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SPDY vs HTTP/1.1: An Empirical Evaluation of Network Protocol Performance

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Background

- As the Internet evolves, the reduction of page load time has an increased importance.
- The application layer should be changed to avoid altering existing implementations.
- SPDY is a Google proprietary protocol that is deployed in the production environment already on websites such as Google, Facebook, and Twitter.

SPDY is the working base for HTTP/2.0.

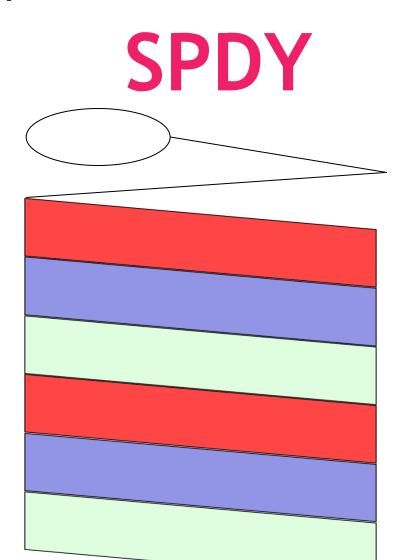
Why change?

HTTP	
HTTP uses multiple connections because it can only process requests in a FIFO queue.	Mul sing
Only the client can initiate a request.	Serve hint: sugg reque reque unse
Sends static header data throughout connection.	Reminfor the Host
Optional compression encodings for data.	Force com
HTTP BTT	VS
RTT	

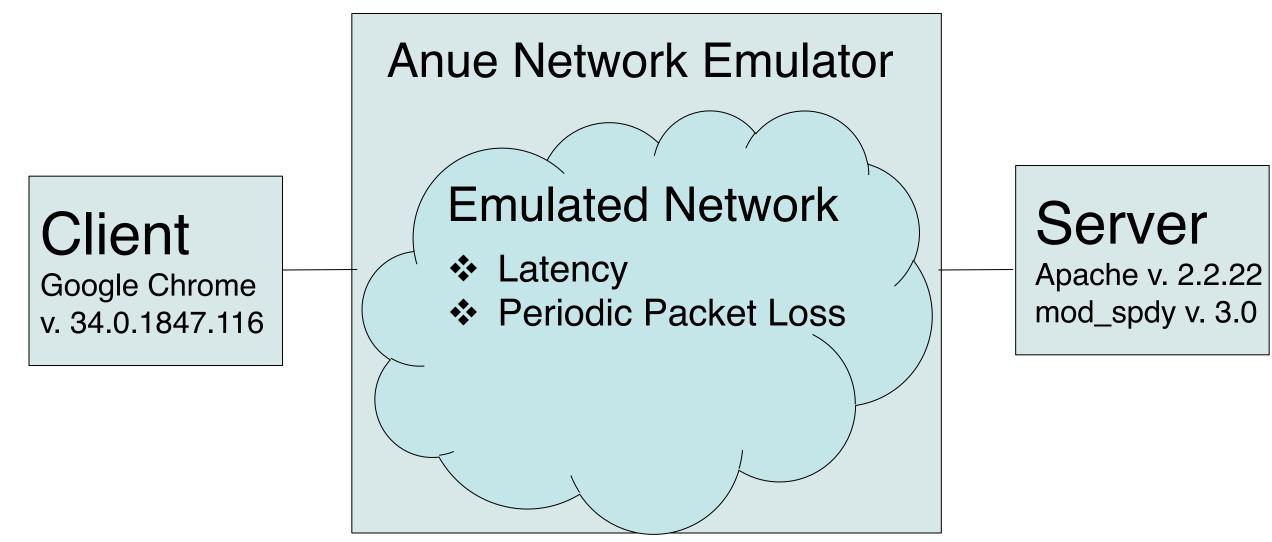
Experimental Setup

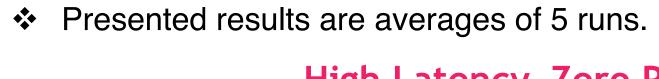
SPDY

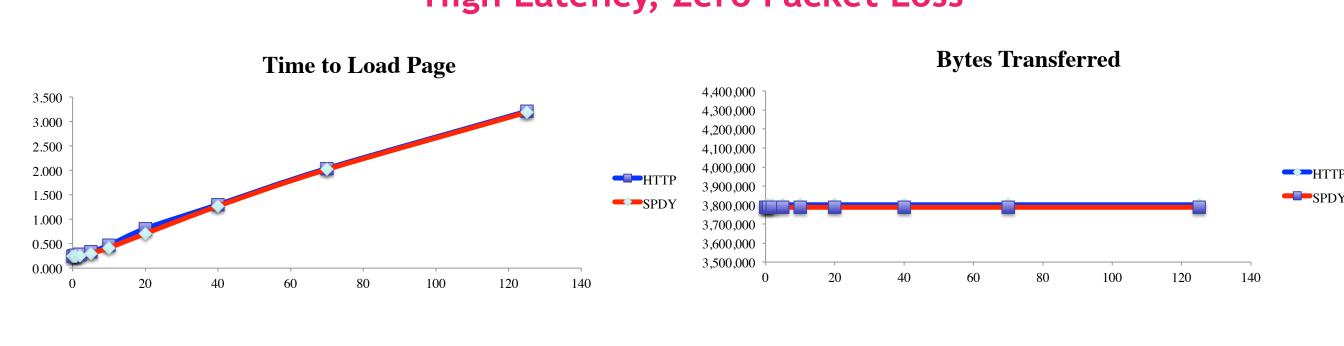
- ultiplexing over a gle connection.
- rver push/Server t: Server can either gest a resource to uest or push the uest to the client solicited.
- moves static prmation, such as User-Agent and st headers.
- ces header npression.



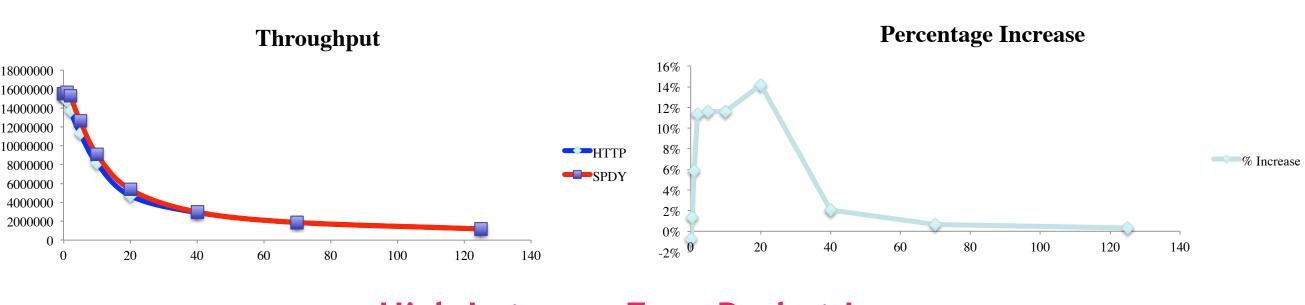
RTT



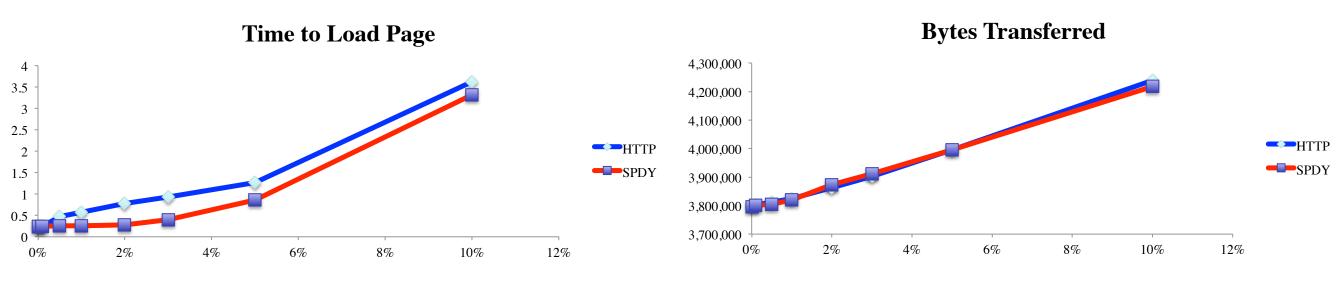


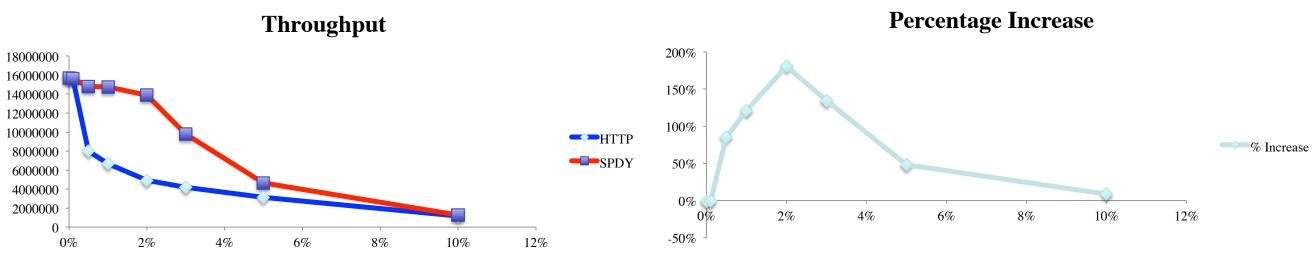


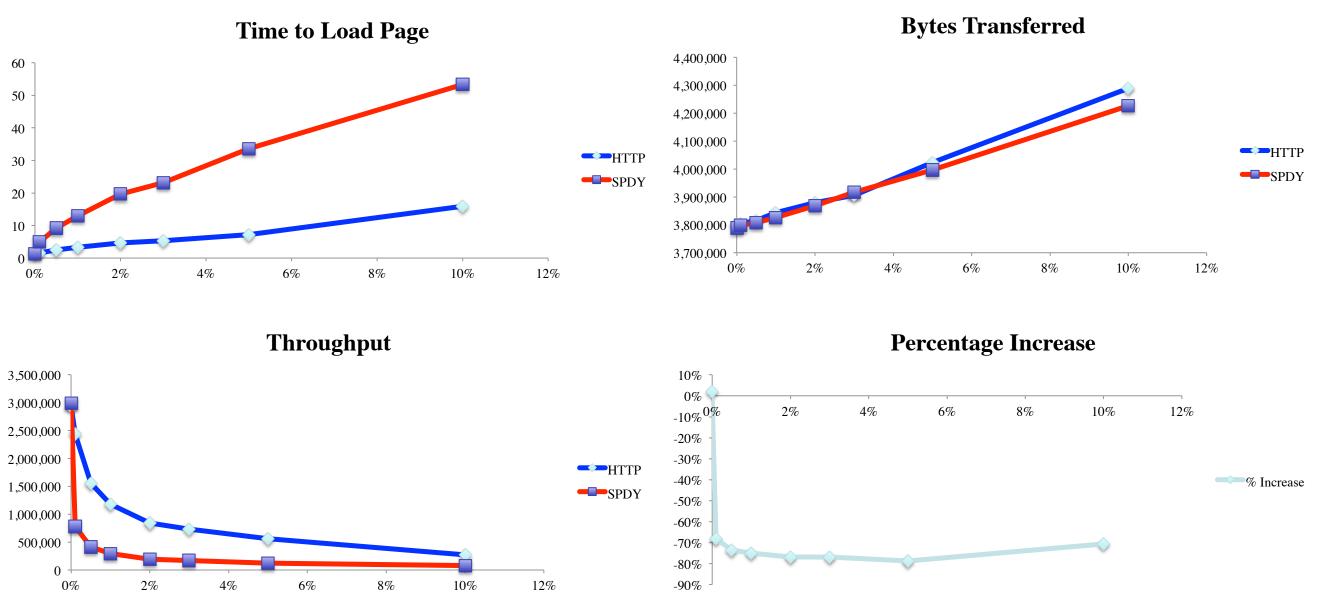
Throughput



Time to Load Page





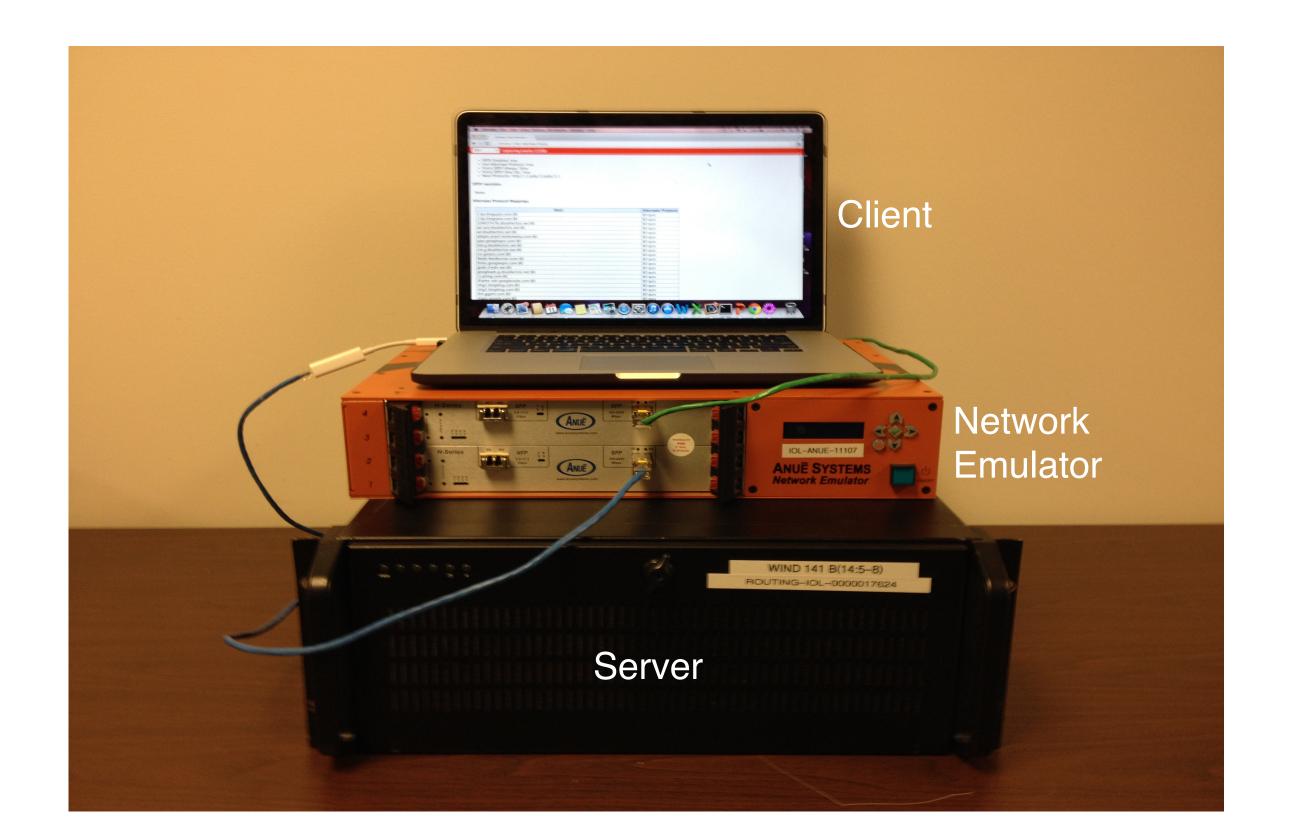


Client requested a web page with 100 small image files totaling ~ 3.4MB. PHP script used to generate distinct pages in order to avoid content caching.

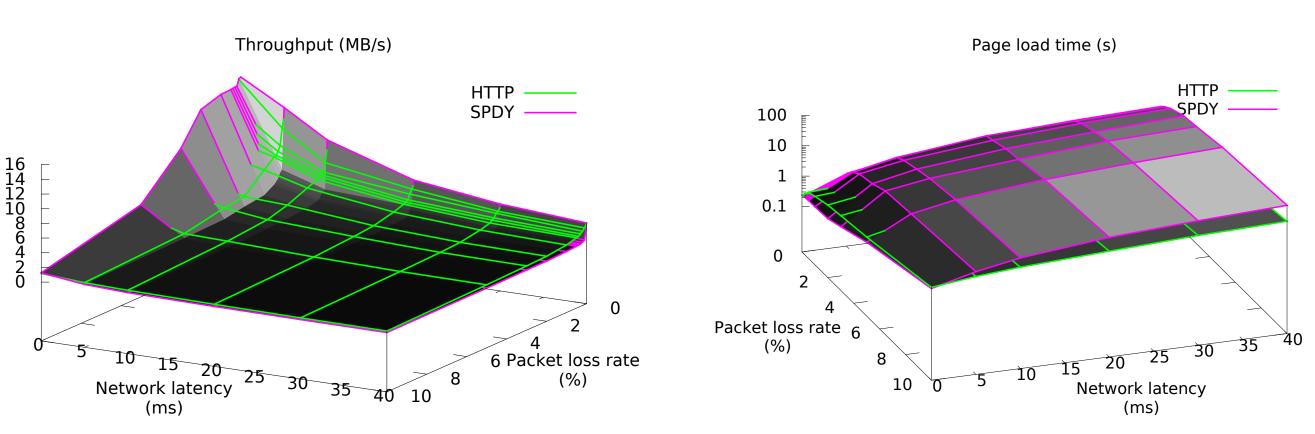
High Latency, Zero Packet Loss

High Latency, Zero Packet Loss

High Latency, High Packet Loss



Throughput and Page Load Time



Analysis

Next Steps

Experiments are far from exhaustive. Different application types should be tested against; video files and dynamic content would take advantage of SPDY's Server Push and Server Hint features.

SPDY? Not So Fast!

Author: Stephen Chambers Advisor: Radim Bartos Department: Computer Science

In a high latency network with zero packet loss, SPDY outperforms HTTP in terms of throughput as it takes advantage of SPDY's multiplexing.

In a high packet loss network with near zero latency, SPDY outperforms HTTP. Very small latency masks packet loss problems, so SPDY can recover very quickly.

In a bad network with high packet loss and high latency, HTTP outperforms SPDY. HTTP can perform load balancing with its multiple connections.