

LECTURE - VII
PROJECT - I DISCUSSION

Tevfik Koşar

University at Buffalo
September 20th, 2011

An HTTP Request

- <command> <argument> <HTTP version>
 - <optional arguments>
 - <blank line>
-
- GET /index.html HTTP/1.0

2

Server Response

- <HTTP version> <status code> <status message>
 - <additional information>
 - <a blank line>
 - <content>
-
- HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 06 Nov 2008 18:27:13 GMT
Server: Apache
Content-length:

<HTML><HEAD><BODY>

3

Example

```
$ telnet www.cnn.com 80
Trying 64.236.90.21...
Connected to www.cnn.com.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET /index.html HTTP/1.0

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 06 Nov 2008 18:27:13 GMT
Server: Apache
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Cache-Control: max-age=60, private
Expires: Thu, 06 Nov 2008 18:28:14 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Vary: Accept-Encoding,User-Agent
Connection: close

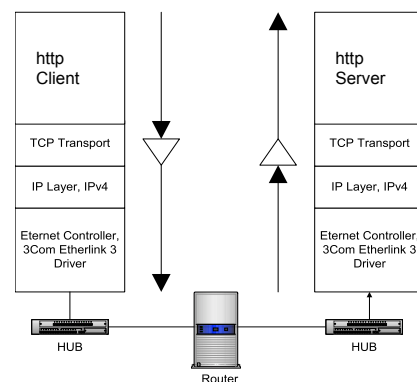
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://
www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd"><html lang="en"><head><title>CNN.com</
```

Basics of a Server (Web, FTP ..etc)

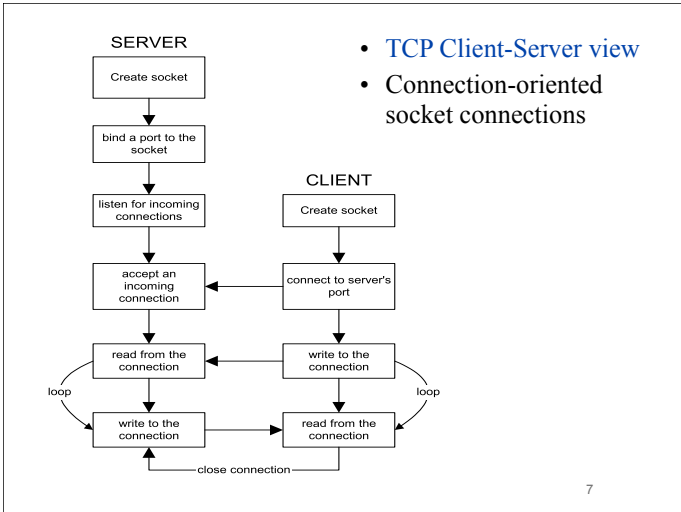
1. Listen to a Network port
2. Interpret incoming messages (requests)
3. Serve requests
 - a. Read requested files
 - b. Send them over network
4. Run consistently in the background (*daemon process*)

5

Network Communication

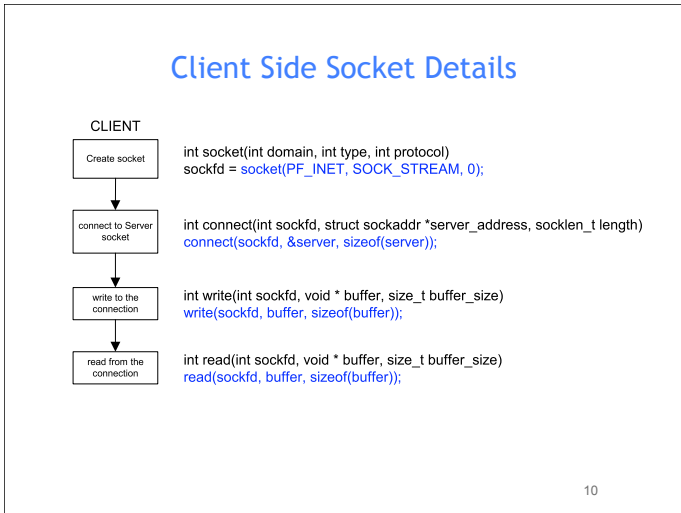
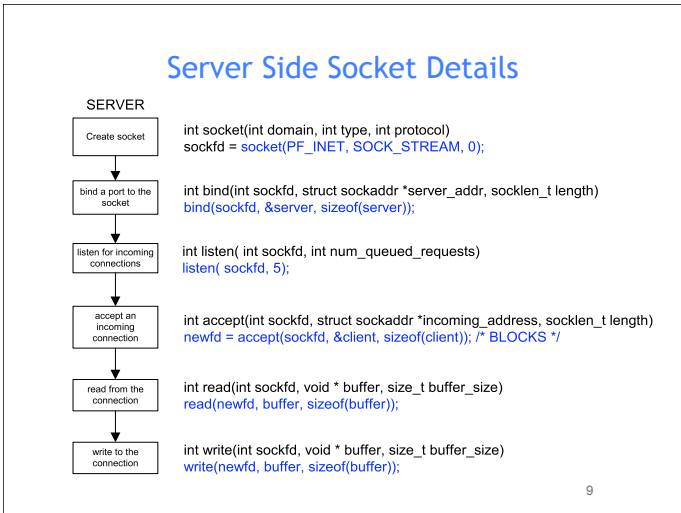


6



Sockets

- A **Socket** is comprised of:
 - a 32-bit node address (IP address)
 - a 16-bit port number (like 7, 21, 13242)
- Example: 192.168.31.52:1051
 - The 192.168.31.52 host address is in "IPv4 dotted-quad" format, and is a decimal representation of the hex network address 0xc0a81f34
- First developed at UC-Berkeley in 1983, Berkeley Socket API part of BSD 4.2



Simple Web Server

- ### Logic of a Web Server
1. Setup the server
 - *socket, bind, listen*
 2. Accept a connection
 - *accept, fdopen*
 3. Read a request
 - *fread*
 4. Handle the request
 - a. directory --> **list it**
 - b. regular file --> **cat the file**
 - c. not exist --> **error message**
 5. Send a reply
 - *fwrite*

1. Setup the Server

```
int init_socket(int portnum)
{
    ...
    gethostname( hostname , 256 );          /* where am I ? */
    hp = gethostbyname( hostname );        /* get info about host */
    ...
    bzero( (void *)&saddr, sizeof(saddr) ); /* zero struct & fill host addr*/
    bcopy( (void *)hp->h_addr, (void *)&saddr.sin_addr, hp->h_length);
    saddr.sin_family = AF_INET ;          /* fill in socket type */
    saddr.sin_port = htons(portnum);      /* fill in socket port */

    sock_id = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0 ); /* get a socket */
    ...
    rv = setsockopt(sock_id, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &on, sizeof(on));
    ...
    bind(sock_id, (struct sockaddr *) &saddr, sizeof(saddr));
    ...
    listen(sock_id, 1) != 0 );
    ...
    return sock_id;
}
```

13

2. Accept Connections

```
int main(int ac, char *av[])
{
    ...
    sock = init_socket(portnum);
    ...
    /* main loop here */
    while(1){
        /* take a call and buffer it */
        fd = accept( sock, NULL, NULL );
        ...
        fpin = fdopen(fd, "r" );
        fpout = fdopen(fd, "w" );

        /* read request */
        fgets(request,BUFSIZ,fpin);
        ...
        while( fgets(buf,BUFSIZ,fp) != NULL && strcmp(buf,"\r\n") != 0 );

        /* do what client asks */
        process_rq(request, fpout);
        ...
        fclose(fpin);
        fclose(fpout);
    }
    return 0;
    /* never end */
}
```

14

3. Read Requests

```
void process_rq( char *rq, FILE *fp)
{
    ...
    /* create a new process and return if not the child */
    if ( fork() != 0 ) return;

    if ( sscanf(rq, "%s%s", cmd, arg) != 2 ) return;
    ...
    if ( strcmp(cmd,"GET") == 0 )
    {
        if ( not_exist( item ) )
            do_404(item, fp );
        else if ( isadir( item ) )
            do_ls( item, fp );
        else
            do_cat( item, fp );
    }
    ...
    exit(0);
}
```

15

4.b Cat File

```
void do_cat(char *f, FILE *fpsock)
{
    char*extension = file_type(f);
    char*content = "text/plain";
    FILE*fpfile;
    int c;

    if ( strcmp(extension,"html") == 0 )
        content = "text/html";
    else if ( strcmp(extension, "gif") == 0 )
        content = "image/gif";
    else if ( strcmp(extension, "jpeg") == 0 )
        content = "image/jpeg";

    fpfile = fopen( f , "r");
    if ( fpfile != NULL )
    {
        fprintf(fpsock, "HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n");
        fprintf(fpsock, "Content-type: %s\r\n", content );
        fprintf(fpsock, "\r\n");
        while( c = getc(fpfile) != EOF )
            putc(c, fpsock);
        fclose(fpfile);
    }
}
```

16

Acknowledgments

- Advanced Programming in the Unix Environment by R. Stevens
- The C Programming Language by B. Kernighan and D. Ritchie
- Understanding Unix/Linux Programming by B. Molay
- Lecture notes from B. Molay (Harvard), T. Kuo (UT-Austin), G. Pierre (Vrije), M. Matthews (SC), B. Knicki (WPI), M. Shacklette (UChicago), J. Kim (KAIST), A. Dix (Hiraeth), and J. Schaumann (SIT).

17