



Cabinet Office

Matt Hobbs

Head of Frontend, Lead Developer
Government Digital Service

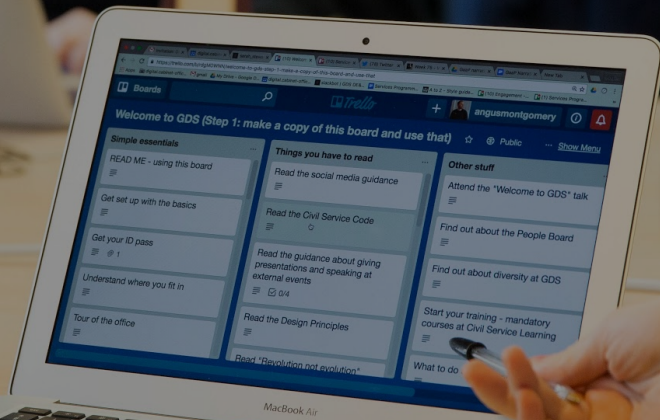
@TheRealNooshu



I work at the Government Digital Service

Bringing HTTP/2 to GOV.UK

Who are GDS?



Tell us what you think of GOV.UK

[Take the 3 minute survey](#). This will open a short survey on another website.

Welcome to GOV.UK

The best place to find government services and information
Simpler, clearer, faster

Search GOV.UK

Power of Attorney
International business
Business advice for
landlords and tenants
Bank your money and
Government and General Elections

GOV.UK

Benefits

Includes tax credits, eligibility and appeals

Birth, death, marriage and civil partnerships

Includes civil partnerships, Lasting Power of Attorney

Business and self-employed

Tools and guidance for businesses

Citizenship and living in the UK

Voting, community participation, life in the UK, international projects

Crime, justice and the law

Legal processes, courts and the police

Disability

Includes carers, your rights, benefits and Equality Act

Driving and transport

Includes vehicle tax, MOT and driving licences

Education and learning

Includes student loans, admissions and apprenticeships

Employing people

Includes pay, contracts and hiring

Environment and countryside

Includes flooding, recycling and wildlife

Housing and local services

Includes housing and council services

Money and tax

Includes bank and bill payments

Passports, travel and living abroad

Includes renewing passports and travel advice by country

Visas and immigration

Visas, asylum and sponsorship

Working, jobs and pensions

Includes holidays and finding a job

MacBook Pro

What is HTTP/2?

- HPACK header compression
- Multiplexing streams
- Prioritisation
- Server push†

†: May or may not be an improvement, but it's [in the specifications](#)

Why enable it?






Best Practices

▲ Does not use HTTP/2 for all of its resources — 7 requests not served via HTTP/2

Passed audits (14)

71	best-practices	appcache-manifest	7.1%				
72	best-practices	is-on-https	7.1%				
73	best-practices	uses-http2	7.1%				
74	best-practices	uses-passive-event-listeners	7.1%				
75	best-practices	no-document-write	7.1%				
76	best-practices	external-anchors-use-rel-noopener	7.1%				
77	best-practices	geolocation-on-start	7.1%				
78	best-practices	doctype	7.1%				
79	best-practices	no-vulnerable-libraries	7.1%				
80	best-practices	js-libraries	0.0%				
81	best-practices	notification-on-start	7.1%				
82	best-practices	deprecations	7.1%				
83	best-practices	password-inputs-can-be-pasted-into	7.1%				
84	best-practices	errors-in-console	7.1%				
85	best-practices	image-aspect-ratio	7.1%				

10 page report on HTTP/2

Bringing HTTP/2 to GOV.UK

Introduction

In 2009 Google introduced a new protocol called SPDY (pronounced "speedy"). It was specifically developed to deliver web content in a secure and efficient manner. In July 2012 Google decided to work on a standardised version of the protocol called [HTTP/2 \(h2\)](#). SPDY was the basis for this protocol. HTTP/2 was approved by the IETF in February 2015¹.

In early 2016 SPDY support was removed from Chrome and Firefox. It is now deprecated in favour of HTTP/2. Most major browsers added HTTP/2 support by the end of 2015 and as of September 2018 HTTP/2 is currently supported in the following browsers²:

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Apple Safari + iOS Safari
- Microsoft Edge
- Samsung Internet

According to W3Techs, HTTP/2 is used by 30.2% of all the websites as of September 2018³.

What is HTTP/2?

HTTP/2 is the latest version of the HTTP protocol. It maintains a high level of compatibility with previous versions of the protocol. All methods, status codes, URIs and most header fields stay the same as they were in v1 and v1.1. The HTTP/2 standard was proposed and written by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It

¹ HTTP/2 Approved - <https://www.ietf.org/blog/http2-approved/>

² Can I Use HTTP/2? - <https://beta.canIuse.com/#search=http2>

³ Usage of HTTP/2 for websites - <https://w3techs.com/technologies/details/ce-http2/all/all>

On examining all the evidence I cannot see any downsides to enabling this protocol on our Fastly CDN layer.

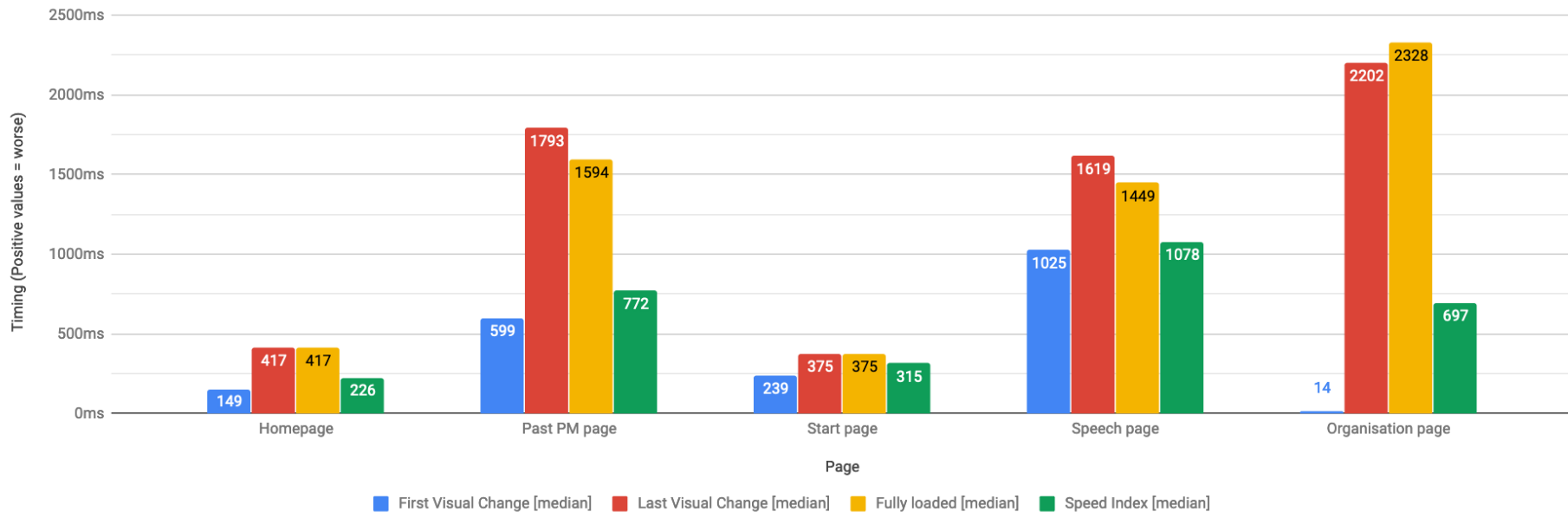
Matt Hobbs - 8th October 2018

Initial trial

- 5 page types selected, different content / templates
- Tested on:
 - Chrome Desktop - Native (Sitespeed.io)
 - Chrome Mobile - 3G & 3G slow (Sitespeed.io)
 - Firefox Desktop - Native (Sitespeed.io)
 - Firefox Mobile - 3G & 3G slow (Sitespeed.io)
 - Nexus 5 - Chrome - 3G (WebPageTest)
 - iPhone 5C - 4G (WebPageTest)
 - Nexus 5X - 3G Fast (Lighthouse)

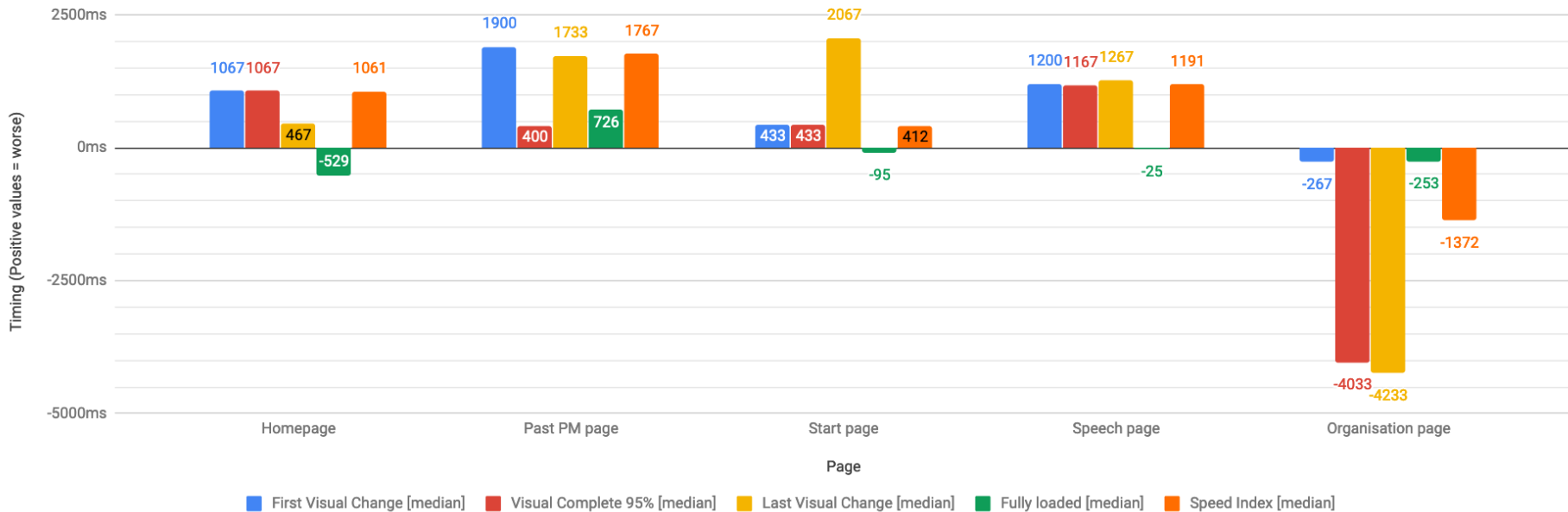
Nexus 5 Chrome Mobile - 3G Connection

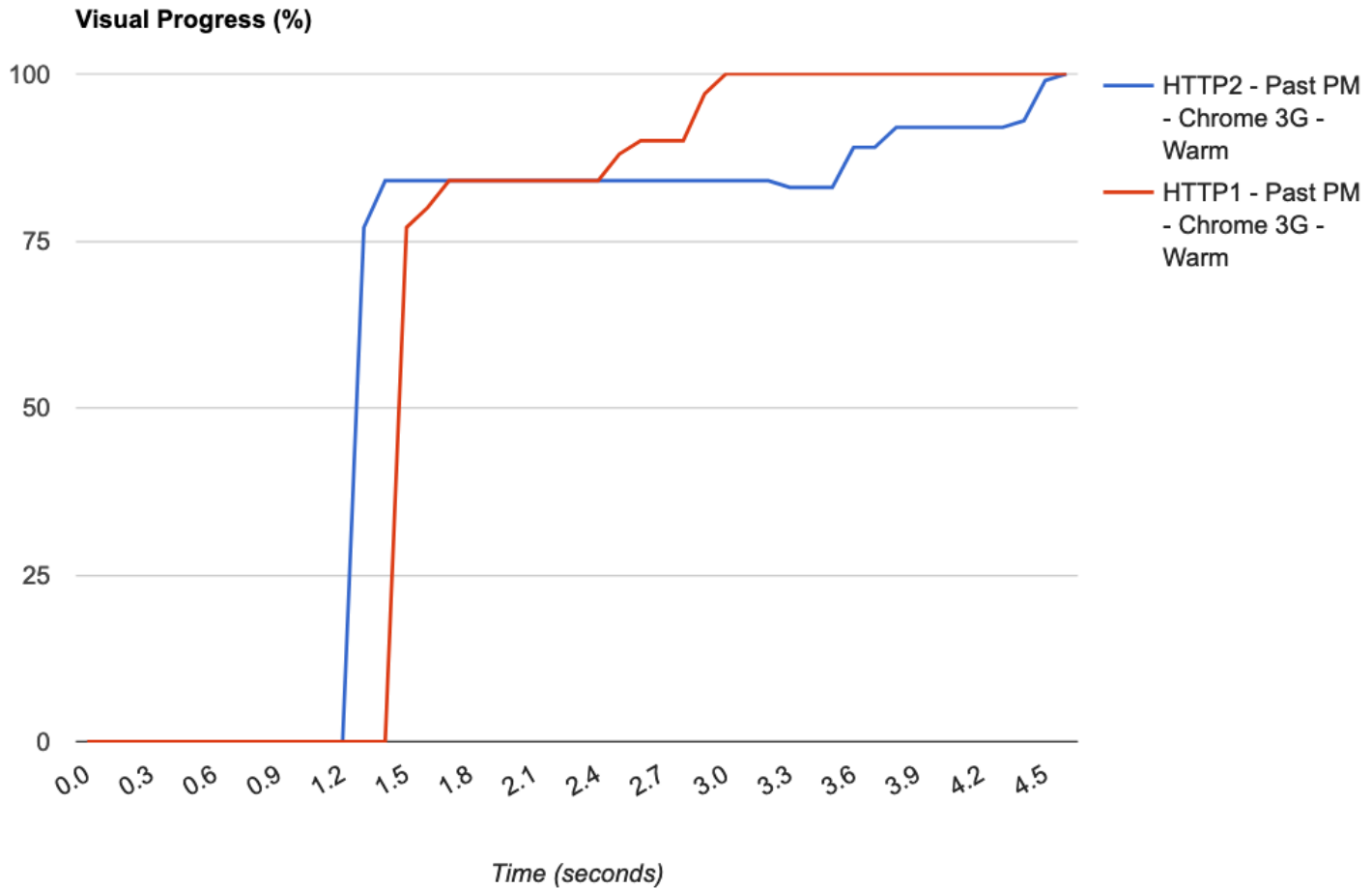
HTTP/1 vs HTTP/2 Time Difference (source: webpagetest.org)



Firefox 62 Mobile - 3G Connection

HTTP/1 vs HTTP/2 Time Difference (source: Sitespeed.io)

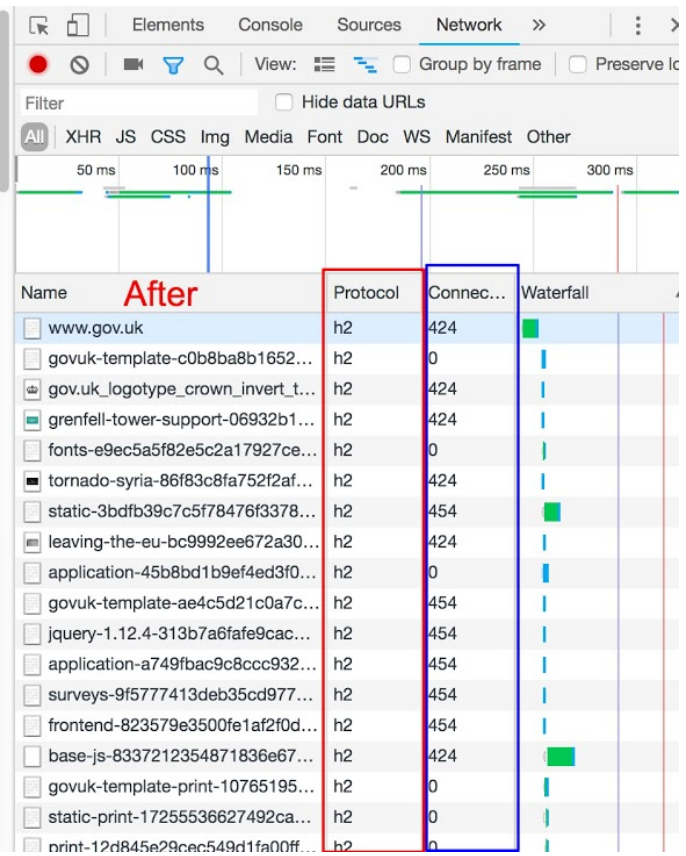
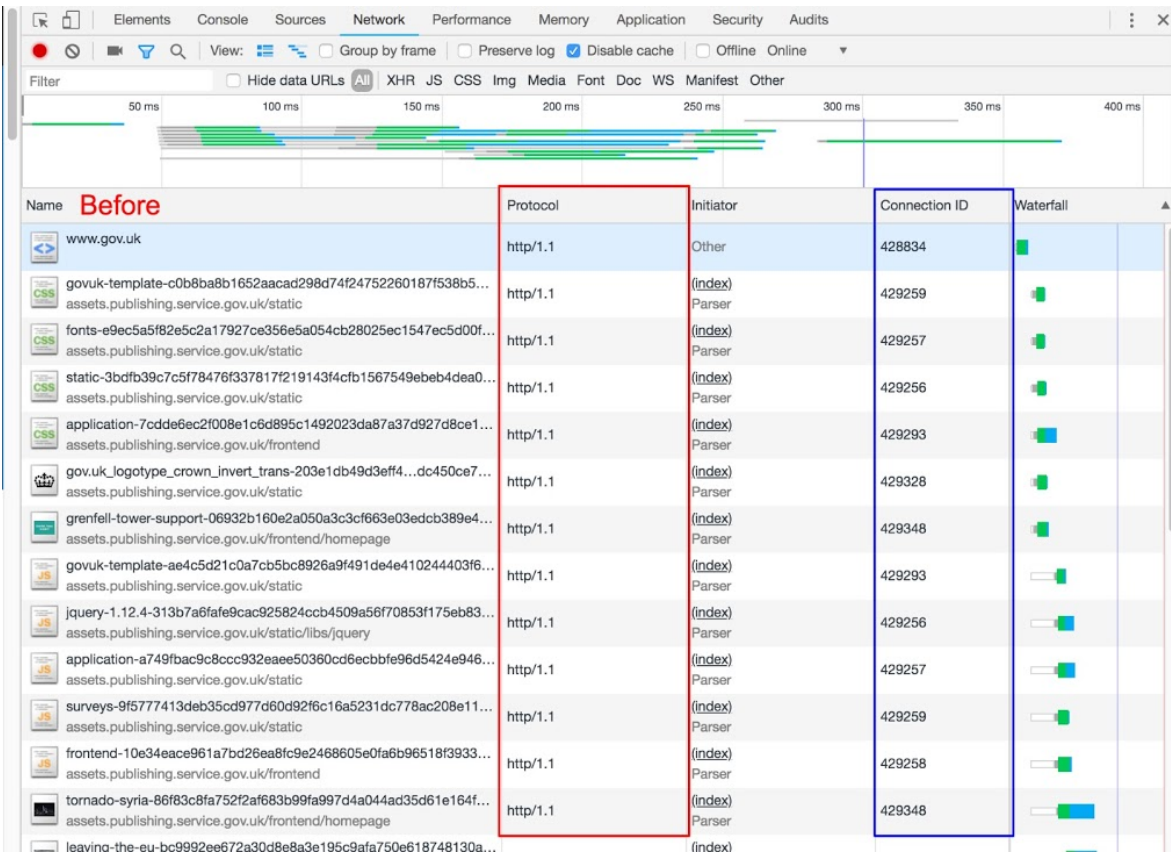


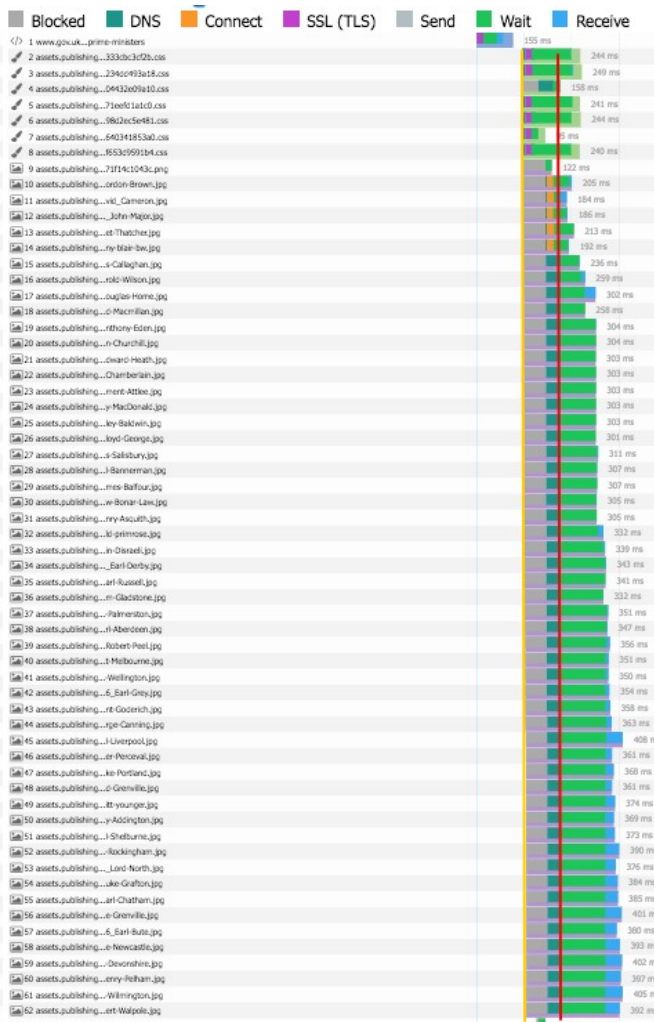


HTTP/2 - Initial trial

Browser / Connection	Homepage	Past PM page	Start page	Speech page	Organisation page
Chrome 69 Desktop / Native	h1	h1	h1	h1	h1
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G	h1	h2	h2	h1	h1
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1	h1	h2	h1	h1
Firefox 62 Desktop / Native	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Nexus 5 Chrome Mobile / 3G	h1	h1	h1	h1	h1
iPhone 5C / 4G	h2	h2	h2	h2	h1/h2
Nexus 5X / 3G Fast	h1/h2	h2	h1/h2	h1/h2	h1

Investigation





```
// HTTP/2
```

```
> h2load https://www.gov.uk -n 4 | tail -6 | head -1
```

```
traffic: 115.28KB (118042) total, 793B (793) headers (space savings 67.82%), 114.36KB (117104) data
```

```
// HTTP/1.1
```

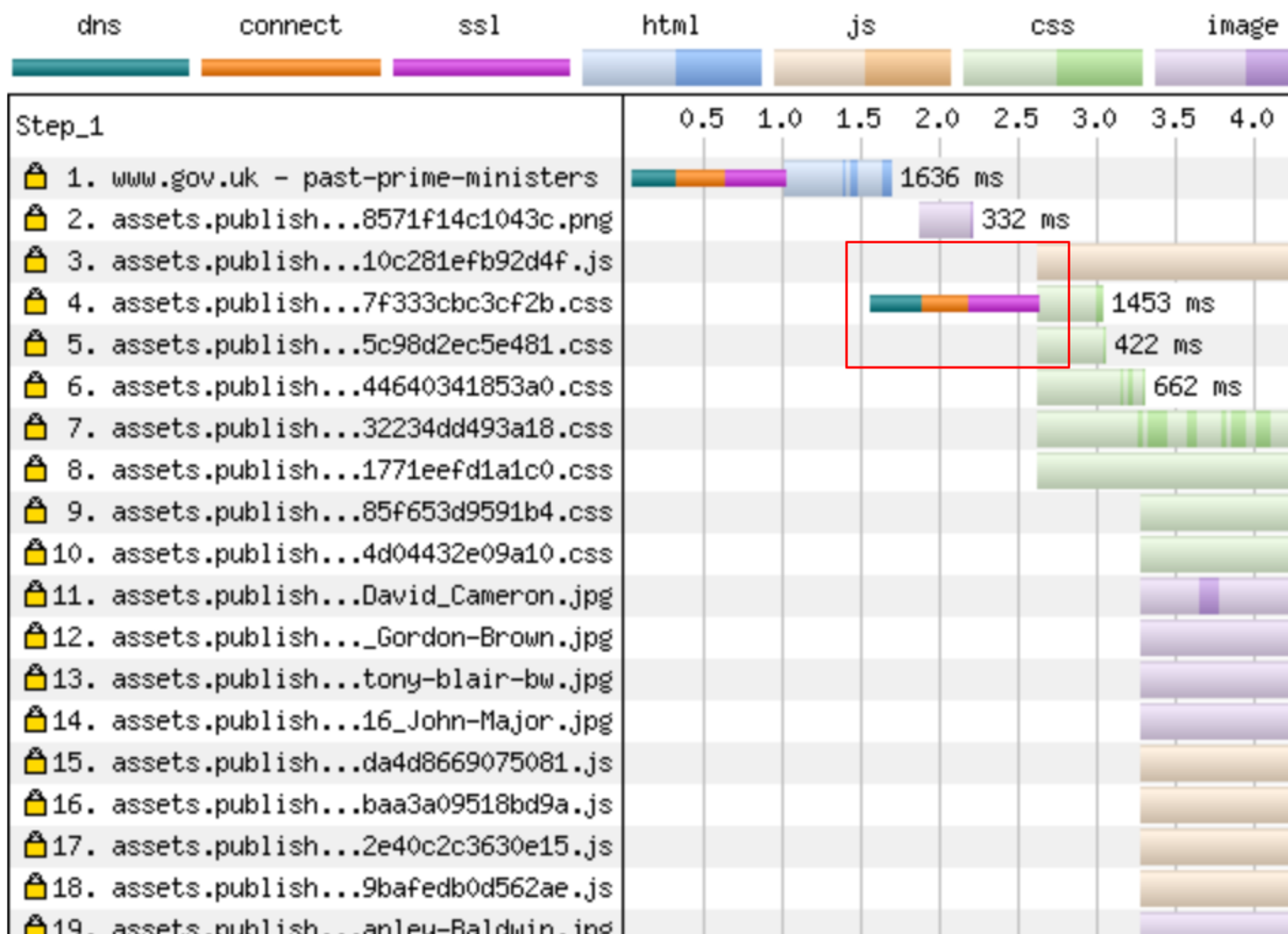
```
> h2load https://www.gov.uk -n 4 --h1 | tail -6 | head -1
```

```
traffic: 117.22KB (120036) total, 2.45KB (2504) headers (space savings 0.00%), 114.36KB (117104) data
```

Issue

Domain Sharding

- ‘www.gov.uk’
 - Used for HTML only
- ‘assets.publishing.service.gov.uk’
 - Used for all other assets



Possible solutions

Link: <<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk>>; rel=preconnect; crossorigin

HTTP/2 connection coalescing

NETWORK, WEB

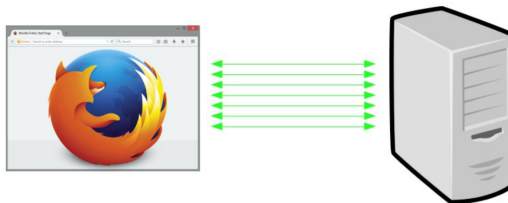
HTTP/2 CONNECTION COALESCING

🕒 AUGUST 18, 2016 👤 DANIEL STENBERG 💬 6 COMMENTS

Section 9.1.1 in RFC7540 explains how HTTP/2 clients can reuse connections. This is my lengthy way of explaining how this works in reality.

Many connections in HTTP/1

With HTTP/1.1, browsers are typically using 6 connections per origin (host name + port). They do this to overcome the problems in HTTP/1 and how it uses TCP – as each connection will do a fair amount of waiting. Plus each connection is slow at start and therefore limited to how much data you can get and send quickly, you multiply that data amount with each additional connection. This makes the browser get more data faster (than just using one connection).



Add sharding

Web sites with many objects also regularly invent new host names to trigger browsers to use even more connections. A practice known as “sharding”. 6 connections for each name. So if you instead make

RECENT POSTS

[Imagining a thread-safe curl_global_init](#)
March 1, 2020

[Expect: tweaks in curl](#)
February 27, 2020

[curl ootw: -ftp-pasv](#)
February 26, 2020

[The command line options we deserve](#)
February 20, 2020

[curl ootw: -mail-from](#)
February 17, 2020

[curl is 8000 days old](#)
February 13, 2020

[curl ootw: -keepalive-time](#)
February 10, 2020

RECENT COMMENTS

Daniel Stenberg on [Imagining a thread-safe curl_global_init](#)

Ralf on [Imagining a thread-safe curl_global_init](#)

Léa Gris on [The command line options we deserve](#)

Nrvnqsr on [The command line options we deserve](#)

basedtho on [The command line options we deserve](#)

Frank G... on [The command line options we deserve](#)

Domain Sharding

- 'www.gov.uk'
 - Used for HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and images
- ~~'assets.publishing.service.gov.uk'~~
 - ~~Used for all other assets~~

Thank You!

VOIP



~~HTTP/2~~ → HTTP/1.1



The rogue image



iulia @iacobanlulia

Replying to @TheRealNooshu

Hey Matt, your article is one of the best that I read so far about WebPageTest waterfalls.

I have a quick question. Why the first image (req 3), is not downloaded in parallel as the other images (req 16-30)? Why the server decides to send them later? 🙏

nooshu.github.io/images/2019/10...

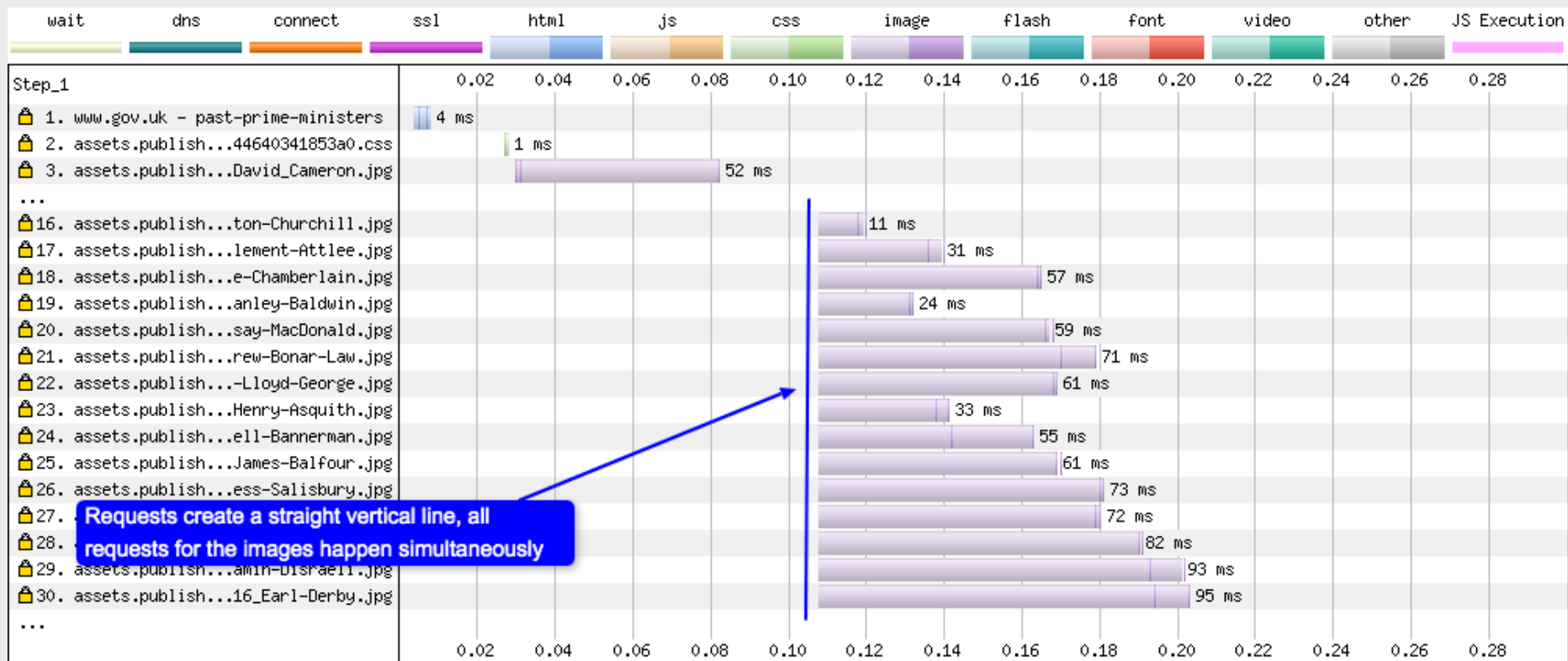
1:25 AM · Dec 12, 2019 · Twitter Web App

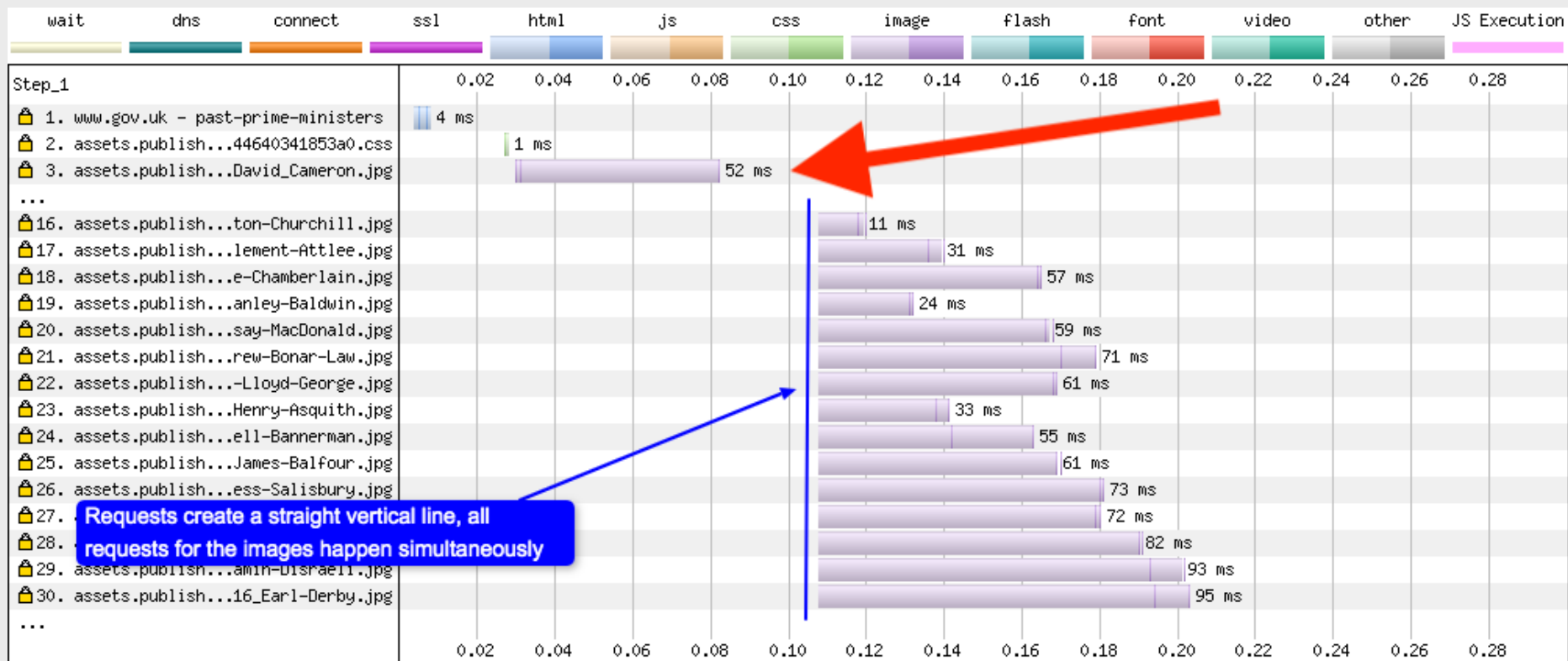
Matt Hobbs @TheRealNooshu · Dec 12, 2019

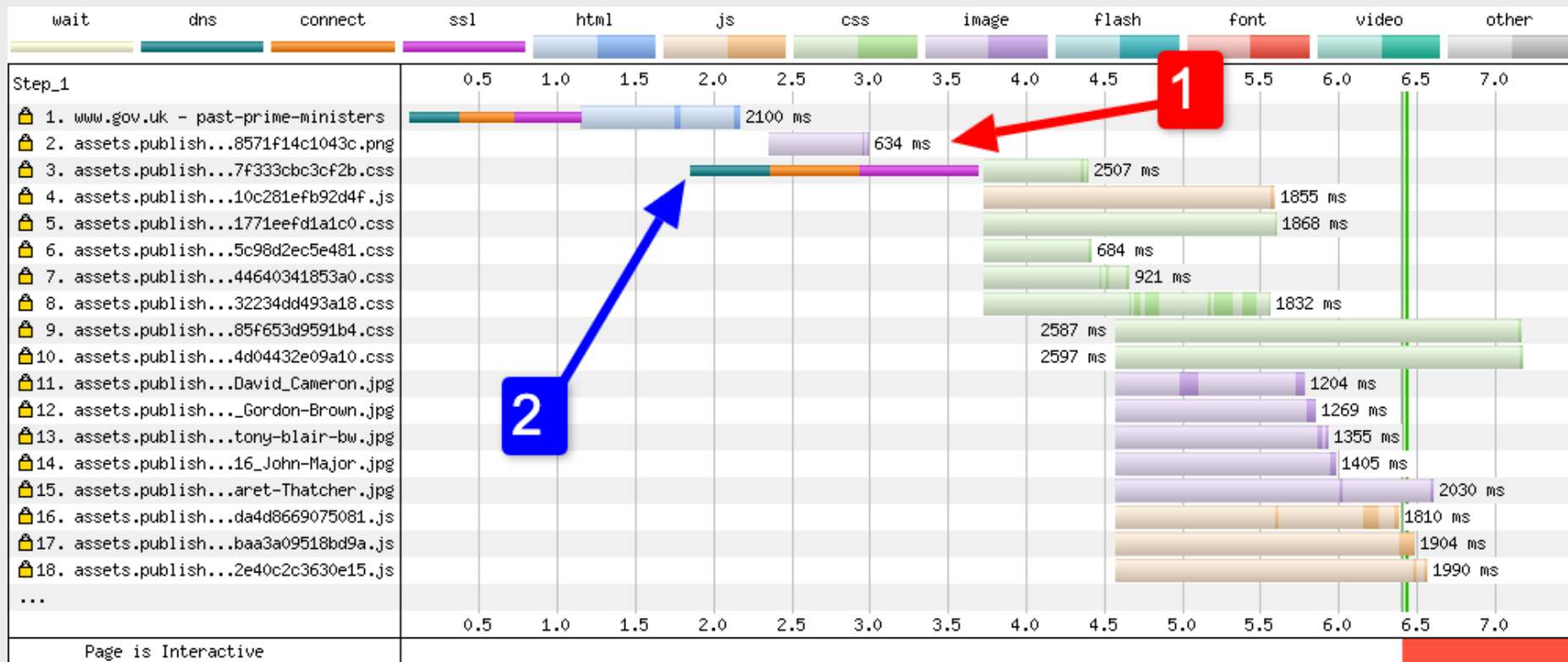
Replying to @iacobanlulia

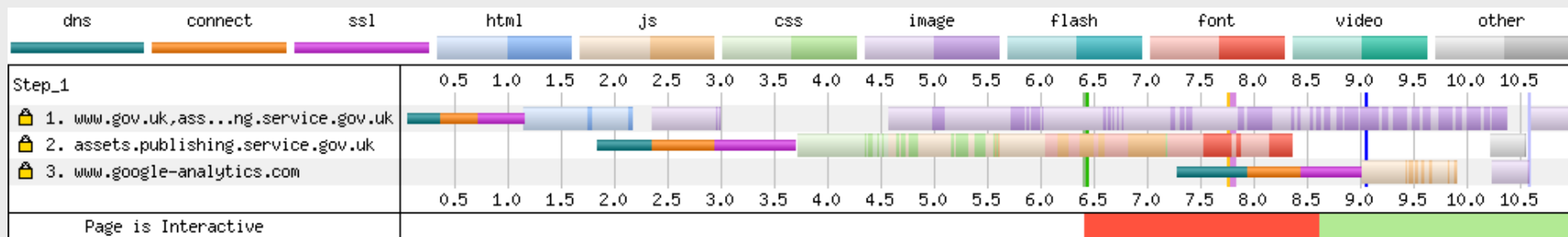
Hey @iacobanlulia, that's a great question. From memory I think what you can see here is Chrome stair-step in action (explained later in the article). It's the hidden requests (4-15) making it look strange.

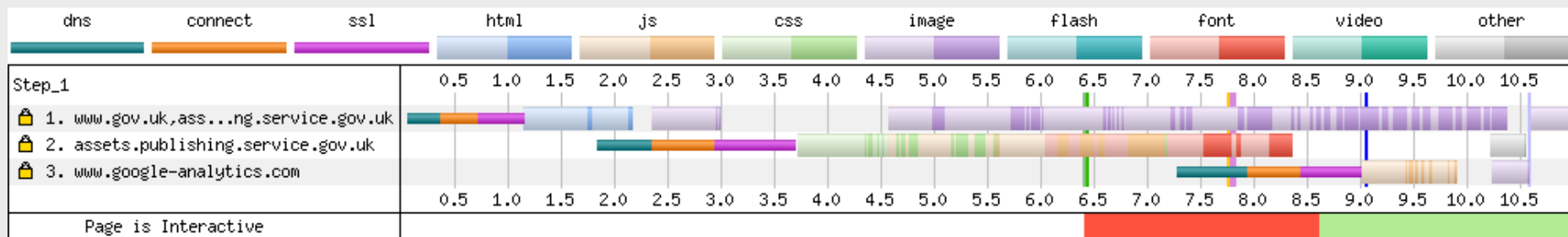
Thanks for the feedback, I'll update the article to clarify.







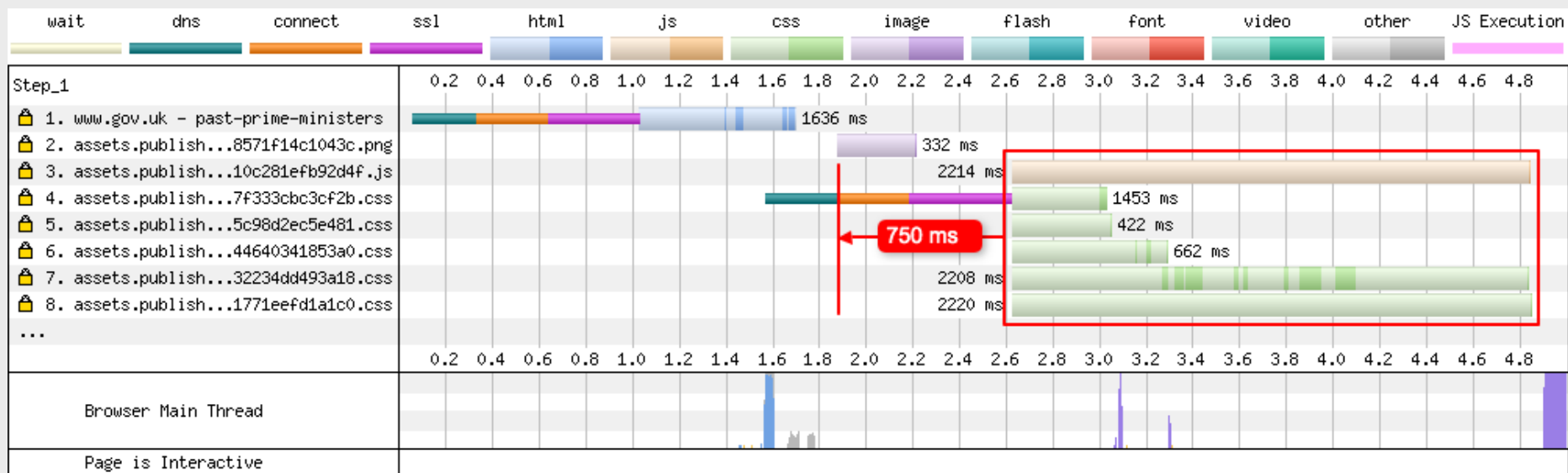




Subresource Integrity (SRI)


```
<script src="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/static/libs/jquery/jquery-1.12.4.js"  
crossorigin="anonymous" integrity="sha256-xzHCDimVxXawUJ0713b3q2Sma5U20jtfrphkKZ7l100="></script>
```

```
<script src="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/static/libs/jquery/jquery-1.12.4.js"  
crossorigin="anonymous" integrity="sha256-xzHCDimVxXawUJ0713b3q2Sma5U20jtfrphkKZ7l100="></script>
```



Change
`anonymous` to `use
credentials`?

The screenshot shows the MDN web docs page for the HTML attribute: `crossorigin`. The page title is "HTML attribute: crossorigin". The breadcrumb trail is "Web technology for Developers > HTML: Hypertext Markup Language > HTML attribute reference > HTML attribute: crossorigin". The page content includes a table of contents for "On this Page" with links to "Specifications", "Browser compatibility", and "See also". There is a "Related Topics" section with links to "Allowing cross-origin use of images and canvas", "Applying color to HTML elements using CSS", "Block-level elements", "DASH Adaptive Streaming for HTML 5 Video", and "Date and time formats used in HTML". The main content explains that the `crossorigin` attribute is valid on `<audio>`, ``, `<link>`, `<script>`, and `<video>` elements, providing support for CORS. It also mentions that the `crossorigin` content attribute on media elements is a CORS settings attribute. A table lists the possible values for the attribute: `anonymous` (CORS requests will have the credentials flag set to 'same-origin'), `use-credentials` (CORS requests will have the credentials flag set to 'include'), and an empty value (Setting the attribute name to an empty value, like `crossorigin=""`, is the same as `crossorigin="same-origin"`).

MDN web docs
moz://a

Search MDN

Sign in

Technologies ▾ References & Guides ▾ Feedback ▾

HTML attribute: crossorigin

Web technology for Developers > HTML: Hypertext Markup Language > HTML attribute reference > HTML attribute: crossorigin English ▾

On this Page

- Specifications
- Browser compatibility
- See also

Related Topics

- Allowing cross-origin use of images and canvas
- Applying color to HTML elements using CSS
- Block-level elements
- DASH Adaptive Streaming for HTML 5 Video
- Date and time formats used in HTML

The `crossorigin` attribute, valid on the `<audio>`, ``, `<link>`, `<script>`, and `<video>` elements, provide support for CORS, defining how the element handles crossorigin requests, thereby enabling the configuration of the CORS requests for the element's fetched data. Depending on the element, the attribute can be a CORS settings attribute.

The `crossorigin` content attribute on media elements is a CORS settings attribute.

These attributes are enumerated, and have the following possible values:

Keyword	Description
<code>anonymous</code>	CORS requests for this element will have the credentials flag set to 'same-origin'.
<code>use-credentials</code>	CORS requests for this element will have the credentials flag set to 'include'.
	Setting the attribute name to an empty value, like <code>crossorigin=""</code> , is the same as <code>crossorigin="same-origin"</code> .

RFC-114

Raw Blame History 🖨 ✎ 🗑

84 lines (55 sloc) | 5.37 KB

🔗 Changing SRI to allow for HTTP/2 to be enabled on GOV.UK

🔗 Summary

HTTP/2 is the next iteration of the HTTP protocol. It can enable better web performance for our uses if implemented correctly. Around 14 months ago we trialed it on GOV.UK but found that it actually made performance worse for some users. There for it was disabled. I've reviewed the tests from then and stumbled upon what was causing the issue, so am proposing a fix to allow for it to be enabled in the future.

🔗 Problem

When we tested the HTTP/2 in [November 2018](#) I was unsure if this would have a positive or negative effect on our users so opted to run a set of tests using [WebPageTest](#) and [Sitespeed.io](#) to check see if the switchover was positive or negative.

Five test pages were selected, each with different content and templates:

- Homepage
- Start page

Cross-Origin Request Blocked: The Same Origin Policy disallows reading the remote resource at 'https://integration.assets.service.gov.uk/frontend/frontend.js'. (Reason: Credential is not supported if the CORS header 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' is '*').

```

var client = new XMLHttpRequest()
client.open("GET", ".")
client.withCredentials = true
/* ... */

```

Nowadays, `fetch("./", { credentials:"include" }).then(/* ... */)` suffices.

A `request`'s `credentials mode` is not necessarily observable on the server; only when `credentials` exist for a `request` can it be observed by virtue of the `credentials` being included. Note that even so, a `CORS-preflight request` never includes `credentials`.

The server developer therefore needs to decide whether or not responses "tainted" with `credentials` can be shared. And also needs to decide if `requests` necessitating a `CORS-preflight request` can include `credentials`. Generally speaking, both sharing responses and allowing requests with `credentials` is rather unsafe, and extreme care has to be taken to avoid the `confused deputy problem`.

To share responses with `credentials`, the ``Access-Control-Allow-Origin`` and ``Access-Control-Allow-Credentials`` headers are important. The following table serves to illustrate the various legal and illegal combinations for a request to `https://rabbit.invalid/`:

Request's credentials mode	<code>`Access-Control-Allow-Origin`</code>	<code>`Access-Control-Allow-Credentials`</code>	Shared?	Notes
"omit"	<code>`*`</code>	Omitted	✓	—
"omit"	<code>`*`</code>	<code>`true`</code>	✓	If <code>credentials mode</code> is not "include", then <code>`Access-Control-Allow-Credentials`</code> is ignored.
"omit"	<code>`https://rabbit.invalid/`</code>	Omitted	✗	A serialized origin has no trailing slash.
"omit"	<code>`https://rabbit.invalid`</code>	Omitted	✓	—
"include"	<code>`*`</code>	<code>`true`</code>	✗	If <code>credentials mode</code> is "include", then <code>`Access-Control-Allow-Origin`</code> cannot be <code>`*`</code> .
"include"	<code>`https://rabbit.invalid`</code>	<code>`true`</code>	✓	—
"include"	<code>`https://rabbit.invalid`</code>	<code>`True`</code>	✗	<code>`true`</code> is (byte) case-sensitive.

Similarly, ``Access-Control-Expose-Headers``, ``Access-Control-Allow-Methods``, and ``Access-Control-Allow-Headers`` response headers can only use ``*`` as value when `request's credentials mode` is not "include".

Access-Control-Allow-Origin

[Web technology for Developers](#) > [HTTP](#) > [HTTP headers](#) > [Access-Control-Allow-Origin](#)

English ▾

On this Page

- [Syntax](#)
- [Directives](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Specifications](#)
- [Browser compatibility](#)
- [See also](#)

The **Access-Control-Allow-Origin** response header indicates whether the response can be shared with requesting code from the given [origin](#).

Header type	Response header
Forbidden header name	no

Related Topics

[HTTP](#)

Guides:

- ▶ [Resources and URIs](#)
- ▶ [HTTP guide](#)

Syntax

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: <origin>
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: null
```

Access-Control-Allow-Origin and web fonts

- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
- crossorigin="use-credentials"

~~Subresource
Integrity (SRI)~~

RFC-115

🔗 Enabling HTTP/2 on GOV.UK

🔗 Deadline for comments

27th January 2020 (2 weeks).

🔗 Summary

Back in November 2018 we trialed the use of HTTP/2 on GOV.UK. According to quite a few sources, enabling HTTP/2 should improve web performance for users by introducing technology like multiplexed streams, HPACK header compression and stream prioritisation. Unfortunately it turned out that from our synthetic web performance testing it actually slowed the site down in many instances.

Browser / Connection	Homepage	Past PM page	Start page	Speech page	Organisation page
Chrome 69 Desktop / Native	h1	h1	h1	h1	h1
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G	h1	h2	h2	h1	h1
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1	h1	h2	h1	h1
Firefox 62 Desktop / Native	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1	h1	h1	h1	h2
Nexus 5 Chrome Mobile / 3G	h1	h1	h1	h1	h1
iPhone 5C / 4G	h2	h2	h2	h2	h1/h2
Nexus 5X / 3G Fast	h1/h2	h2	h1/h2	h1/h2	h1

We tested 5 different page types, on multiple devices and connection speeds and examined the following performance metrics to come up with a result:

- First visual change
- Visually complete 95%

Nine small PR's

Merged RFC 115: Enabling HTTP/2 on GOV.UK #115
Nooshu merged 5 commits into `master` from `remove-assets-domain` on 27 Jan

Nooshu commented on 27 Jan • edited - Author Member ...

Agreed, Thanks @kevindew. I'm happy to raise the SRI / crossorigin changes this week. This initial step will allow us to enable H2 at the edge. Then we can look at prioritising the further optimisation points (Access-Control-Allow-Origin, assets domain changes).

👍 1

Nooshu merged commit `d8a77be` into `master` on 27 Jan

Nooshu deleted the `remove-assets-domain` branch on 27 Jan

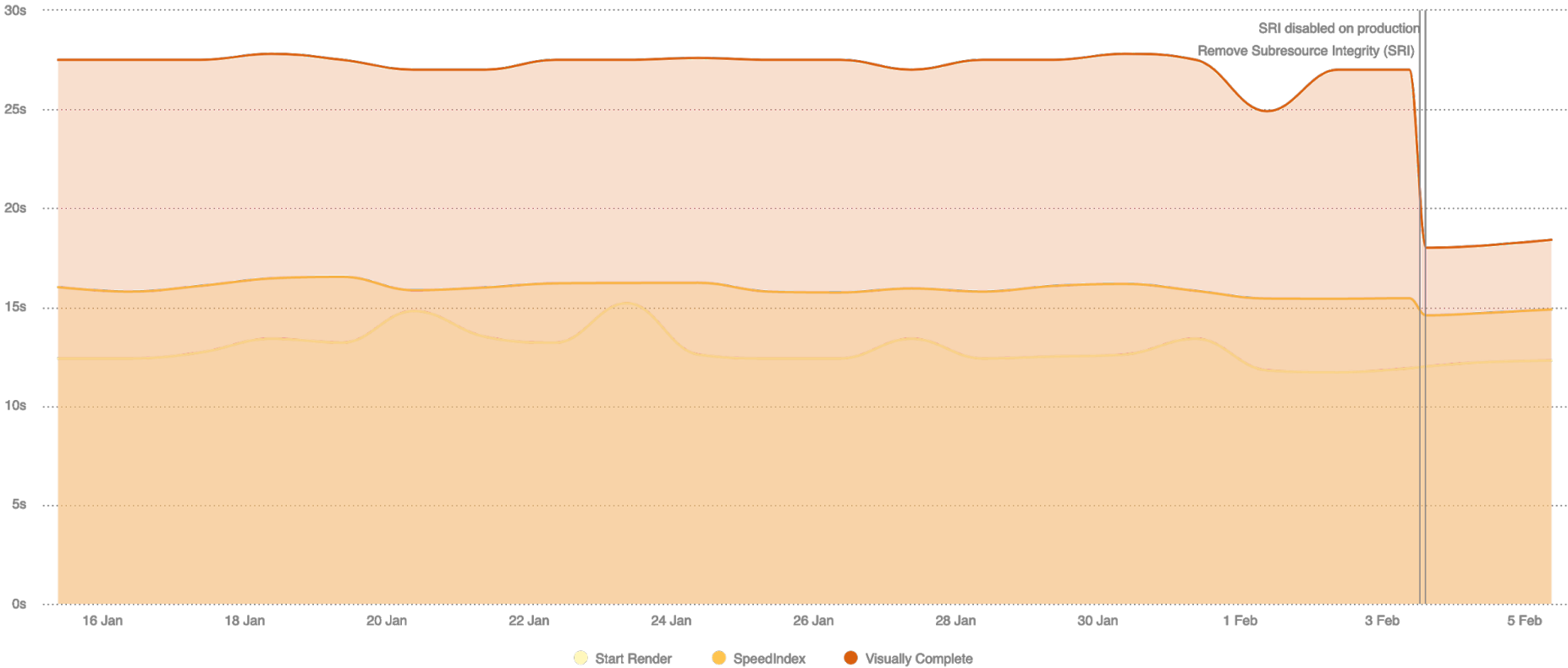
This was referenced on 30 Jan

- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/static#1993` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/whitehall#5236` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/calendars#774` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/collections#1438` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/feedback#909` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/finder-frontend#1900` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/frontend#2212` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/government-frontend#1613` **Merged**
- Remove crossorigin and SRI from our static assets (CSS/JS)** `alphagov/info-frontend#607` **Merged**

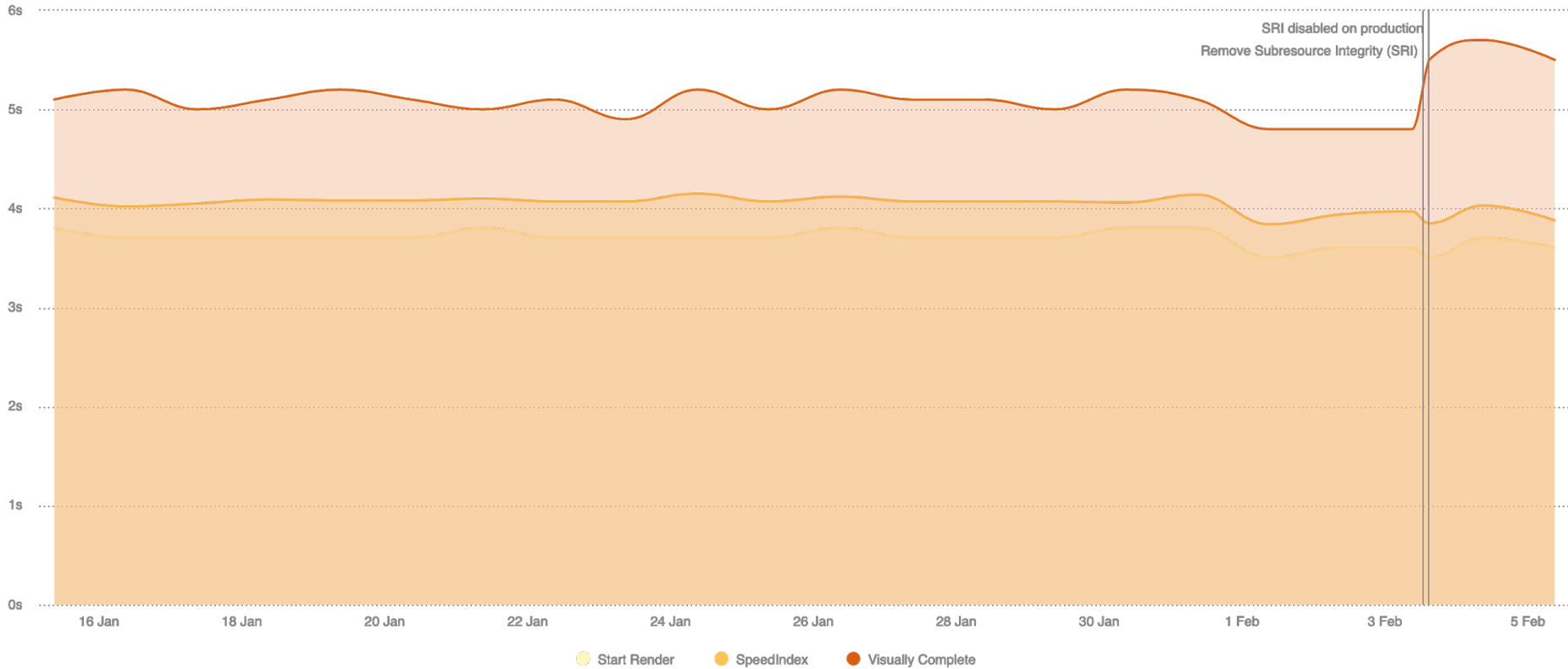
Results

**HTTP/1.1 (SRI) to
HTTP/1.1 (no-SRI)**

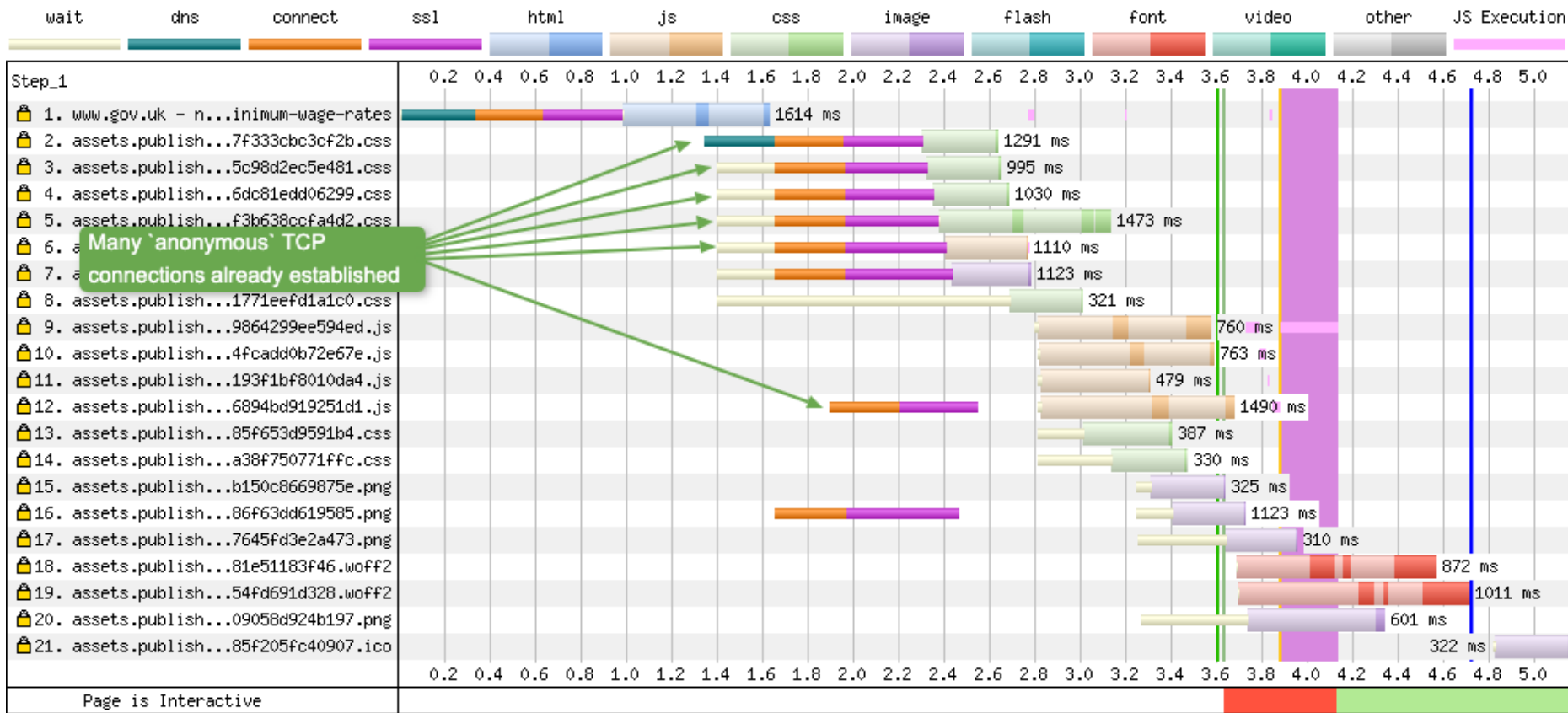
Homepage - slow mobile (Samsung S3, 2G)



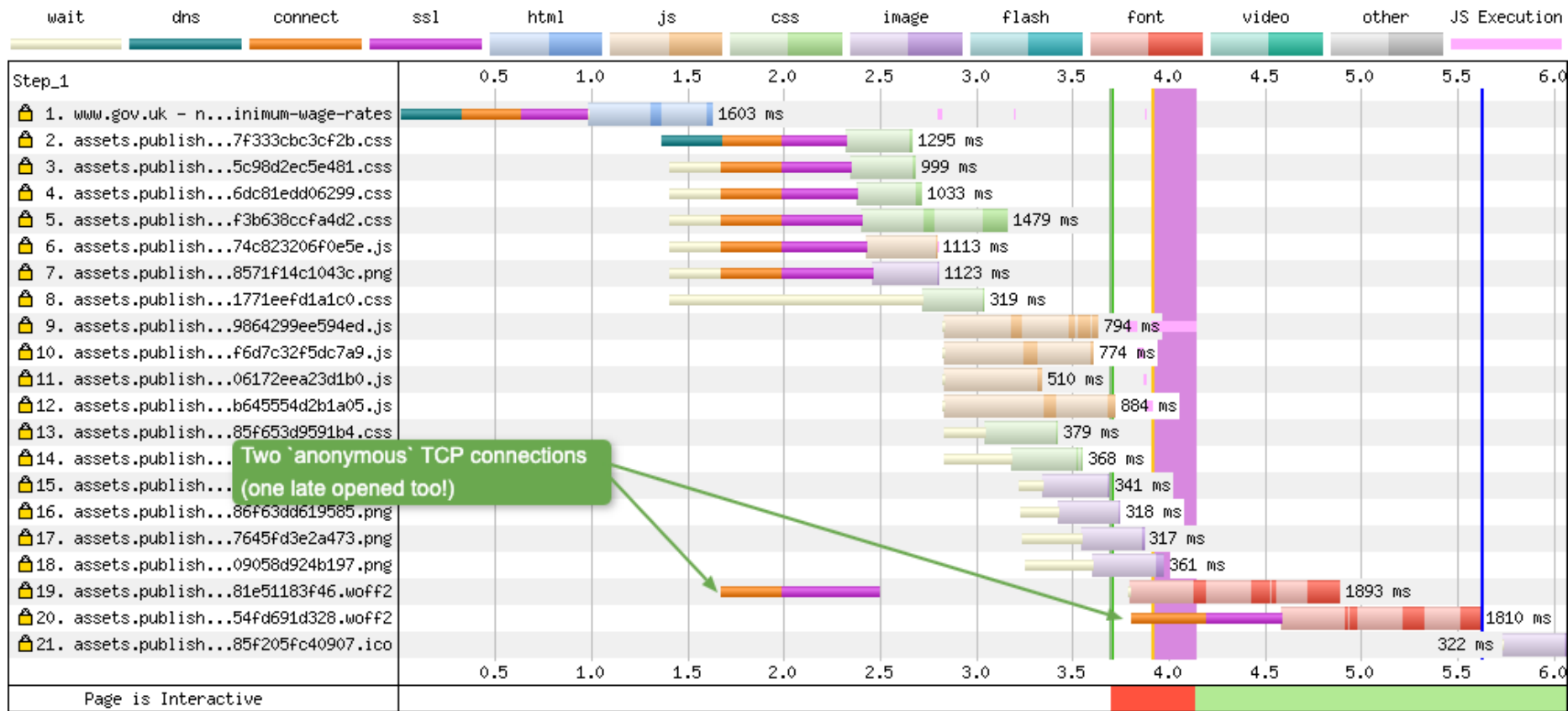
Answers page - medium mobile (Samsung S4, 3G)



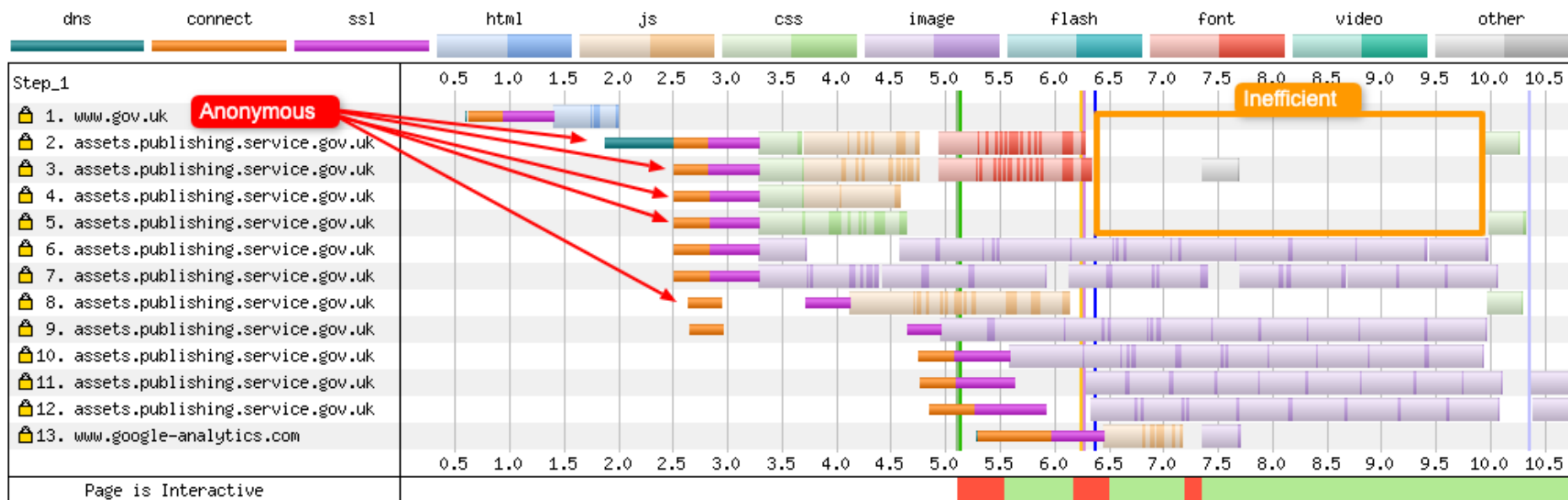
HTTP/1.1 with SRI



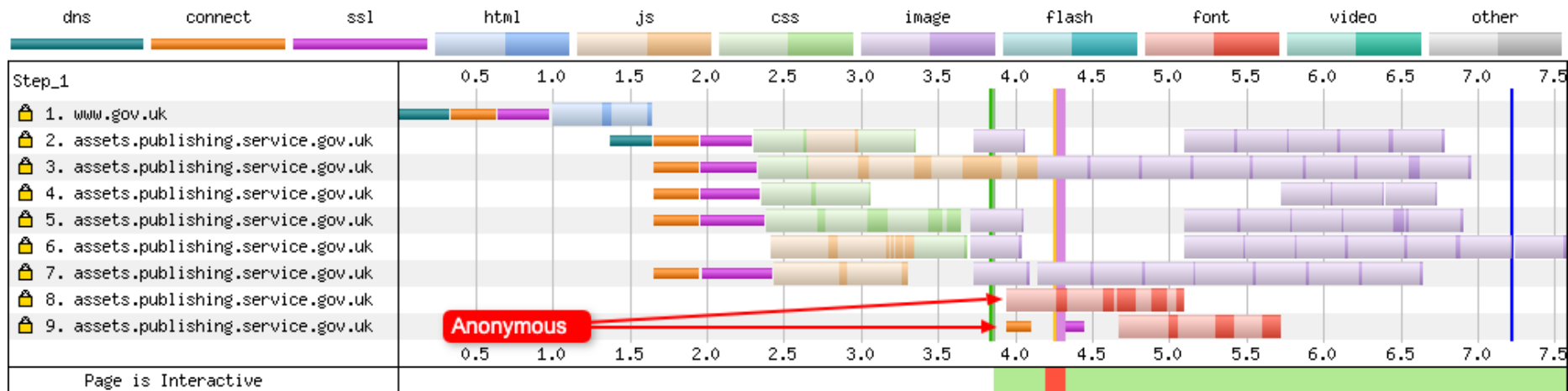
HTTP/1.1 without SRI



HTTP/1.1 with SRI

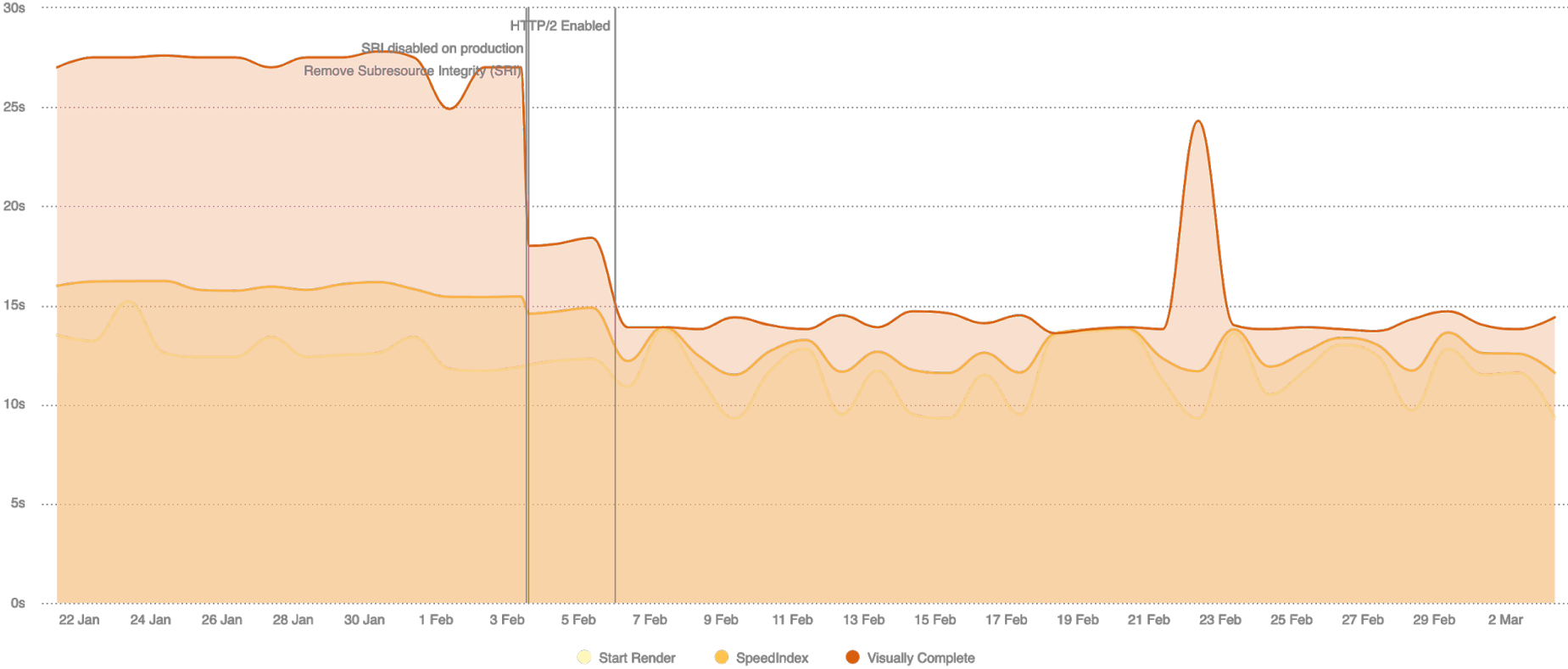


HTTP/1.1 without SRI

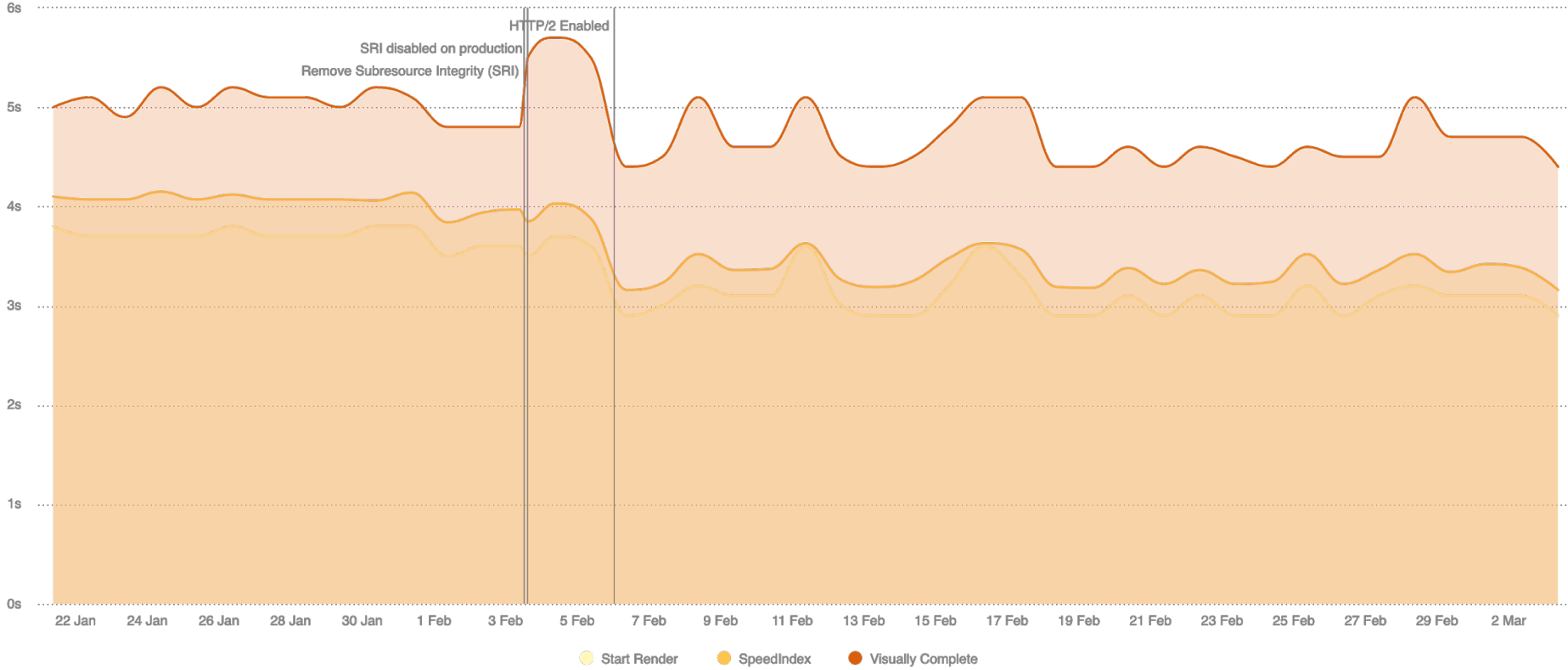


**HTTP/1.1 (no-SRI)
to HTTP/2**

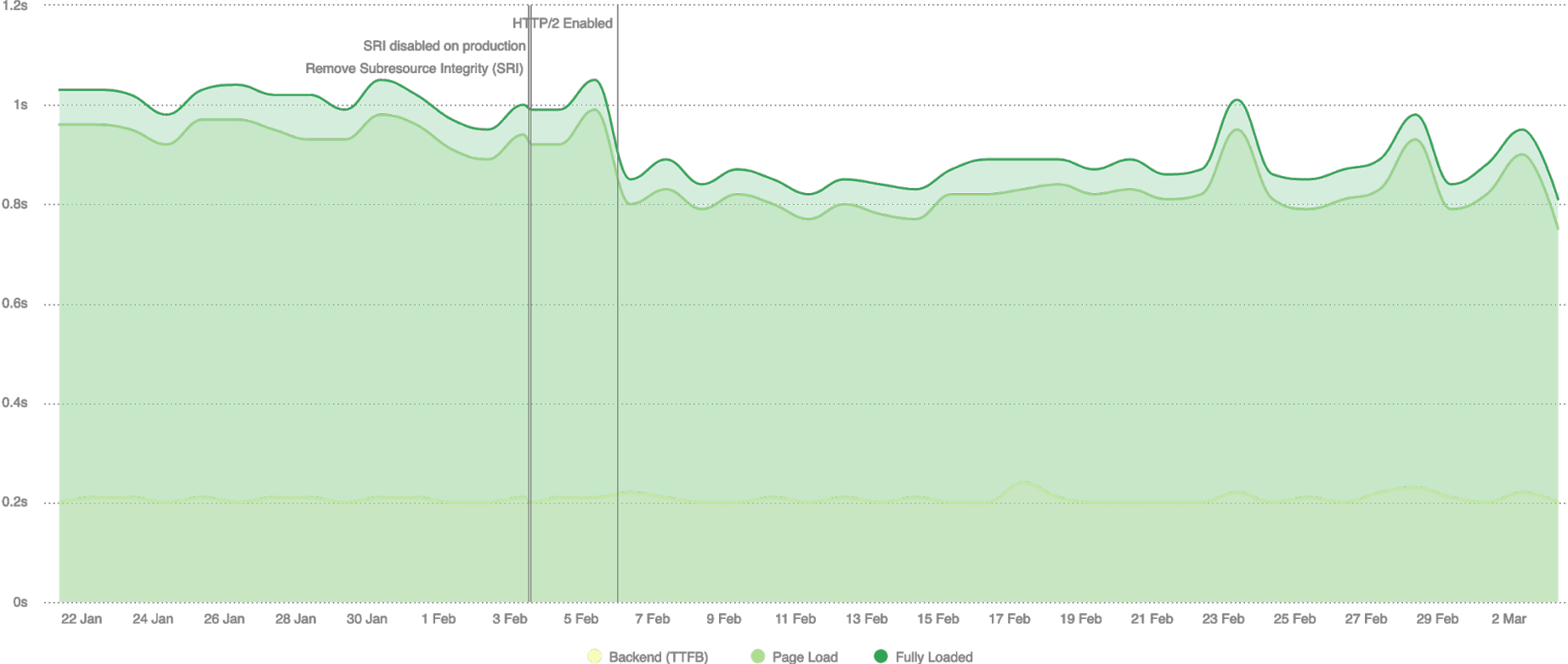
Homepage - slow mobile (Samsung S3, 2G)



Answers page - medium mobile (Samsung S4, 3G)



Start page - Chrome - Cable



HTTP/2



HTTP/1.1 with SRI enabled

Browser / Connection	Homepage	Past PM page	Start page	Speech page	Organisation page
Chrome 69 Desktop / Native	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G	h1 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼
Chrome 69 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼
Firefox 62 Desktop / Native	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G Slow	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼
Nexus 5 Chrome Mobile / 3G	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼
iPhone 5C / 4G	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h1/h2 ▼
Nexus 5X / 3G Fast	h1/h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h1/h2 ▼	h1/h2 ▼	h1 ▼

HTTP/1.1 with SRI enabled

Browser / Connection	Homepage	Past PM page	Start page	Speech page	Organisation page
Chrome 80 Desktop / Native	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼
Chrome 80 Mobile / 3G	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼
Chrome 80 Mobile / 3G Slow	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼
Firefox 72 Desktop / Native	h1 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼
Firefox 62 Mobile / 3G Slow	h2 ▼	h1 ▼	h1 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼
Nexus 5 Chrome Mobile / 3G	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼	h2 ▼
iPhone 5C / 4G	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼
Nexus 5X / 3G Fast	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼	N/A ▼

**What's next for
GOV.UK?**

- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
- Remove assets domain (for static assets)

TLSv1.3 (+ 0-RTT?)

for you with the same limits, managing and hosting it on your behalf.

- All certificates will be served using SNI technology.
- All new SAN entries require you to [verify your control](#) of the domains requested.
- You manage additions and removals of SAN entries [using our web interface](#).

Contact sales@fastly.com ✉ if you are interested in purchasing this hosting option.

TLS 1.3 and 0-RTT [🔗](#)

📌 IMPORTANT: This information is part of a limited availability release. For more information, see our [product and feature lifecycle](#) descriptions.

[TLS 1.3](#) [🔗](#), the newest version of the TLS protocol, is designed to improve the performance and security of traffic served over HTTPS. This version, ratified by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in 2018, offers a stronger set of ciphers compared to former versions, plus a reduction in the number of round trips required to establish a secure connection. New sessions benefit from one less round trip and, with 0-RTT enabled, resumed connections gain a latency reduction by encrypting the application request in the initial ClientHello. This results in zero round trip time (0-RTT).

Limitations and key behaviors [🔗](#)

Before requesting this functionality, understand that:

- TLS 1.3 is only available to customers with an existing TLS service and a [dedicated set of IP addresses](#).
- The version of the protocol will only be negotiated if the requesting client also supports TLS 1.3.
- If a request comes from an older client, Fastly's default behavior is to downgrade to TLS 1.2.

Enabling TLS 1.3 and 0-RTT [🔗](#)

To have TLS 1.3 turned on for your traffic, contact support@fastly.com ✉. Optionally, you may also enable 0-RTT for session resumption for all or some of the hostnames that use a set of dedicated IPs. Requests issued with 0-RTT will include an `Early-Data:1` header, as per [RFC 8470](#) [🔗](#). This attribute can be queried and logged via VCL, using `req.http.early-data`.

Brotli compression

GOV.UK static asset compression using Brotli

TL;DR;

Enabling brotli compression should improve file compression over the network by around 20%. Browsers that don't support the algorithm will see no difference in file size or performance.

Overview

In September 2015, Google released a new compression algorithm they had been working on, Brotli. Based on their previous work on the Zopfli compression algorithm, it offers [20% - 26% better compression over Zopfli](#). This document is to investigate this claim in relation to GOV.UK assets and investigate what is required for future implementation.

Compression methods

There are a number of compression algorithms available for developers to use to compress assets before they are transmitted over a network:

Gzip

The GZip compression and decompression algorithm was created by Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler for early Unix systems in October 1992. Gzip is one of three compression formats used in HTTP compression as specified in [RFC 2616](#). This RFC also specifies the zlib format which is very close to gzip in terms of standardisation.

New webfont

Font	v1	v2	Difference
Bold WOFF2	55KB	32KB	-42%
Bold WOFF	73KB	41KB	-44%
Bold EOT	72KB	57KB	-21%
Light WOFF2	68KB	33KB	-51%
Light WOFF	96KB	43KB	-55%
Light EOT	92KB	57KB	-38%

JS improvements

The screenshot shows the jQuery website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Plugins, Contribute, Events, Support, and JS Foundation. The jQuery logo and tagline "write less, do more." are prominently displayed. A search bar is located in the top right. Below the navigation, there are three feature cards: "Lightweight Footprint" (30kB minified), "CSS3 Compliant" (supports CSS3 selectors), and "Cross-Browser" (works on Chrome, Edge, Firefox, etc.). A large orange button says "Download jQuery v3.4.1". Below this, there are sections for "What is jQuery?", "Other Related Projects" (with links to jQuery user interface and mobile), and "Resources" (with links to documentation, learning center, blog, etc.).

jQuery
write less, do more.

Your donations help fund the continued development and growth of jQuery.

SUPPORT THE PROJECT

Download API Documentation Blog Plugins Browser Support Search

Lightweight Footprint
Only 30kB minified and gzipped. Can also be included as an AMD module.

CSS3 Compliant
Supports CSS3 selectors to find elements as well as in style property manipulation.

Cross-Browser
Chrome, Edge, Firefox, IE, Safari, Android, iOS, and more.

Download jQuery v3.4.1
The 1.x and 2.x branches no longer receive patches.
View Source on GitHub →
How jQuery Works →

What is jQuery?
jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.

Other Related Projects
jQuery user interface jQuery mobile

Resources
• [jQuery Core API Documentation](#)
• [jQuery Learning Center](#)
• [jQuery Blog](#)
• [Contribute to jQuery](#)
• [About the jQuery Foundation](#)
• [Browse or Submit jQuery Bugs](#)

Summary



Cabinet Office

Thanks for listening!

Matt Hobbs

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