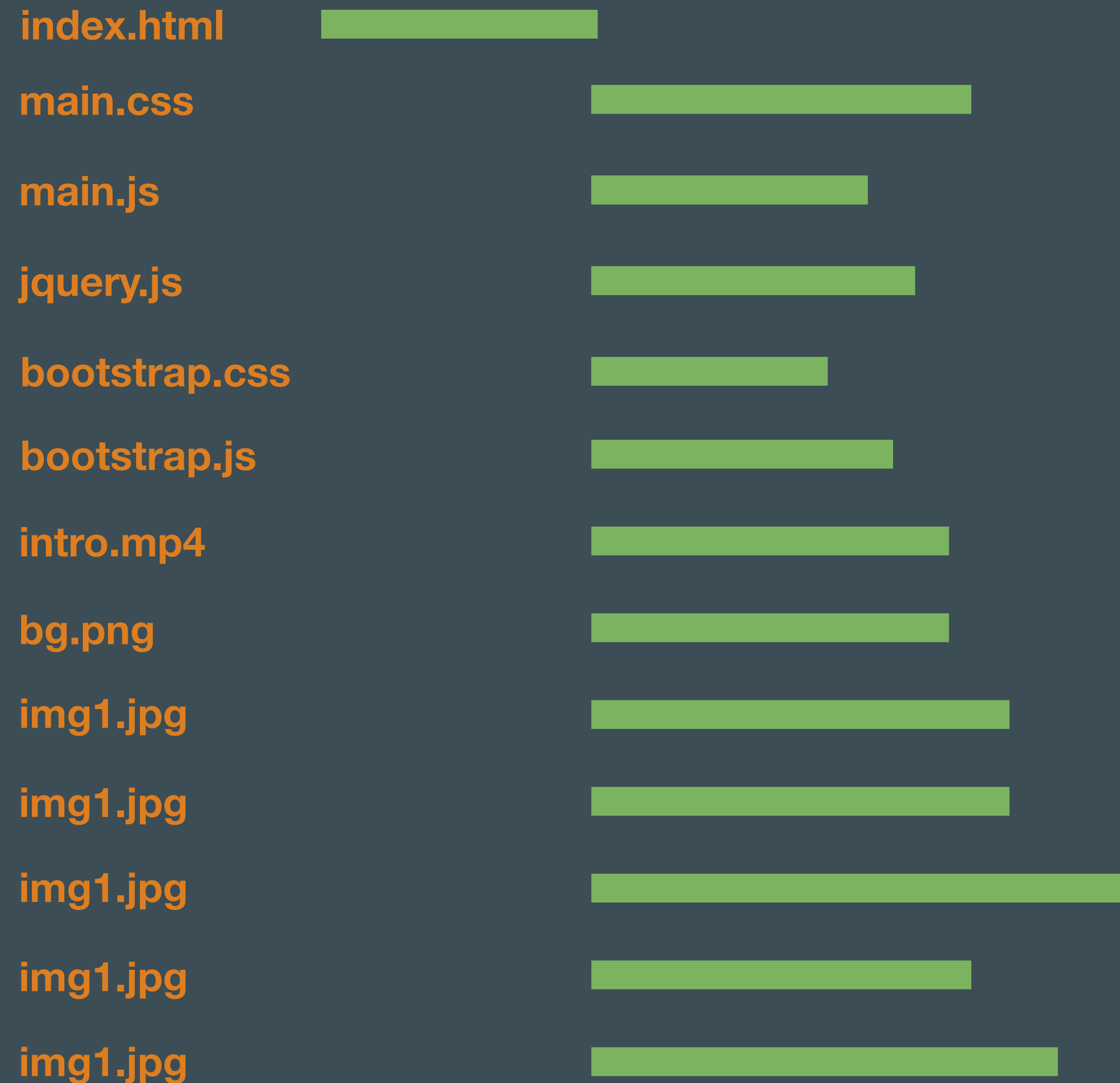
# HTTP/2 connection



# Remember that ?



# Now more like that





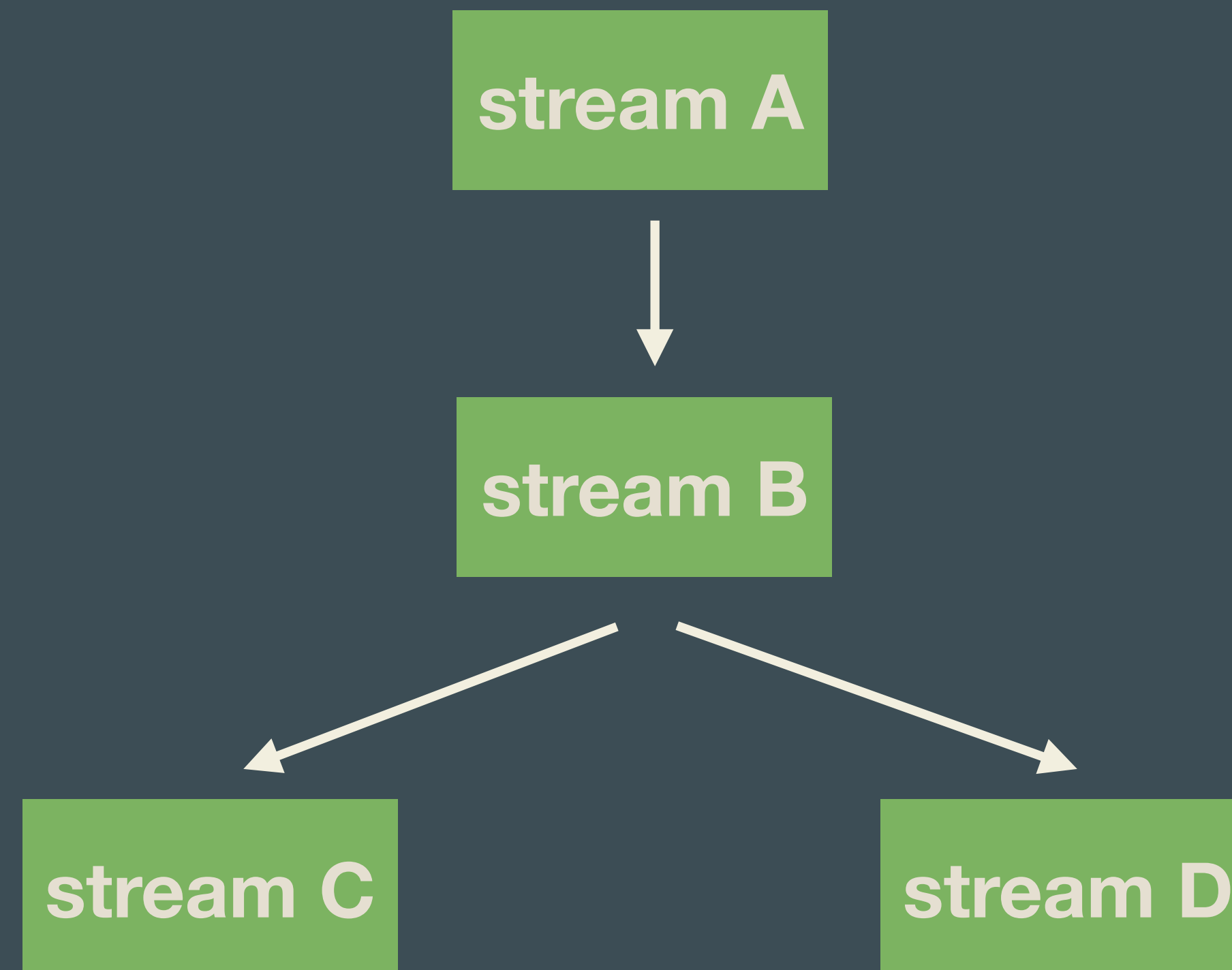
**And there  
is more !**

# Stream Prioritization

HTML > CSS  
JS > Images

Or whatever algorithm you want !

# Stream Dependency



# Server push



# Pushed resources can be ...

cached

declined

disabled

prioritized

# Take that inlining !

# Headers compression

Request 1

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| method     | GET         |
| scheme     | https       |
| host       | domain.org  |
| path       | /hello      |
| user-agent | Mozilla/5.0 |



HEADERS frame (stream 1)

```
:method GET
:scheme https
  :host domain.org
:path /hello
user-agent Mozilla/5.0
```

Request 2

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| method     | GET         |
| scheme     | https       |
| host       | domain.org  |
| path       | /goodbye    |
| user-agent | Mozilla/5.0 |

# Headers compression

Request 1

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| method     | GET         |
| scheme     | https       |
| host       | domain.org  |
| path       | /hello      |
| user-agent | Mozilla/5.0 |



HEADERS frame (stream 1)

```
:method GET
:scheme https
  :host domain.org
  :path /hello
user-agent Mozilla/5.0
```

Request 2

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| method     | GET         |
| scheme     | https       |
| host       | domain.org  |
| path       | /goodbye    |
| user-agent | Mozilla/5.0 |



HEADERS frame (stream 2)

```
:path /goodbye
```



# About those optimizations...

- ~~Sharing~~
  - ~~Constant propagation~~
  - ~~Spreading~~
  - ~~Inlining~~
- KILLING SPREE**

# Improvements

Google

**Latency: -20%/-40%**

Dropbox

**Bandwidth usage: -50%**

Ok, I'm in love !

But how do I switch ?

# Upgrade & Discovery

## Through TLS & ALPN

Because you do TLS, right ?

## With prior knowledge

You just know

## Upgrade header

# Upgrade & Discovery

## Through TLS & ALPN

Because you do TLS, right ?

## ~~With prior knowledge~~

~~You just know~~

## ~~Upgrade header~~

**Are we there yet?**

# RFC 7540

## May 2015

Jetty

iOS

mod\_http2

Firefox

Safari

nginx

# Implementations

IIS

IE (Win 10)

Netty

OkHttp

h2o

Chrome

F5



# Deployment

2015

Google

Twitter

Wordpress

Akamai

CloudFlare

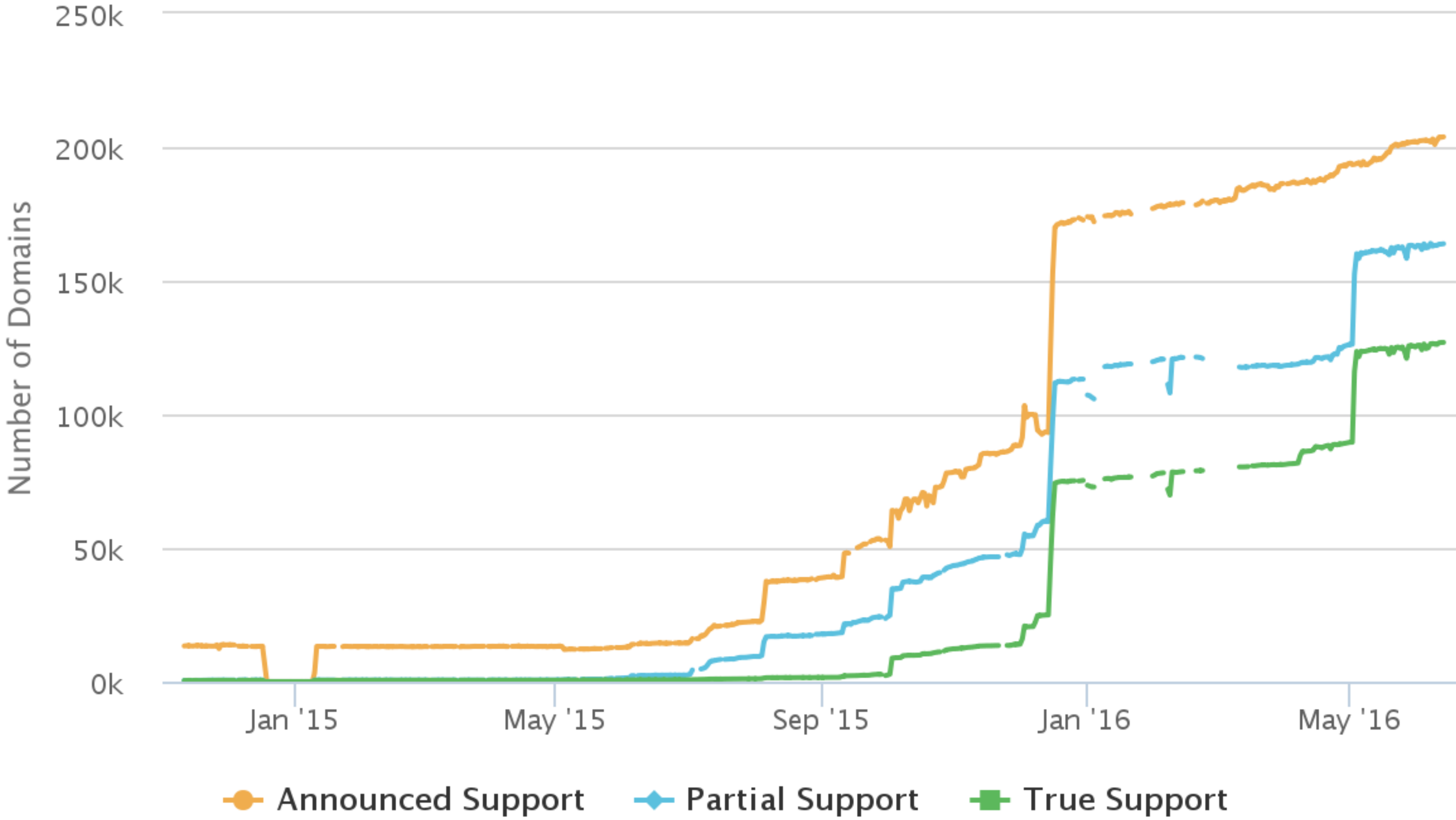
Blogspot

Today

Wikipedia

# Announced, Partial, and True Support

Click and drag in the plot area to zoom in



Highcharts.com

# What's next ?

# TCP Fast Open

TCP cookie for 0 RTT handshake

# TLS 1.3

1-0 RTT handshakes

# QUIC

HTTP over UDP

# Bibliography

## **Ilya Grigorik (@igrigorik)**

High Performance Browser Networking book

<https://www.igvita.com/>

## **CloudFlare blog posts**

<https://blog.cloudflare.com/tag/http2/>

## **It's the Latency, Stupid**

<http://goo.gl/g26hOo> , Stuart Cheshire

## **More Bandwidth Doesn't Matter (much)**

<http://goo.gl/wuvD1R> , Mike Belshe

**Thank you !**

**Questions ?**