

Web Server Design

Lecture 1 – Administrivia, HTTP

Old Dominion University

Department of Computer Science

CS 431/531 Fall 2019

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2019-08-29

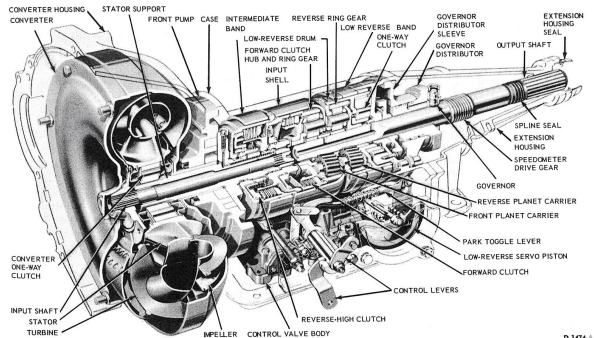
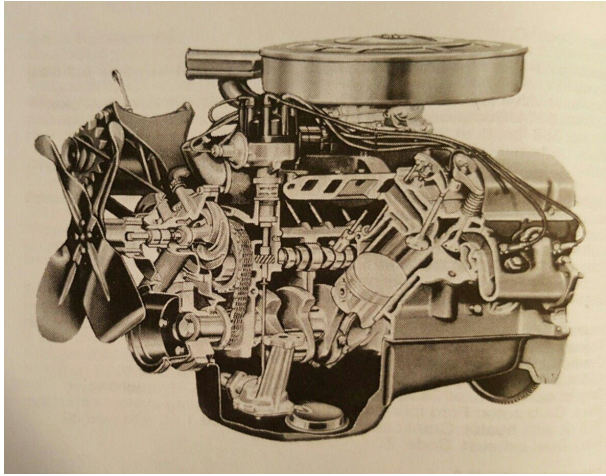
Original slides by Michael L. Nelson



Want to do this?

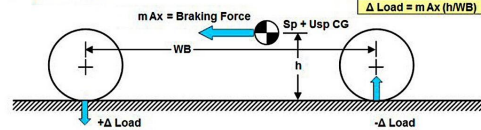
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJl_WfU5rE

It will be better/safer if you know this...

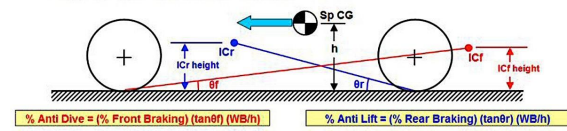


© 1474-A

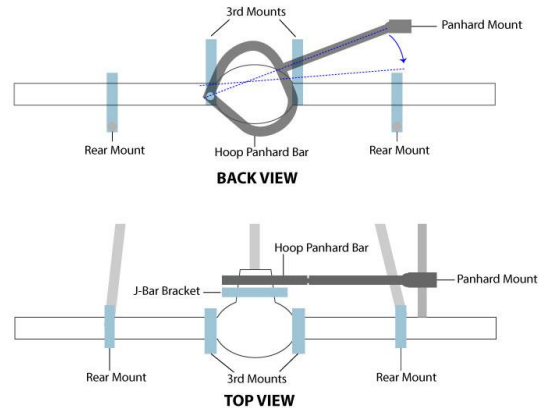
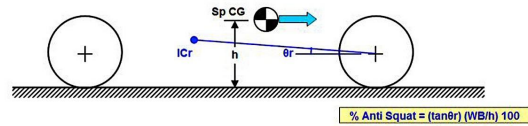
Car Free Body



Anti Dive and Lift (Outboard Brakes)



Anti Squat (IRS)



Want to do this?

Twitter Developer Documentation

[Docs](#) / [REST APIs](#) / [Reference Documentation](#) / [GET search/tweets](#)

Products & Services

[Best practices](#)

[API overview](#)

[Twitter for Websites](#)

[Twitter Kit](#)

[Cards](#)

[OAuth](#)

[REST APIs](#)

[API Rate Limits](#)

[Rate Limits: Chart](#)

[The Search API](#)

GET search/tweets

Returns a collection of relevant [Tweets](#) matching a specified query.

Please note that Twitter's search service and, by extension, the Search API is not meant to be an exhaustive source of Tweets. Not all Tweets will be indexed or made available via the search interface.

In API v1.1, the response format of the Search API has been improved to return [Tweet objects](#) more similar to the objects you'll find across the REST API and platform. However, perspectival attributes (fields that pertain to the perspective of the authenticating user) are not currently supported on this endpoint.

To learn how to use [Twitter Search](#) effectively, consult our guide to [Using the Twitter Search API](#). See [Working with Timelines](#) to learn best practices for navigating results by `since_id` and `max_id`.

Resource URL

`https://api.twitter.com/1.1/search/tweets.json`

It will be better/safer if you know this...

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80 | tee 6-1.out
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD /~mln/teaching/cs595-s06/a1-test/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 12 Feb 2006 20:58:49 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
Content-Type: text/html

HEAD /~mln/teaching/cs595-s06/a1-test/1/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 12 Feb 2006 20:58:55 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
Content-Type: text/html

HEAD /~mln/teaching/cs595-s06/a1-test/2/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 12 Feb 2006 20:59:01 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
Last-Modified: Sun, 29 Jan 2006 18:43:15 GMT
ETag: "1f4de2-790-43dd0cc3"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 1936
Content-Type: text/html
X-Pad: avoid browser bug

Connection closed by foreign host.
```

Goals

- We will write a web (HTTP) server from scratch
 - we will not use Apache, IIS, Nginx, or other existing web servers
 - the point is to *learn basic HTTP* and have a working server at the end of the class
 - your server won't be as “good” as Apache -- and that's ok...
- We will use industry standard tools/environments/systems/etc.
 - GitHub/Git
 - Docker

I'm not teaching

Web Application Development

- If you want to learn LAMP, you need to take Dr. Jian Wu's 418/518 (Web Programming) class
 - <https://fanchyna.wixsite.com/jianwu/cs418-518-fall2019>



Instead of LAMP, you'll be learning the basis of:
REST: Representational State Transfer &
HATEOAS: Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State

To Reiterate:



CS 418/518 – Make it Pretty

<https://www.hotrod.com/articles/fairlane-finale-finish-2016-road-tour-ford/>



CS 431/531 – Under the Hood

<https://www.hotrod.com/articles/ccrp-0808-ford-390-fe/>

REST vs. RPC

RPC: foo.com/bigApp.jsp?verb=showThing&id=123

REST: foo.com/things/123 (w/ GET method)

RPC: foo.com/bigApp.jsp?verb=editThing&id=123

REST: foo.com/things/123 (w/ PUT method)

RPC: foo.com/bigApp.jsp?verb=newThing

REST: foo.com/things/ (w/ POST method)

Quick-n-dirty summary:

in REST, URIs are *nouns* and HTTP provides the *verbs*

this will make more sense as we go through the semester, and there's actually a lot more to REST:

<https://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/top.htm>

<https://research.google.com/pubs/archive/46310.pdf>

Administrivia

- This is a programming class!
 - I assume you know how to:
 - do network (socket) programming
 - write a daemon
 - work in Unix/Linux
 - real programmers use *nix
 - real programmers use the command line
 - no exams, quizzes, etc.
- Important URLs
 - <https://cs531-f19.github.io/>
 - <https://github.com/cs531-f19/discussions>
 - <https://cs531.cs.odu.edu/>

Grading

- 5 Primary Assignments (“releases”), 20 points each
- Extra credit / supplementary assignments on a rolling basis
 - these are for extra points; you’ll probably have the opportunity for 120—130 points, but you’ll still be graded on a 100 point scale
- Assignments lose 3 points for every 24 hours they are late

With apologies to TLC:

**“No, I don't want no scrub
A scrub is a programmer that
can't get no love from me
Hangin' out the passenger side
Of their best friend's GitHub
Trying to holla at me
I don't want no scrub”**

The screenshot shows the Rate My Professors website interface. The browser address bar displays www.ratemyprofessors.com/Show. The website header includes the logo "RATE MY PROFESSORS", a search bar, and "FOLLOW US" and "LOG IN" buttons. The main content area displays two professor ratings for CS432, both dated 02/24/2017. The first rating is "AWFUL" with an overall quality of 1.0 and a level of difficulty of 5.0. The second rating is also "AWFUL" with an overall quality of 1.0 and a level of difficulty of 4.0. Both ratings include a description of the professor's teaching style and student feedback.

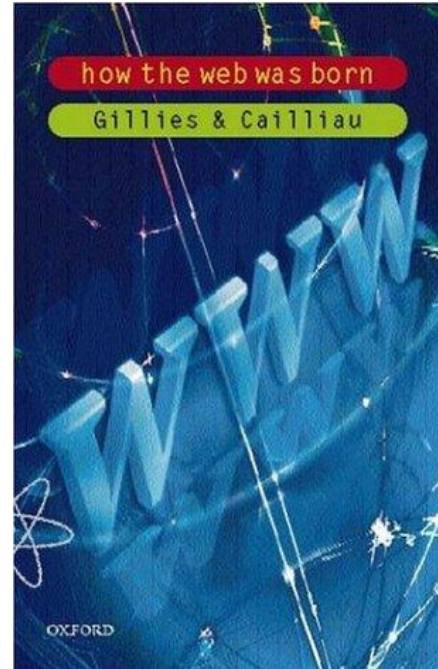
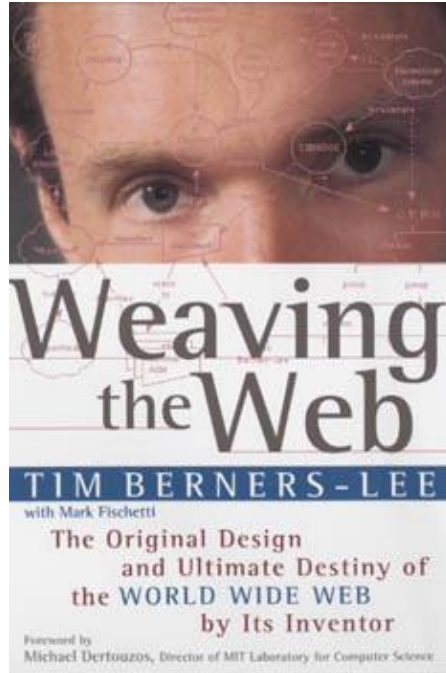
Rating	Overall Quality	Level of Difficulty	Useful	Not Useful
AWFUL	1.0	5.0	2	0
AWFUL	1.0	4.0	1	0

Professor 1 (Top):
Date: 02/24/2017
Course: CS432
Tags: TOUGH GRADER, EXTRA CREDIT, LECTURE HEAVY
For Credit: Yes
Attendance: Mandatory
Textbook Used: No
Would Take Again: No
Grade Received: WD
Description: Had PHD students give presentations on two different languages and expects us to know them just like that. Avoid at all cost unless you have prior knowledge of Python. Much of the software which is required for the class is not on the CS machines and you have to download. Masters students and the undergrads in the class have the same work.

Professor 2 (Bottom):
Date: 02/24/2017
Course: CS432
Tags: LOTS OF HOMEWORK, EXTRA CREDIT, LECTURE HEAVY
For Credit: Yes
Attendance: Not Mandatory
Textbook Used: No
Would Take Again: No
Grade Received: Not sure yet
Description: Ridiculously difficult. I spend more time in this one than my other 4 classes combined. There are 10 assignments, no test. 3 hour lecture with 80-95 page ppts. Getting help from him is difficult and often very vague despite him wanting specific questions. The material is very useful and interesting but the class does not allow for mastery.

<http://www.ratemyprofessors.com/ShowRatings.jsp?tid=550895>

No WWW History



If you want to know more, read a book
(irony intentional)

HTTP Developer's Handbook

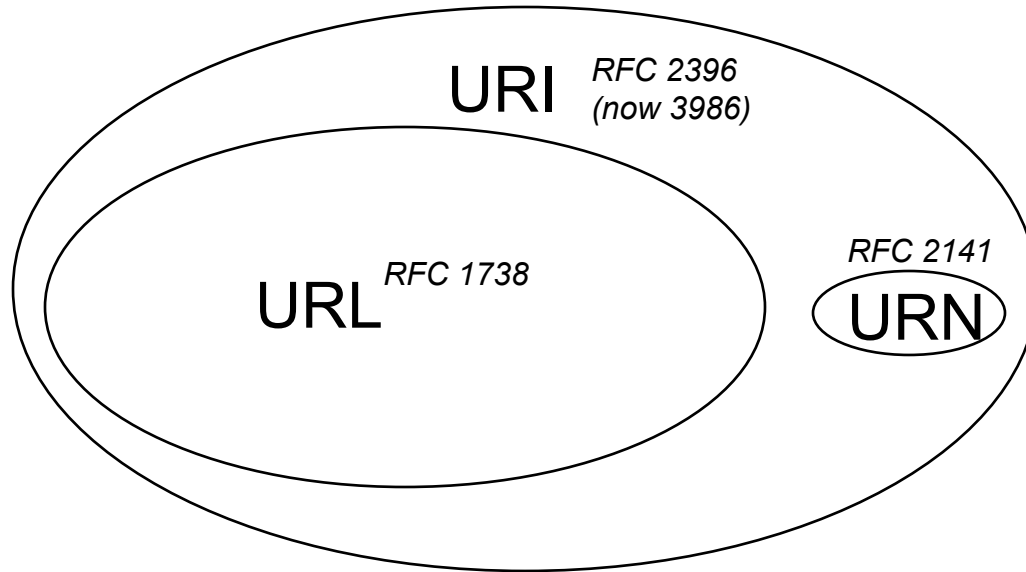
- Primary focus of this class will be reading & interpreting *RFCs*
 - RFCs are the technical documents that define how the web works
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Request_for_Comments
- But RFCs are not always the best resources to learn from
 - augment class slides + discussion with relevant sections from the class text book



Defining the Web / HTTP

- HTTP was originally defined by Request for Comments (RFCs) 1945, 2068, 2616
 - and several others for defining URLs, URIs, etc.
- Venerable RFC 2616 was replaced in 2014 with:
 - RFC7230 - [HTTP/1.1: Message Syntax and Routing](#) - low-level message parsing and connection management
 - RFC7231 - [HTTP/1.1: Semantics and Content](#) - methods, status codes and headers
 - RFC7232 - [HTTP/1.1: Conditional Requests](#) - e.g., If-Modified-Since
 - RFC7233 - [HTTP/1.1: Range Requests](#) - getting partial content
 - RFC7234 - [HTTP/1.1: Caching](#) - browser and intermediary caches
 - RFC7235 - [HTTP/1.1: Authentication](#) - a framework for HTTP authentication
 - see: https://www.mnot.net/blog/2014/06/07/rfc2616_is_dead
- We also have a slightly revisionist but ultimately useful unifying document, ca. 2004:
 - The Architecture of the World Wide Web, Volume One.
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/>

Uniform Resource Identifiers



URI & URL: <http://www.cs.odu.edu/>

URL: <ftp://ftp.isi.edu/pub/>

URI: info:pmid/12376099

URN: urn:uuid:6e8bc430-9c3a-11d9-9669-0800200c9a66

From RFC 3986

“A URI can be further classified as a locator, a name, or both. The term "Uniform Resource Locator" (URL) refers to the subset of URIs that, in addition to identifying a resource, provide a means of locating the resource by describing its primary access mechanism (e.g., its network "location"). The term "Uniform Resource Name" (URN) has been used historically to refer to both URIs under the "urn" scheme [RFC2141], which are required to remain globally unique and persistent even when the resource ceases to exist or becomes unavailable, and to any other URI with the properties of a name.”

URIs & URNs

- registered URI schemes
 - <http://www.iana.org/assignments/uri-schemes>
- registered URN namespaces
 - <http://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces>

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

1. MUST This word, or the terms "REQUIRED" or "SHALL", mean that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.
2. MUST NOT This phrase, or the phrase "SHALL NOT", mean that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.
3. SHOULD This word, or the adjective "RECOMMENDED", mean that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular item, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.
4. SHOULD NOT This phrase, or the phrase "NOT RECOMMENDED" mean that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behavior described with this label.
5. MAY This word, or the adjective "OPTIONAL", mean that an item is truly optional. One vendor may choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because the vendor feels that it enhances the product while another vendor may omit the same item. An implementation which does not include a particular option MUST be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does include the option, though perhaps with reduced functionality. In the same vein an implementation which does include a particular option MUST be prepared to interoperate with another implementation which does not include the option (except, of course, for the feature the option provides.)

How To Read RFCs

(quoting from RFC 2119)

Important Web Architecture Concepts

URIs

`http://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/`

Identify

Resources



Represent

Representations*

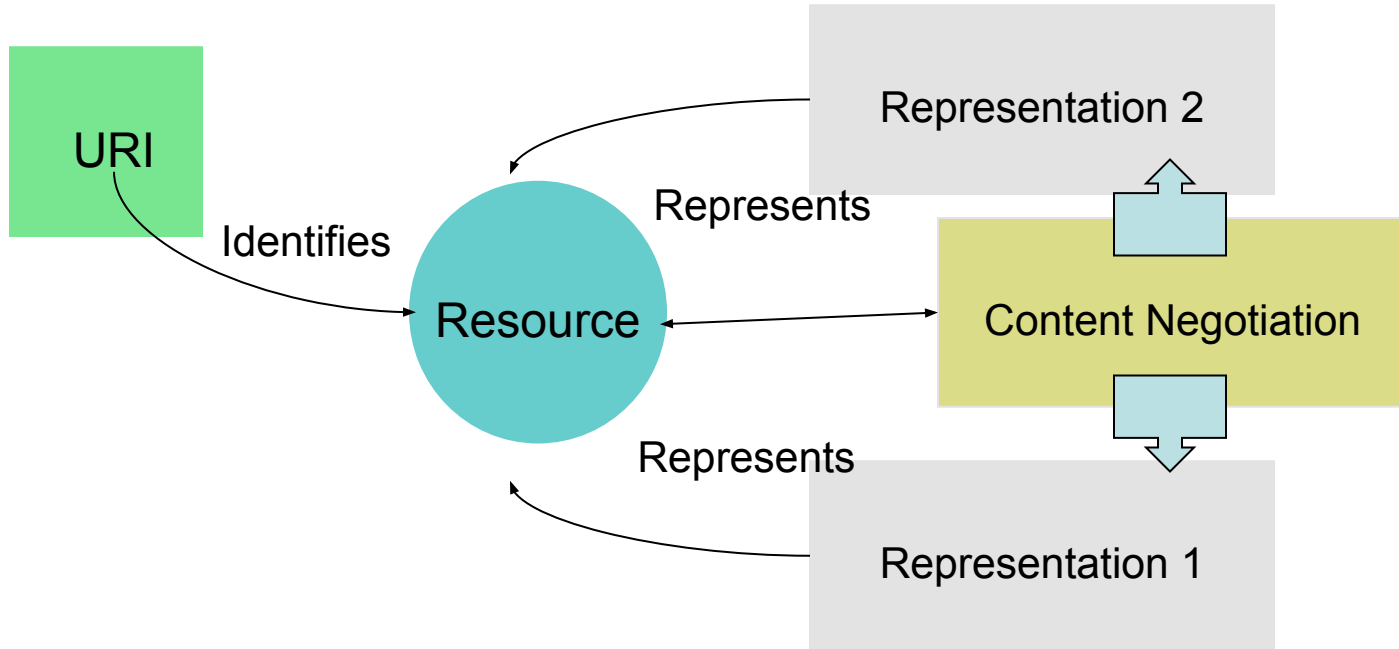
```
<html>
<head>
<title>
Home:: Michael L. Nelson, Old Dominion University
</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="mln.css"/>
<script type="text/javascript"
src="mln.js"></script>
...
```

As defined by the Web Architecture

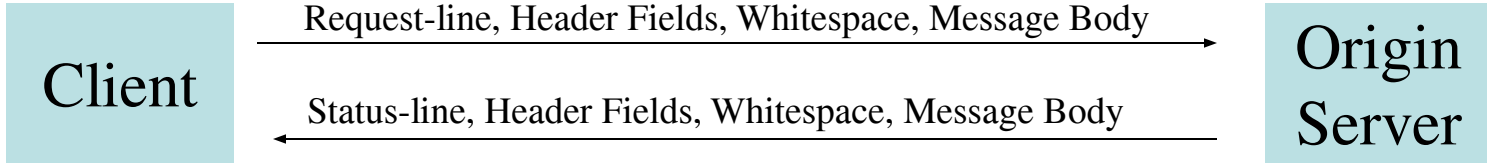
<http://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/>

*= “message” or “message body” in RFC 7231,
“entity”/“entity-body” in RFC-2616

Resources can have multiple, simultaneous *representations*



HTTP Operation



General Template, CR/LF, and Magic Blank Lines

Client: Method URI HTTP/1.1
 Some-Request-Header-1: value1
 Some-Request-Header-2: value2
 ...
 (1st magic blank line)

Server: HTTP/1.1 Code String
 Some-Response-Header-1: value1
 Some-Response-Header-2: value2
 ...
 (2nd magic blank line)
 message-body

Client's "request-line" and Server's "status-line" are the format exceptions; otherwise headers are in a flat, key-value syntax, followed by a blank line, followed by an optional message-body

Modern Browsers (aka “user-agents”) are nice...



But they hide important details from us.
As programmers, we care about those details.

Talking to HTTP servers with “curl”

```
$ curl --head http://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Date: Mon, 12 Jan 2009 15:44:19 GMT  
Server: Apache/2.2.0  
Last-Modified: Fri, 09 Jan 2009 17:18:37 GMT  
ETag: "88849-1c71-f28dd540"  
Accept-Ranges: bytes  
Content-Length: 7281  
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
$ curl -I http://www.google.com/  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Cache-Control: private, max-age=0  
Date: Mon, 12 Jan 2009 15:45:57 GMT  
Expires: -1  
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Set-Cookie: PREF=ID=9a80d3f602b685f3:TM=1231775157:LM=1231775157:S=imGxRyNsTD0Zczm5;  
expires=Wed, 12-Jan-2011 15:45:57 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.com  
Server: gws  
Content-Length: 0
```

default curl returns message body, no headers...

```
$ curl https://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>  
Home:: Michael L. Nelson, Old Dominion University  
</title>  
<!-- CSS stuff largely stolen from Carl Lagoze's Page -->  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mln.css"/>  
  
<meta property="fb:admins"  
content="michael.lloyd.nelson"/>  
<meta property="og:title" content="Michael L. Nelson"/>  
[lots of html removed]
```

curl -i shows response headers + message body:

```
$ curl -i https://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx  
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 02:34:15 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html  
Transfer-Encoding: chunked  
Connection: keep-alive  
Vary: Accept-Encoding  
Front-End-Https: on
```

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>  
Home:: Michael L. Nelson, Old Dominion  
University  
</title>  
[deletia]
```

```
$ curl -v http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/2018/08/2018-08-25-four-ws-dl-classes-offered.html
* Adding handle: conn: 0x7fa59b004000
* Adding handle: send: 0
* Adding handle: recv: 0
* Curl_addHandleToPipeline: length: 1
* - Conn 0 (0x7fa59b004000) send_pipe: 1, recv_pipe: 0
* About to connect() to ws-dl.blogspot.com port 80 (#0)
*   Trying 172.217.5.65...
* Connected to ws-dl.blogspot.com (172.217.5.65) port 80 (#0)
> GET /2018/08/2018-08-25-four-ws-dl-classes-offered.html HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.30.0
> Host: ws-dl.blogspot.com
> Accept: */*
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
< Expires: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 01:28:50 GMT
< Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 01:28:50 GMT
< Cache-Control: private, max-age=0
< Last-Modified: Tue, 28 Aug 2018 23:33:07 GMT
< X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
< X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
* Server GSE is not blacklisted
< Server: GSE
< Accept-Ranges: none
< Vary: Accept-Encoding
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
<
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html dir='ltr' xmlns='http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml' xmlns:b='http://www.google.com/2005/gml/b'
xmlns:data='http://www.google.com/2005/gml/data' xmlns:expr='http://www.google.com/2005/gml/expr'>
<head>
[much deletia]
```

curl -v shows more

***** = TCP activity

> = what the user-agent (i.e., curl) sent

< = what the server sent

```
$ curl -IL https://t.co/LSUT8iaB4o
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
cache-control: private,max-age=300
content-length: 0
date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 16:42:22 GMT
expires: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 16:47:22 GMT
location: http://bit.ly/2wrdv27
server: tsa_b
set-cookie: muc=a5182687-df3f-415d-b0f7-c9bfc80ecf80; Expires=Fri, 28 Aug 2020 16:42:22 GMT; Domain=t.co
strict-transport-security: max-age=0
vary: Origin
x-connection-hash: 281d50e3381e8db894369efba3ef525d
x-response-time: 9
```

```
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 16:42:22 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 170
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: private, max-age=90
Location: http://www.dailypress.com/sports/dp-spt-acc-football-injury-reports-0829-story.html
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 427
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Httpd-Identifier: web-0a454bb1c0b26e0bc62060302d005aa2
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
x-Instance-Name: i15prod-clfdbad-15-98.1
X-UA-Compatible: IE=Edge
Cache-Control: public, max-age=177
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 16:42:23 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
```

curl has many, many flags...

wget crawls and saves sites

```
$ wget https://t.co/LSUT8iaB4o
--2018-08-29 15:04:04-- https://t.co/LSUT8iaB4o
Resolving t.co (t.co)... 199.16.156.75, 199.16.156.11
Connecting to t.co (t.co)|199.16.156.75|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: http://bit.ly/2wrdrv27 [following]
--2018-08-29 15:04:04-- http://bit.ly/2wrdrv27
Resolving bit.ly (bit.ly)... 67.199.248.11, 67.199.248.10
Connecting to bit.ly (bit.ly)|67.199.248.11|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: http://www.dailypress.com/sports/dp-spt-acc-football-injury-reports-0829-story.html [following]
--2018-08-29 15:04:04-- http://www.dailypress.com/sports/dp-spt-acc-football-injury-reports-0829-story.html
Resolving www.dailypress.com (www.dailypress.com)... 184.84.171.209
Connecting to www.dailypress.com (www.dailypress.com)|184.84.171.209|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/html]
Saving to: 'LSUT8iaB4o'
```

```
[ <=> ] 149,323    --.-K/s    in 0.04s
```

```
2018-08-29 15:04:04 (3.77 MB/s) - 'LSUT8iaB4o' saved [149323]
```

```
$ head LSUT8iaB4o
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<head itemid="" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/SpeakableSpecification">
<title>ACC football injury reports no more; national standard likely - Daily Press</title>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
```

```
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//www.trbimg.com"
/><link rel="preconnect" href="//www.trbimg.com"
/><link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//static.chartbeat.com"
/><link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//m.trb.com"
```

```
$ lynx https://t.co/LSUT8iaB4o
```

```
mln — ssh — 118x43
ACC football injury reports no more; national standard likely - Daily Press (pl of 4)
Sports
ACC football injury reports no more; national standard likely

Justin Fuente on injury reports

Hokies coach Juatin Fuente advocates a uniform injury reporting policy for all of college football. (AP photo via Roanoke Times.)

Hokies coach Juatin Fuente advocates a uniform injury reporting policy for all of college football. (AP photo via Roanoke Times.)
David Teel David TeelContact ReporterDaily Press

Josh Jackson, Ricky Walker and Yoshua Nijman are presumably healthy for Virginia Tech's football season opener at Florida State on Monday night. They've practiced throughout training camp and answered questions from reporters Sunday.

But what if they, or any player from either team, sustained an injury this week and was doubtful or out for Monday? We might not know until near kickoff.

And that's too bad. It's not outrageous or shameful, mind you, but it is another strike against transparency.

Not that coaches should reveal game plans or players should forfeit the legal privacy protections. But from 2010 through last season, ACC football programs released injury reports two days before conference games.

Civilization survived. Rights weren't compromised. Championships weren't altered. Indeed, ACC football is stronger than ever.

The reports informed fans and media, not to mention – wink, wink – oddsmakers and legions of gamblers. But ACC coaches voted this offseason to discontinue their gentlemen's agreement – the injury reports were not mandated by conference policy – and I don't blame them.

First, the ACC was the only league issuing injury reports. Second, there was no uniform format, giving schools discretion on whether to reveal an injury's nature (knee, hip, ankle, etc.). Third, some coaches fudged.

Moreover, of the 12 ACC coaches who adopted the injury reports in 2010, only Georgia Tech's Paul Johnson, Duke's David Cutcliffe and Clemson's Dabo Swinney are still working in the conference.

Somewhat in jest, I asked Virginia Tech coach Justin Fuente if he and his colleagues just don't trust one another.

more- http://www.dailypress.com/sports/#nt=breadcrumb
```


curl/wget/lynx are awesome

but they are still user-agents,
*and the nature of user-agents
is to hide details.*

we'll frequently use
“telnet” or “openssl”
to expose details

GET

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

```
GET /~mln/index.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: close
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
```

Request (ends w/ CRLF)

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 09 Jan 2006 17:07:04 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
Last-Modified: Sun, 29 May 2005 02:46:53 GMT
ETag: "1c52-14ed-42992d1d"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 5357
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Home Page for Michael L. Nelson</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
```

```
[lots of html deleted]
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

Response

HEAD

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD /~mln/index.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: close
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 09 Jan 2006 17:14:39 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2
PHP/4.3.4
Last-Modified: Sun, 29 May 2005 02:46:53 GMT
ETag: "1c52-14ed-42992d1d"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 5357
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

OPTIONS

(many methods)

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
```

```
Trying 128.82.4.2...
```

```
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
```

```
Escape character is '^]'.  
^C
```

```
OPTIONS /~mln/index.html HTTP/1.1
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Date: Mon, 09 Jan 2006 17:16:46 GMT
```

```
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
```

```
Content-Length: 0
```

```
Allow: GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, CONNECT, OPTIONS, PATCH, PROPFIND,  
PROPPATCH, MKCOL, COPY, MOVE, LOCK, UNLOCK, TRACE
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

OPTIONS

(fewer methods)

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
OPTIONS /~mln/index.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: close
Host: www.cs.odu.edu

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:26:44 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.17 (Unix) PHP/5.3.5 mod_ssl/2.2.17 OpenSSL/0.9.8q
Allow: GET,HEAD,POST,OPTIONS
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

Connection closed by foreign host.
```

HTTPS is supplanting HTTP

this is mostly a good thing*

but it does mean we can't use telnet for "https" sites

* <https://www.theverge.com/2018/2/8/16991254/chrome-not-secure-marked-http-encryption-ssl>

bye bye “telnet to port 80”

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD /~mln/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 03:45:36 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Connection: close
Location:
https://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/

Connection closed by foreign host.
```

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 443
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD /~mln/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close

HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 03:45:57
GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Connection: close

Connection closed by foreign host.
```

hello “openssl to port 443”

```
$ openssl s_client -connect www.cs.odu.edu:443
CONNECTED(00000003)
[much, much SSL deletia]
SSL handshake has read 6270 bytes and written 328 bytes
---
New, TLSv1/SSLv3, Cipher is DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
Server public key is 2048 bit
Secure Renegotiation IS supported
Compression: NONE
Expansion: NONE
SSL-Session:
    Protocol : TLSv1
    Cipher   : DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
    Session-ID: E19FD48AA69A296996B958877C48C28391ED217761F1E2023C7471ACB89B2694
    Session-ID-ctx:
    Master-Key: 0A9A3DC0C66F99FF85A480ADEC42A7EB74EEC1D391D9AF4A026CF27C16A19480C42A75B6CD283BFE68ADAB32D07D7242
    Key-Arg : None
    Start Time: 1535514923
    Timeout  : 300 (sec)
    Verify return code: 0 (ok)
---
HEAD /~mln/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 03:55:35 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Connection: close
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Front-End-Https: on

closed
```


HTTP semantics don't change

```
$ openssl s_client -connect www.cs.odu.edu:443  
[all SSL portions deleted]  
OPTIONS /~mln/ HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.cs.odu.edu  
Connection: close
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx  
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 04:02:05 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html  
Content-Length: 0  
Connection: close  
Allow: POST,OPTIONS,GET,HEAD  
Front-End-Https: on  
  
closed
```

Response Codes

from section 6 of RFC 7231

- 1xx: Informational - The request was received, continuing process
- 2xx: Success - The action was successfully received, understood, and accepted
- 3xx: Redirection - Further action must be taken in order to complete the request
- 4xx: Client Error - The request contains bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled
- 5xx: Server Error - The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request

not “error” codes!!!

501 - Method Not Implemented

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
NOTAREALMETHOD /index.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: close
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
```

```
HTTP/1.1 501 Method Not Implemented
```

```
Date: Mon, 09 Jan 2006 17:22:40 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4
Allow: GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, CONNECT, OPTIONS, PATCH, PROPFIND, PROPPATCH, MKCOL, COPY,
MOVE, LOCK, UNLOCK, TRACE
Connection: close
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```

```
15f
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>501 Method Not Implemented</TITLE>
</HEAD><BODY>
<H1>Method Not Implemented</H1>
NOTAREALMETHOD to /index.html not supported.<P>
Invalid method in request NOTAREALMETHOD /index.html HTTP/1.1<P>
<HR>
<ADDRESS>Apache/1.3.26 Server at www.cs.odu.edu Port 80</ADDRESS>
</BODY></HTML>
```

```
0
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

301 - Moved Permanently

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET /~mln HTTP/1.1
Connection: close
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
```

Connection closed by foreign host.

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently

Date: Mon, 09 Jan 2006 19:32:24 GMT

Server: Apache/1.3.26 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 PHP/4.3.4

Location: <http://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/>

Connection: close

Transfer-Encoding: chunked

Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

```
12e
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>301 Moved Permanently</TITLE>
</HEAD><BODY>
<H1>Moved Permanently</H1>
The document has moved <A HREF="http://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/">here</A>.<P>
<HR>
<ADDRESS>Apache/1.3.26 Server at www.cs.odu.edu Port 80</ADDRESS>
</BODY></HTML>
```

301- Moved Permanently

```
$ telnet bit.ly 80
Trying 69.58.188.39...
Connected to bit.ly.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD http://bit.ly/s2FPFa HTTP/1.1
Host: bit.ly
Connection: close
```

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved

```
Server: nginx
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:34:29 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: _bit=4f0c76a5-002b9-048b1-331cf10a;domain=.bit.ly;
  expires=Sun Jul  8 17:34:29 2012;path=/; HttpOnly
Cache-control: private; max-age=90
Location: http://bit.ly/bundles/phonedude/e
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Length: 125
```

the response code is **REQUIRED**;
phrase is **RECOMMENDED**

302 - Found

```
$ telnet doi.acm.org 80
Trying 64.238.147.57...
Connected to doi.acm.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1998076.1998100 HTTP/1.1
Host: doi.acm.org
Connection: close
```

HTTP/1.1 302 Found

```
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:53:36 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.3 (Red Hat)
Location:
http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1998076.1998100
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```

303 - See Other

```
$ telnet dx.doi.org 80
Trying 38.100.138.149...
Connected to dx.doi.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-24469-8_16 HTTP/1.1
Host: dx.doi.org
Connection: close
```

HTTP/1.1 303 See Other

```
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Location:
http://www.springerlink.com/index/10.1007/978-3-642-24469-8_16
Expires: Wed, 11 Jan 2012 12:04:29 GMT
Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 210
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:56:41 GMT
Connection: close
```

404 - Not Found

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD /lasdkfjalsdkfjldaskfj HTTP/1.1
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close
```

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found

```
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:39:15 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.17 (Unix) PHP/5.3.5 mod_ssl/2.2.17
OpenSSL/0.9.8q
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```


401 - Unauthorized

```
$ telnet www4.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.5.93...
Connected to www4.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD http://www4.cs.odu.edu/Conference/index.aspx HTTP/1.1
Host: www4.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close

HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Length: 1656
Content-Type: text/html
Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="www4.cs.odu.edu"
MicrosoftOfficeWebServer: 5.0_Pub
X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:43:57 GMT
Connection: close
```

400 - Bad Request

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD http://www.cs.odu.edu/~mln/ HTTP/1.1
Connection: close

HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 18:24:17 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.17 (Unix) PHP/5.3.5 mod_ssl/2.2.17
OpenSSL/0.9.8q
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
```

505 - HTTP Version Not Supported

```
$ telnet www.cs.odu.edu 80
Trying 128.82.4.2...
Connected to xenon.cs.odu.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD / HTTP/9.9
Host: www.cs.odu.edu
Connection: close
```

our servers will be more picky!

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 10 Jan 2012 17:40:05 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.17 (Unix) PHP/5.3.5 mod_ssl/2.2.17
OpenSSL/0.9.8q
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

Connection closed by foreign host.

505 - HTTP Version Not Supported

```
% telnet www.w3c.org 80
Trying 128.30.52.45...
Connected to dolph.w3.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
HEAD / HTTP/9.9
Host: www.w3c.org
Connection: close
```

```
HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
<html><body><h1>403 Forbidden</h1>
Request forbidden by administrative rules.
</body></html>
```

a curious response...
505 not defined in HTTP 1.0!

Code	Reason-Phrase	Defined in...
100	Continue	Section 6.2.1
101	Switching Protocols	Section 6.2.2
200	OK	Section 6.3.1
201	Created	Section 6.3.2
202	Accepted	Section 6.3.3
203	Non-Authoritative Information	Section 6.3.4
204	No Content	Section 6.3.5
205	Reset Content	Section 6.3.6
206	Partial Content	Section 4.1 of [RFC7233]
300	Multiple Choices	Section 6.4.1
301	Moved Permanently	Section 6.4.2
302	Found	Section 6.4.3
303	See Other	Section 6.4.4
304	Not Modified	Section 4.1 of [RFC7232]
305	Use Proxy	Section 6.4.5
307	Temporary Redirect	Section 6.4.7
400	Bad Request	Section 6.5.1
401	Unauthorized	Section 3.1 of [RFC7235]
402	Payment Required	Section 6.5.2
403	Forbidden	Section 6.5.3
404	Not Found	Section 6.5.4
405	Method Not Allowed	Section 6.5.5
406	Not Acceptable	Section 6.5.6
407	Proxy Authentication Required	Section 3.2 of [RFC7235]
408	Request Timeout	Section 6.5.7
409	Conflict	Section 6.5.8
410	Gone	Section 6.5.9
411	Length Required	Section 6.5.10
412	Precondition Failed	Section 4.2 of [RFC7232]
413	Payload Too Large	Section 6.5.11
414	URI Too Long	Section 6.5.12
415	Unsupported Media Type	Section 6.5.13
416	Range Not Satisfiable	Section 4.4 of [RFC7233]
417	Expectation Failed	Section 6.5.14
426	Upgrade Required	Section 6.5.15
500	Internal Server Error	Section 6.6.1
501	Not Implemented	Section 6.6.2
502	Bad Gateway	Section 6.6.3
503	Service Unavailable	Section 6.6.4
504	Gateway Timeout	Section 6.6.5
505	HTTP Version Not Supported	Section 6.6.6

Many,
Many
Response
Codes...

7.1.1.1. Date/Time Formats

...

An example of the preferred format is

```
Sun, 06 Nov 1994 08:49:37 GMT ; IMF-fixdate
```

IMF-fixdate – formerly known as RFC 1123 date/times

Examples of the two obsolete formats are

```
Sunday, 06-Nov-94 08:49:37 GMT ; obsolete RFC 850 format
```

```
Sun Nov 6 08:49:37 1994 ; ANSI C's asctime() format
```

A recipient that parses a timestamp value in an HTTP header field MUST accept all three HTTP-date formats. When a sender generates a header field that contains one or more timestamps defined as HTTP-date, the sender MUST generate those timestamps in the IMF-fixdate format.

An HTTP-date value represents time as an instance of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The first two formats indicate UTC by the three-letter abbreviation for Greenwich Mean Time, "GMT", a predecessor of the UTC name; values in the asctime format are assumed to be in UTC. A sender that generates HTTP-date values from a local clock ought to use NTP ([RFC5905]) or some similar protocol to synchronize its clock to UTC.

Things to Think About for Your Server

- Claim HTTP/1.1
 - even though we'll not fully satisfy all requirements
- Configuration files
 - should not have to recompile or edit source code for trivial changes
- MIME types
 - most servers use a separate file (specified in your config file!) to map file extensions to MIME types
- Logging
 - real http servers log their events
 - we'll use “common log format”
 - you'll need logging for debugging
 - consider concurrent logs with varying verbosity

More Things To Think About...

- A resource is more than just a file in the file system
 - content negotiation is in your future
 - sometimes we'll give respond with only a “slice” of a file
 - What does it mean to GET a directory?
 - eventually we'll execute scripts

In the future, some methods will allow a client to send an entity body to the server...

Client: Method URI HTTP/1.1
 Some-Request-Header-1: value1
 Some-Request-Header-2: value2
 ...
 (1st magic blank line)
 message-body

Server: HTTP 1.1 Code String
 Some-Response-Header-1: value1
 Some-Response-Header-2: value2
 ...
 (2nd magic blank line)
 message-body

Revisiting What You Will Learn

- Fundamental knowledge about how http works
 - your future career is likely to involve web programming
- Working with others, explaining your results to colleagues
 - in real life, tasks are rarely performed in isolation
- How to read & interpret technical specifications and translate them into code
 - in real life, interesting problems are ambiguous & messy
- Using GitHub/Git, Docker, AWS, and other modern tools
- The importance of good, extensible design early in a software project
 - in real life, writing code from scratch is an uncommon luxury