

Adoption, Human Perception, and Performance of HTTP/2 Server Push

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https://comsys.rwth-aachen.de

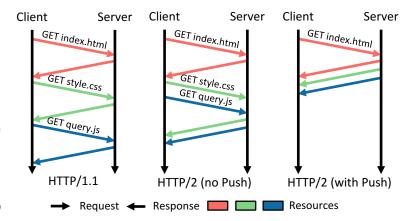
London / IETF 101 - maprg, 20.03.2018





Why focus on HTTP/2 (H2) Server Push?

- H2 major changes over H1
 - Binary, single TCP Connection, (multiplexed) Streams, Header compression
- Push often regarded as a key feature
 - Save requests and thus round trips
 - On paper great potential to speed up Web



- No strategy on what to push and when
 - Standard defines protocol
 - Manual configuration indicator for true adoption
- → Motivation to study the who, what and how of H2 Server Push





Data Sets and Measurement Methodology

- Domain Lists accounting for around 50% of domain name space
 - Alexa 1M and .com/.net/.org
- ZMAP: Scan entire IPv4 space
 - Explicitly for TLS + ALPN/NPN announcing H2



- Is the landing page delivered via H2?
- Utilize nghttp2 library
 - Try to establish H2 connection (Timeout 10s)
 - Issue GET request for /, follow up to 10 redirects
 - Multiple workers in our network



https://zmap.io





Live Results







Adoption at a glance

		Varvello [VSN ⁺ 16]			Alexa 1M			
	Sep	. '16	Jan.	'17 [†]	Jan	. '17	Jan	. '18
#	241	L.9K	241	L.9K	1	M	1	M
H2	165.6K	(69.97%)	168.4K	(69.62%)	125.4K	(12.54%)	226.6K	(22.66%)
Push (rel. H2)	98	(0.06%)	100	(0.06%)	117	(0.09%)	928	(0.4%)
No H2 neg.	1.4K	(0.6%)	6K	(2.5%)	521.1K	(52.11%)	446.4K	(44.64%)
Con. timeout	1.6K	(0.66%)	1.7K	(0.71%)	71.9K	(7.19%)	82K	(8.2%)
Con. failed	183	(0.08%)	1.4K	(0.58%)	131.7K	(13.17%)	85.6K	(8.56%)
TLS error	361	(0.15%)	2.5K	(1.04%)	68.4K	(6.84%)	54.1K	(5.41%)
Redirect H1	62.3K	(26.32%)	53.5K	(22.12%)	40.7K	(4.07%)	42.4K	(4.24%)
DNS failed	203	(0.09%)	3.5K	(1.44%)	37.2K	(3.72%)	48.1K	(4.81%)
App. timeout	3K	(1.26%)	2.8K	(1.14%)	1.5K	(0.15%)	2.2K	(0.22%)
Miscellany	2.1K	(0.87%)	2.1K	(0.86%)	2K	(0.2%)	11.6K	(1.16%)

		.com/.net/.org				ZMa	ıp IP	
	Jan	. '17	Jan	. '18	Jan.	'17	Jan	. '18
#	15	1.4M	15	5M	849)K*	2.4	4M*
H2	5.3M	(3.47%)	11.8M	(7.63%)	766.6K	(90.3%)	2M	(80.81%)
Push (rel. H2)	7K	(0.13%)	5K	(0.04%)	118	(0.02%)	447	(0.02%)
No H2 neg.	43.8M	(28.92%)	38.1M	(24.6%)	5.1K	(0.6%)	18K	(0.74%)
Con. timeout	38.8M	(25.65%)	45.1M	(29.07%)	4.7K	(0.56%)	67.3K	(2.76%)
Con. failed	29.7M	(19.61%)	25.1M	(16.19%)	971	(0.11%)	4.7K	(0.19%)
TLS error	13.9M	(9.16%)	13.4M	(8.62%)	1.9K	(0.22%)	5.3K	(0.22%)
Redirect H1	1M	(0.67%)	1.4M	(0.92%)	46.3K	(5.45%)	237K	(9.73%)
DNS failed	18.8M	(12.45%)	17.4M	(11.22%)	3K	(0.35%)	7.7K	(0.32%)
App. timeout	82.7K	(0.05%)	295.7K	(0.19%)	4.8K	(0.56%)	34.9K	(1.43%)
Miscellany	40.9K	(0.03%)	2.4M	(1.55%)	15.7K	(1.85%)	92.8K	(3.81%)

[VSN+16] M. Varvello et. al., Is The Web HTTP/2 Yet?, PAM 2016, †Latest data from November 2016, *>50M TLS enabled





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Rising adoption of H2 across data sets.

Usage of Server Push orders of magnitude lower.

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Case Study - Adoption on Alexa 1M

• Who drives the adoption?

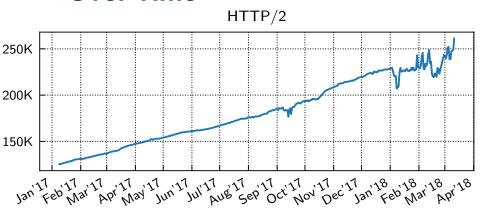
AS	Share
Cloudflare	34.65 %
Google	7.96 %
Amazon	6.34 %
OVH (FR)	3.65 %
UnifiedLayer	2.37 %
-1	110

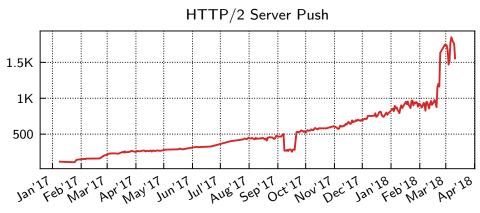
a) H2

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b) H2 Server Push

Over Time







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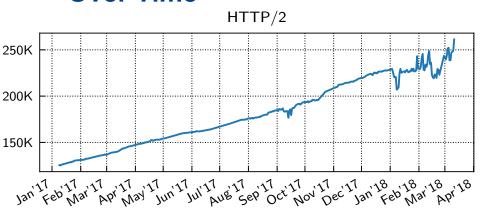
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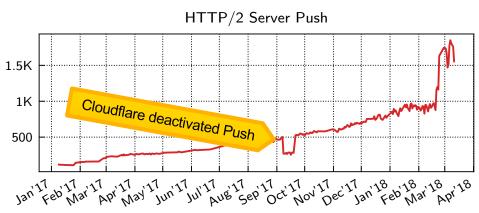
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Over Time





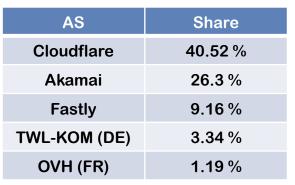


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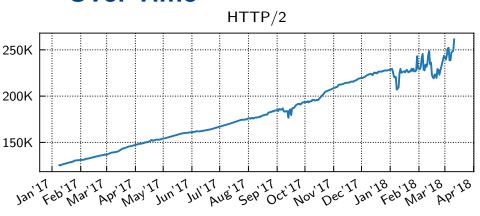
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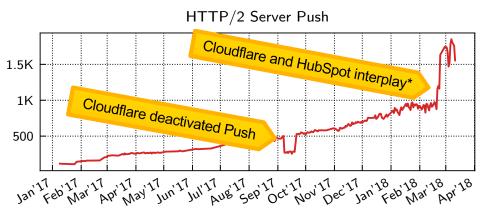
a) H2



b) H2 Server Push

Over Time





*HubSpot CMS adds preload Cloudflare pushes these over H2

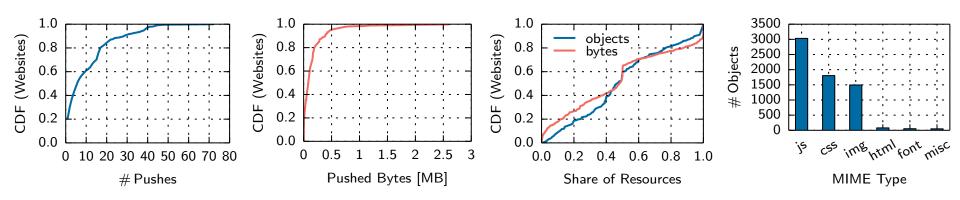




What is pushed?

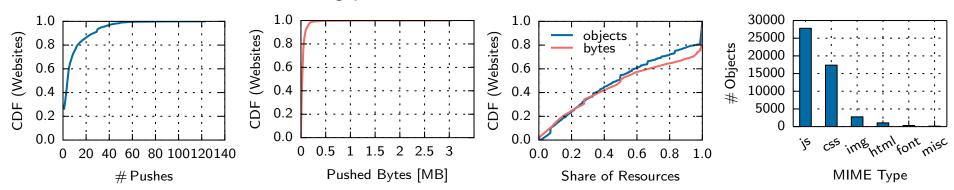
January 2017

▶ 595 websites utilizing push



January 2018

▶ 5549 websites utilizing push



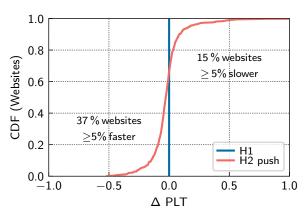
T. Zimmermann et. al., How HTTP/2 pushes the Web: An empirical study of HTTP/2 Server Push, NETWORKING 2017

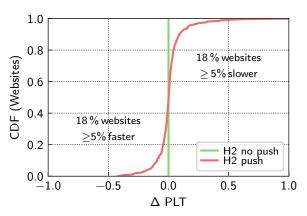




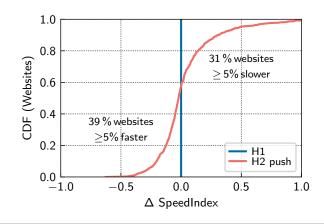
Analysis of performance impact of Server Push

- January 2017, automate Chrome to repeatedly visit websites
 - ▶ 16 Mbit/s Down, 1 Mbit/s Up, 50 ms symmetric delay
 - Page Load Time: time between connectEnd and loadEventStart





SpeedIndex: measures how quickly page contents are visually populated



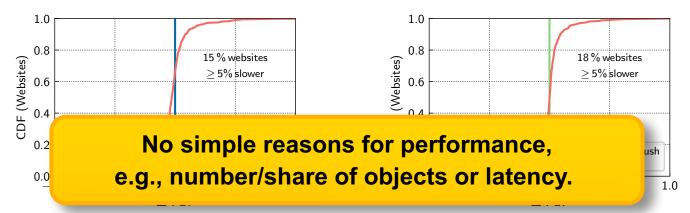




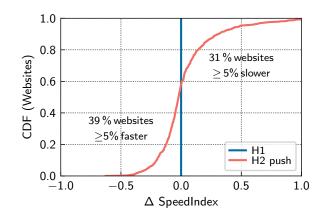


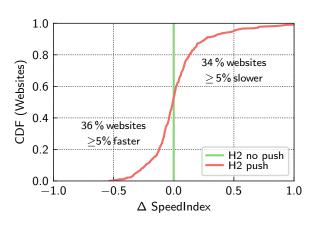
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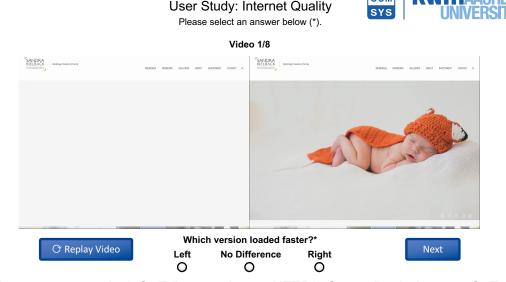






A QoE Perspective on Server Push

- Standardization sufficient to optimize the browsing experience?
 - ▶ Up to now, focused on technical metrics → might be misleading
 - Do people even notice?
- Conduct a user study (28 lab + 323 crowd participants)
 - ▶ Pairwise comparison → User vote which version of a website loaded faster
 - Conditions: H1 vs. H2, H2 vs. H2 without Server Push, H1 vs. H2 w/o Server Push



T. Zimmermann et. al., A QoE Perspective on HTTP/2 Server Push, Internet-QoE 2017





User Study – Key Results

Voting behavior

- ► E.g., in 58% of scenarios, ≥ 75% in favor of one version
- ► For 36% of websites, > 80% of votes towards Push variant
 - However, for 18% of websites, > 80% in favor of H2 without Push

Server Push can lead to human-perceivable negative performance!

- Reasons for decision highly website specific (examples)
 - ▶ Some benefits based on other H2 features, e.g., multiplexed streams
 - ▶ Pushing too early might delay basic document → delay resource discovery
 - Pushing hidden resources can help (e.g., discovered after JS execution)
 - Lead to faster rendering in the browser
 - Pushing not referenced resources also improved some websites
 - Cold connection → enlarges CWND

Know your website, browser, and server!





What impacts the performance? – Sneak Peak

Analyze Server Push in controlled testbed

- Goal to remove variability
- ► Test various strategies (e.g., amount and type) for *real-world* websites
- → Don't push everything, (some) images are bad, fill network idle time

Alternative scheduler for H2 webserver

- Push right resources at the right time
 - Resources that contribute for above-the-fold viewport
 - Interleaved with the base HTML document
- Can lead to promising results for some websites in our testbed
 - Depending on the overall structure, third party content, browser behavior

No single generic guideline for Server Push. Requires website-specific tuning and configuration.

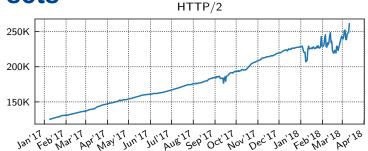




Conclusion

Increasing H2 Adoption on large domain sets

- > 20% of Alexa 1M, ~ 8 % of .com/.net/.org
- Can drastically increase by server update
 - All major browsers support it



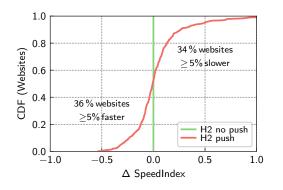
Adoption and Utilization of H2 Server Push

- Rising, but orders of magnitude lower than H2
- Needs active configuration
- Has great potential! However,...
 - ... it is no silver bullet to improve the performance



... requires deep understanding of page load and rendering process

We need best practices/guidelines for Server Push!







Acknowledgements

- Benedikt Wolters, Jan Rüth and Oliver Hohlfeld
- This work has been funded by the DFG as part of the CRC 1053 MAKI

Publications

- ▶ How HTTP/2 Pushes the Web: An Empirical Study of HTTP/2 Server Push
 - IFIP NETWORKING 2017
- A QoE Perspective on HTTP/2 Server Push
 - ACM Internet-QoE 2017
- Live results of measurement studies @COMSYS
 - https://www.netray.io

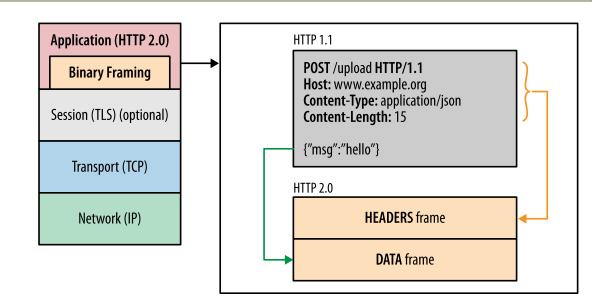
Thank you for your attention!





Appendix - HTTP/2 (H2) in a nutshell

- One TCP Connection (!)
 - Better utilization
- Streams
 - Multiplexing
 - Prioritization



- Additional Features
 - ► Flow Control, Header Compression, Server Push
- Improved parallelism → H1 hacks become obsolete
 - Domain sharding, inlining, image spriting, concatenation



