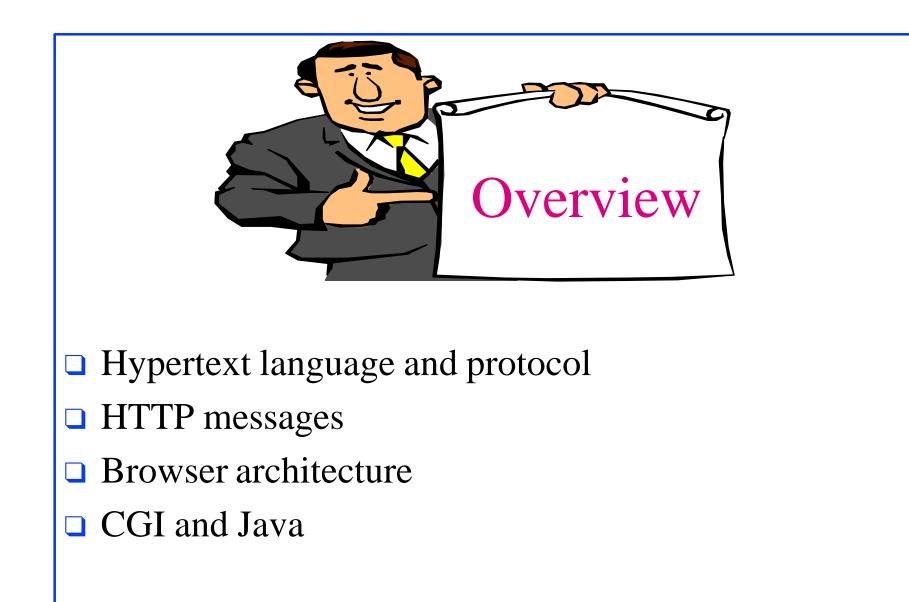
Chapter 27 Hypertext Transfer Protocol

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Terminology

- Browser
- Hypertext: Documents contains pointers to other documents
- Media = Text, Graphics, Images, voice, animation, video
- Hypermedia: Documents contain pointers to other media
- □ Browser = User program

Uniform Resource Locator

- URL = Uniform resource locator = protocol://site/directory/file or mailto:email_address
- □ Protocol = http, ftp, gopher, telnet, nntp, smtp, wais
 - □ ftp://netlab.ohio
 - state.edu/pub/jain/courses/cis678/f27_htt.html
 - □ http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/~jain/cis678.htm
 - □ mailto:jain@cis.ohio-state.edu
- □ Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
- □ Hypertext markup language (HTML)
- □ HTTP Daemon (httpd)

HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

Header, Body, Anchors, Hyper References

□ Sample Code: <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>Hello</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> How are you </BODY> </HTML>

	Output		
	Hello		
	How are you?		
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A Sample List of HTML Tags

<a> 	Anchor (link or name)
<body> </body>	Contents
 	Break
<form> </form>	Input form
<h1> </h1>	Heading level 1
<head> </head>	Header of a document
<hr/>	Horizontal Rule
<html> </html>	The doc type is HTML
	List Item
 	Ordered List
<p></p>	Paragraph break
<pre> </pre>	Preformatted text
<title> </title>	Document title
	Unnumbered list

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Sample HTTP Exchange

telnet www.cis.ohio-state.edu http Connected to tholian.cis.ohio-state.edu. Escape character is '^]'. GET /~jain/temp.html HTTP/1.0 Accept: text/plain, text/html

HTTP/1.0 200 OK Server: Netscape-Enterprise/2.0a Date: Tue, 25 Feb 1997 05:04:11 GMT Accept-ranges: bytes Last-modified: Tue, 25 Feb 1997 05:03:07 GMT Content-length: 84 Content-type: text/html <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>Hello</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> Hello! How are you? </BODY> </HTML> Connection closed by foreign host.

HTTP Requests

- **GET** Return the contents
- □ HEAD Return the header
- POST Treat the document as a script and send some data to it
- **PUT** Replace the contents with some data
- **DELETE** Delete the indicated document

HTTP Request Headers

Header	Description
From	Email address of user
User-Agent	Client s/w
Accept File	File types that client will accept
Accept-encoding	Compression methods
Accept-Language	Languages
Referrer	URL of the last document the
	client displayed
If-Modified-Since	Return document only if modified
	since specified
Content-length	Length (in bytes) of data to
	follow
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HTTP Status Codes

Code	Text
2xx	Success
3xx	Redirection
301	Moved
302	Found
4xx	Client Errors
400	Bad Request
401	Unauthorized
404	Not found
5xx	Server Errors
500	Internal Error
502	Service overloaded

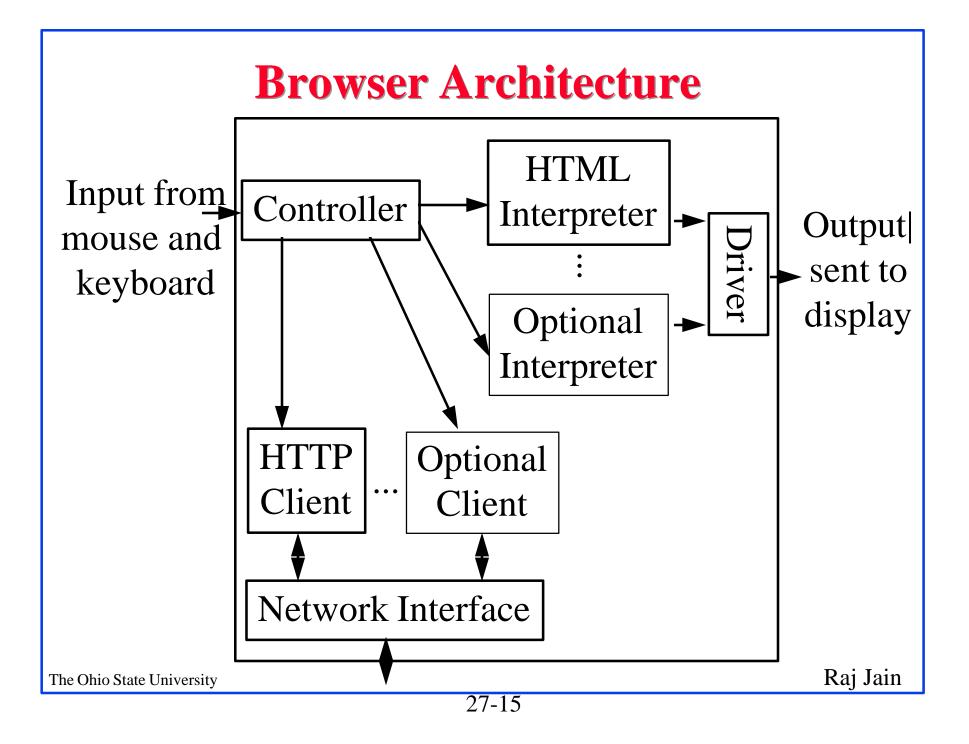
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HTTP Response Headers

Header	Description	
Server	Server software	
Date	Current Date	
Last-Modified	Modification date of document	
Expires	Date at which document expires	
Location	The location of the document in	
	redirection responses	
Pragma	A hint, e.g., no cache	
MIME-version		
Link	URL of document's parent	
Content-Length	Length in bytes	
Allowed	Requests that user can issue, e.g.,	
	GET	
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HTTP 1.1 Features

- Persistent TCP Connections: Remain open for multiple requests
- Partial Document Transfers: Clients can specify start and stop positions
- Conditional Fetch: Several additional conditions
- Better content negotiation
- □ More flexible authentication



Key Decisions

- □ Presentation separate from content
 - □ Presentation controlled by the browser
 - □ Content provided by the server
- ❑ Short term interaction ⇒ Open connection, exchange, close connection

Common Gateway Interface (CGI)

- Dynamic documents: Content changes with time, e.g., counter
- □ Initial solution: Server-side includes ⇒ Special commands to servers
- Later, a general interface developed at National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)
- CGI programs output hypertext and commands to the server
- Can be in any language, e.g., C, C++, or even be a shell script

CGI Example

Content/type: text/plain Location: /new/bar.txt <blank line>

 \Rightarrow send http://site/new/bar.txt

CGI Parameters

- http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/cgibin/register.sh?fname=raj&lname=jain
- A question mark separates prefix and suffix (parameters)
- The parameters are passed to the CGI program using environment variables

CGI Environmental Variables

Variable	Meaning
Server_name	Domain name of the server
	computer
Gateway_Interface	Version of CGI s/w
Script_name	Path in URL after server name
Query_string	Information following ?
Remote_addr	Browser's address

State Information

- □ Passed in parameters
- □ http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/cgi-bin/counter.sh?\$N

Example:

#!/bin/sh

echo content/type: text/plain

echo

N=\$QUERY_STRING

echo "<HTML>"

echo You have clicked this \$N times

echo ""

echo "Click Here to refresh the page.</HTML>"

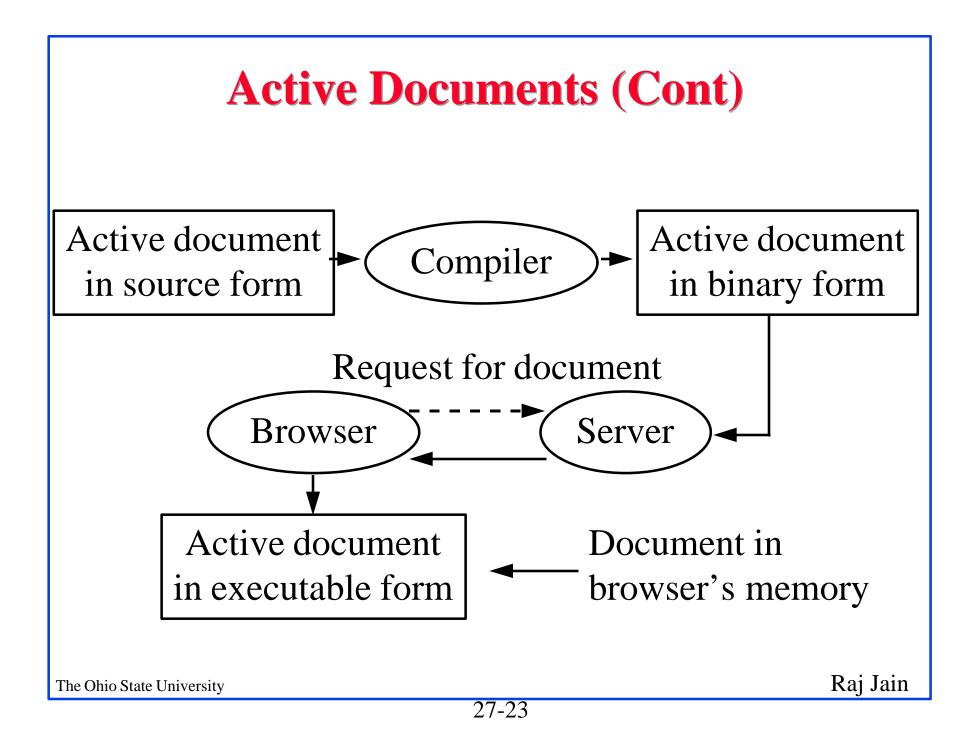
You have clicked this 4 times <u>Click Here to refresh the page</u>.

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Active Documents

- □ Active = Program
- □ The output of the program is displayed continuously
- Useful for animation, Continuous update (clock)
- □ Need a program that can run on any computer
- Java = Just Another Vague Acronym?
 Not really, the name invented after at a coffee shop.
- Invented by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems
- Java programs consist of byte codes that can be interpreted on any computer/operating system.
- Java provides programming language, runtime environment, class library The Ohio State University

27-22



Characteristics of Java

- \Box High Level \Rightarrow Hides hardware details
- General Purpose
- □ Object Oriented. Similar to C++
- $\Box Dynamic \Rightarrow Object instances are created at run time$
- Strongly typed ⇒ Each data item has a type.
 Operations can be applied only to particular data types.
- ❑ Statically Type Checked ⇒ Checked at compile time. Not at run-time.
- $\Box Concurrent \Rightarrow Allows multiple threads of control$

The Java Run-Time Environment

- □ Interpretive execution
- □ Automatic garbage collection
- □ Includes a socket library for internet access
- Graphics support



Summary

- HTML and HTTP
- Servers use environment variables to pass parameters to CGI programs
- **CGI** programs can be written in any language
- □ Static, Dynamic, and Active documents
- □ Java provides applets that can be interpreted at any computer
- □ Dynamics is server's (CGI) or client's (Java) responsibility

Homework

- **□** Read Chapters 27, 28, 29
- □ Submit Answers to Exercises 27.6, 28.3, 29.2

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HTTP: RFCs

- □ [RFC1866] T. Berners-Lee, D. Connolly, "Hypertext Markup Language 2.0", 11/03/1995, 77 pages.
- □ [RFC1945] T. Berners-Lee, R. Fielding, H. Nielsen, "Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.0", 05/17/1996, 60 pages.
- [RFC2068] R. Fielding, J. Gettys, J. Mogul, H. Frystyk, T. Berners-Lee, ,
 "Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1", 01/03/1997, 162 pages.
- [RFC2069] J. Franks, P. Hallam-Baker, J. Hostetler, P. A. Luotonen, E. L. Stewart, "An Extension to HTTP: Digest Access Authentication", 01/03/1997, 18 pages.
- [RFC2070] F. Yergeau, G. Nicol, G. Adams, M. Duerst, "Internationalization of the Hypertext Markup Language", 01/06/1997, 43 pages.
- [RFC2109] D. Kristol, L. Montulli, "HTTP State Management Mechanism", 02/18/1997, 21 pages.

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