

HTML5 WebSocket

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Topics

- What is and Why WebSocket?
- WebSocket protocol
- WebSocket Client API
- Server implementations
- WebSocket subprotocols

What is and Why WebSocket?

Characteristics of Modern Web Apps

- Collaborative
 - > Many participants access the same app
- Participatory content generation
 - > Participants post contents
- Real-time
 - > Contents are published and distributed real-time
- Multi-device & Mobile-friendly
 - > Apps are accessed through many client types: Desktop browser, Tablet, Mobile phone, TV, etc

Modern Web Apps

- Online gaming
- Distance learning
- Collaborative authoring
- Auctions
- Shared WebDAV filesystem
- Blogging and reader comments
- SIP-coordinated mobile applications
- Hybrid chat/email/discussion forums
- Customer assistance on sales/support pages
- Multi-step business process made collaborative
- Shared trip planner or restaurant selector with maps
- Shared calendar, “to do” list, project plan



Requirements of Modern Web Apps

- Modern web apps demand the following features
 - > Reliable communication
 - > Real-time (event-driven) communication
 - > Bi-directional communication
 - > Minimum latency
 - > Minimum overhead

Problems of HTTP

- It is half-duplex
 - > Traffic flows in only one direction at a time
- It has high overhead
 - > Header data is sent with each HTTP request and response
- It is slow
 - > Higher overhead results in slow communication
- It requires complex hacks to achieve real-time & bi-directional communication
 - > Without a hack like Comet, clients have to poll the server, which results long latency

Complex Hacks to Achieve Real-time

- Polling (Ajax)
 - > Poll server for updates
 - > Client has to wait
- Long polling (Comet)
 - > Uses two connections
 - > Adds complexity to both client and server

Lab:

Exercise 1: WebSocket Examples 1234_html5_websocket.zip



What is and Why WebSocket?

- Full-duplex bidirectional communication channel over a single socket
 - > Both client and server can send data at any time at the same time
- Much lower overhead
 - > Data is sent without the overhead of HTTP headers
- Works with firewalls/proxies
 - > HTTP-compatible handshake
 - > Integrates with Cookie based authentication
- Replaces Comet
 - > No more complexity needed for server sending data to client
- Cross domain capable through CORS
 - > Secure

WebSocket Support (May 2013)

- <http://caniuse.com/#search=websocket>

Can I use... Support t... x

caniuse.com/#search=websocket

JPassion.com - ... My Bookmarks Google Taejon MBC FM... Current Student... 7 The Web Laye... Other bookmarks

Search: websocket x

1 result found

Index Tables

Compatibility tables Browser comparison

Show options = Supported = Not supported = Partially supported = Support unknown

Web Sockets - Working Draft

Bidirectional communication technology for web apps

Usage stats: Global

Support:	60.13%
Partial support:	3.99%
Total:	64.12%

Show all versions	IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari	Opera Mini	Android Browser	Blackberry Browser
								2.1	
								2.2	
						3.2		2.3	
						4.0-4.1		3.0	
						4.2-4.3		4.0	
	8.0		24.0			5.0-5.1		4.1	7.0
Current	9.0	19.0	25.0	5.1		6.0	5.0-7.0	4.2	10.0
Near future	10.0	20.0	26.0	6.0	12.1				
Farther future		21.0	27.0						
		22.0	28.0						

Notes Known issues (0) Resources (5) Feedback

Partial support refers to the websockets implementation using an older version of the protocol and/or the implementation being disabled by default (due to security issues with the older protocol).

Edit on GitHub

*Global usage share statistics based on data from StatCounter GlobalStats for March, 2013. See the browser usage table for usage by browser version.

WebSocket Protocol

Connection Establishment Scheme

- Connection gets established by “upgrading” from HTTP to WebSocket protocol
 - > Using the same TCP connection
- WebSockets and Secure WebSockets
 - > ws://
 - > wss://

WebSocket has Low Overhead

- Each message (“frame”) has only 2 bytes of overhead (for messages whose length is 126 bytes and under)
 - > Reducing kilobytes of overhead to 2 bytes
- No latency in establishing new TCP connections for each HTTP message
 - > Reducing 150ms to 50ms
- No polling overhead
 - > Client and server sends messages only when there is something to send

Upgrade Client/Server Handshake

- Request Headers

Cache-Control:no-cache

Connection:Upgrade

Cookie: __utma=9925811.1883938102.1360068195.1365797484.1366590814.7;

__utmb=9925811.2.10.1366590814; __utmc=9925811;

__utmz=9925811.1366590814.7.4.utmcsr=websocket.org|utmccn=(referral)|

utmcmd=referral|utmcct=/

Host:echo.websocket.org

Origin:http://www.websocket.org

Pragma:no-cache

Sec-WebSocket-Extensions:x-webkit-deflate-frame

Sec-WebSocket-Key:1Su2ADJUEnTFfyDDb8JEHQ==

Sec-WebSocket-Version:13

Upgrade:websocket

Upgrade Client/Server Handshake

- Response Headers

Access-Control-Allow-Credentials:true

Access-Control-Allow-Headers:content-type

Access-Control-Allow-Origin:http://www.websocket.org

Connection:Upgrade

Date:Mon, 22 Apr 2013 00:32:17 GMT

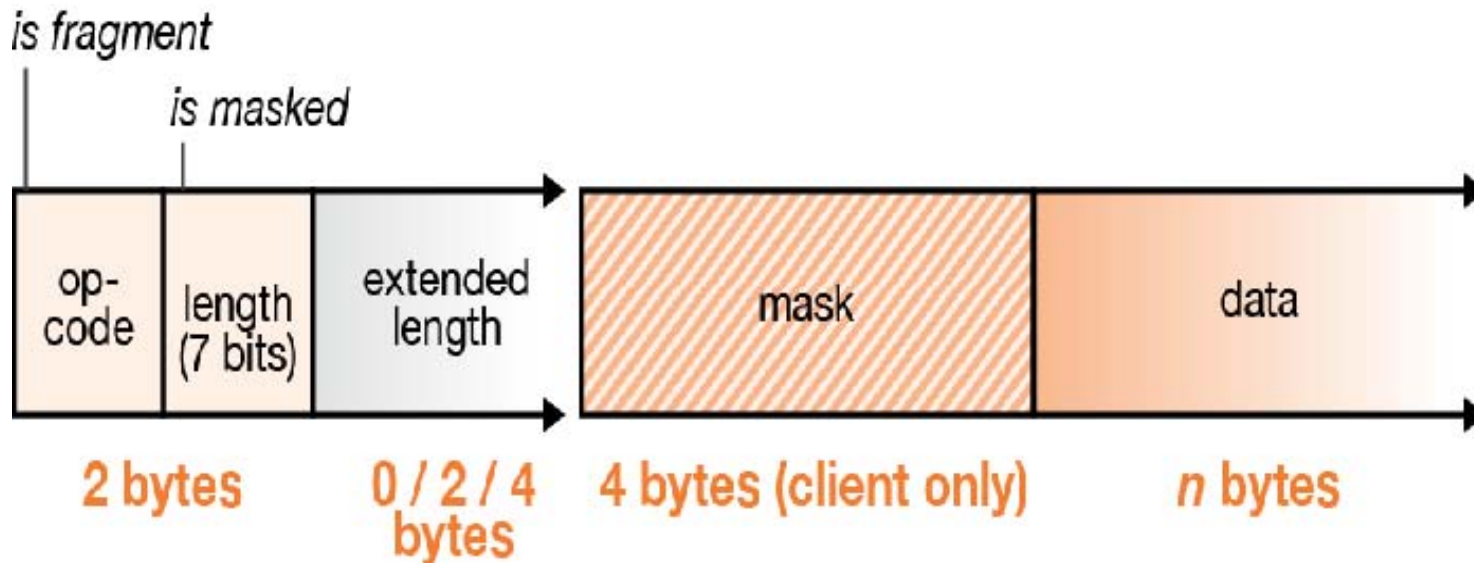
Sec-WebSocket-Accept:98lcoamxq4bM7ZdeSogKsFAm4xc=

Server:Kaazing Gateway

Upgrade:WebSocket

Data Frame Structure

- “is fragment” bit indicates if this fragment is final fragment
- op-code (4 bit)
 - > 1 (text), 2 (binary), 8 (close), 9 (ping), 10 (pong)
- “is masked” bit indicates if this frame is masked



Lab:

Exercise 2: WebSocket Handshake 1234_html5_websocket.zip



WebSocket Client API

WebSocket API: Socket Creation

```
// Create a WebSocket
var wsocket = new WebSocket('ws://websocket.jp passion.com/echo');

// Create a WebSocket with optional higher-layer protocol
var wsocket = new WebSocket('ws://websocket.jp passion.com/echo',
                             'stomp');

// Create a WebSocket with optional higher-layer protocols
var wsocket = new WebSocket('ws://websocket.jp passion.com/echo',
                             ['stomp', 'myprotocol']);

// Create a WebSocket with SSL
var wsocket = new WebSocket('wss://websocket.jp passion.com/echo');
```

WebSocket API: Event Handlers

```
// Event handler for successful open
wsocket.onopen = function(event) {
  wsocket.send('Hello, WebSocket');
};
```

```
// Event handler for received message
wsocket.onmessage = function(event) {
  console.log(event.data);
}
```

```
// Event handler for closing the connection
wsocket.onclose = function(event) {
  console.log('closed');
}
```

```
wsocket.onerror = function(error) {
  console.log('error:' + error);
}
```

WebSocket API: Methods

```
// Send text message  
wsocket.send("Hello world!");
```

```
// Send a binary message  
var blob = new Blob("blob contents");  
wsocket.send(blob);
```

```
// Close a connection  
wsocket.close();
```


Lab:

Exercise 3: WebSocket API – echo client 1234_html5_websocket.zip



Server Implementations

Server Implementations

- Java
 - > JavaEE 7
 - > JWebSocket
 - > Jetty WebSocketServlet
- PHPWebSockets
- Node.js with WebSocket plugin
 - > <https://github.com/Worlize/WebSocket-Node>
- ...

Lab:

Exercise 4: WebSocket Server (Node.js)

Exercise 5: Chat application

1234_html5_websocket.zip



WebSocket Subprotocols

Examples of Subprotocols

- XMPP (Instant messaging)
 - > Jabber
- Pub/Sub (Messaging)
 - > Stomp
 - > AMQP
- Custom subprotocols

Lab:

Exercise 6: Subprototol (STOMP) 1234_html5_websocket.zip



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