

# Infrastructure of The WEB

It's !tutorial;

Muhammad Falak R Wani

# Agenda

- HTTP
- GET
- POST
- Web Servers
- Static Sites
- Dynamic Sites
- Role of Linux/Unix
- Web Frameworks
- Some Real World Case Studies
- Choices For Deployment (python, node.js, golang)

This course has no language constraint.

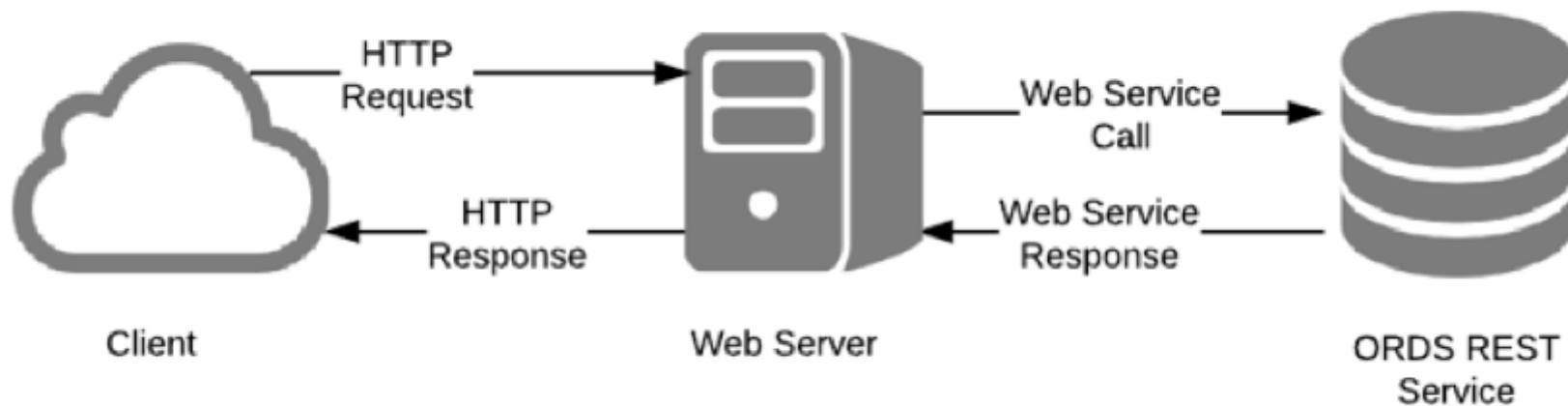
# HTTP

A simple Text Based protocol

- Server
- Client

**Client:** Initiates a *request*

**Server:** Responds with a *response*



# GET

www.iiitd.ac.in

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.iiitd.ac.in>. The page displays the IIIT Delhi logo and navigation links. The Chrome DevTools Network tab is open, showing a list of requests. The selected request is a GET request to <https://www.iiitd.ac.in/>. The request details are as follows:

- Request URL:** <https://www.iiitd.ac.in/>
- Request Method:** GET
- Status Code:** 200 OK
- Remote Address:** 192.168.2.127:443
- Referrer Policy:** no-referrer-when-downgrade

The response headers are also visible:

- Response Headers (13):**
- Request Headers:** GET / HTTP/1.1, Host: www.iiitd.ac.in, Connection: keep-alive, Cache-Control: max-age=0, Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1, User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/59.0.3071.115 Safari/537.36, Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8, Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br, Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8, Cookie: has\_js=1; \_ga=GA1.3.818624392.1497716183; \_gid=GA1.3.693584983.1502281626

# POST

When we login in iiitd

IIIT-Delhi Network

Secure | <https://auth.iiitd.edu.in:1003>

Muhammad Falak

IIITD

Welcome to the IIIT-Delhi network

The username or password you entered is incorrect.

dummy\_user

Sign in

FindMyStuff backpack Campus Labs™

IT ServicePortal BLD

7 requests | 47.9 KB transferred ...

Network

Filter

50 ms 100 ms 150 ms 200 ms 250 ms 300 ms 350 ms 400 ms

Name

- auth.iiitd.edu.in
- JEJEJEEFEEBD
- GGJGOGEGNGJHDHEHFHGG...
- CGBGDGLGAHBGDGLG
- FGCHAH
- JGEH
- CGJHMGEG

Headers

Request URL: <https://auth.iiitd.edu.in:1003/>

Request Method: POST

Status Code: 200 OK

Remote Address: 192.168.1.99:1003

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

Response Headers

- Cache-Control: no-cache
- Connection: close
- Content-Length: 7950
- Content-Type: text/html

Request Headers

- Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
- Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
- Cache-Control: max-age=0
- Connection: keep-alive
- Content-Length: 118
- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Host: auth.iiitd.edu.in:1003
- Origin: https://auth.iiitd.edu.in:1003
- Referer: https://auth.iiitd.edu.in:1003/fgtauth?10c0d2f8007bcd18
- Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/59.0.3071.115 Safari/537.36

Form Data

- 4Tredir: [http://www.gstatic.com/generate\\_204](http://www.gstatic.com/generate_204)
- magic: 10c0d2f8007bcd18
- username: dummy\_user
- password: dummy\_password

# HTML

It's not a language, but markup.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello World
  </body>
</html>
```

Its a static blob of text which your browser can fetch and render

# HTML Forms

The most basic way of getting information.

- POST METHOD
- GET METHOD

```
<form action="/my-handling-form-page" method="get">
  <div>
    <label for="name">Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="user_name">
  </div>
  <div>
    <label for="mail">E-mail:</label>
    <input type="email" id="mail" name="user_mail">
  </div>
  <div>
    <label for="msg">Message:</label>
    <textarea id="msg" name="user_message"></textarea>
  </div>
</form>
```

# GET Example

Lets send a string to a webserver via telnet

```
mfrw → ~ telnet www.google.com 80
```

```
Trying 172.217.26.164...
```

```
Connected to www.google.com.
```

```
Escape character is '^['.
```

```
GET / http/1.0
```

```
Host: www.google.com
```

```
HTTP/1.0 400 Bad Request
```

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

```
Referrer-Policy: no-referrer
```

```
Content-Length: 1555
```

```
Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2017 06:29:12 GMT
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang=en>
```

```
  <meta charset=utf-8>
```

```
    <meta name=viewport content="initial-scale=1, minimum-scale=1, width=device-width">
```

```
      <title>Error 400 (Bad Request)!!1</title>
```

```
      <style>
```

```
.....
```



# IIITD Login

What if we were able to use what we learnt into something productive

```
<div class="container">
  <a href="http://iiitd.ac.in" target="_blank">
    
  </a>
  <h2>
    Welcome to the IIIT-Delhi network
  </h2>
  <form class="form-signin" action="/" method="post">
    <input type="hidden" name="4Tredir" value="http://google.com/">
    <input type="hidden" name="magic" value="14c7f253cd7519b8">
    <input name="username" type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Username" required autofocus>
    <input name="password" type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Password" required>
    <input class="btn" type="submit" value="Sign in">
  </form>
</div>
```

- Send a **GET** Request to *google.com*
- If the response contains any trace of **IIIT-Delhi**
- Extract the **magic** number
- Reply with the magic number + username + password
- Print **Logout** url

# IIITD Login code (golang)

```
1 package main
2
3 import (
4     "fmt"
5     "io/ioutil"
6     "net/http"
7     "net/url"
8 )
9
10 func main() {
11     res, _ := http.Get("http://www.google.com/")
12     if res.Request.URL.Hostname() == "auth.iiitd.edu.in" {
13         magic := res.Request.URL.RawQuery
14         u := res.Request.URL.String()
15         res, _ = http.PostForm(u, url.Values{
16             "magic":    {magic},
17             "username": {"falak16018"},
18             "password": {"*****"},
19         })
20         defer res.Body.Close()
21         body, _ := ioutil.ReadAll(res.Body)
22         fmt.Println("Logout:", string(body[4816:4870]))
23     }
24 }
```

Run

## IIITD Login code (python2)

```
1 import requests
2 import urllib
3 import getpass
4
5 def login(username, password):
6     r = requests.get('http://www.google.com') # GET
7
8     if r.url.find('google.com') == -1 :
9         magic = urllib.splitquery(r.url)[1]
10        values = {
11            'username':username,
12            'password':password,
13            'magic':magic,
14        }
15        r2 = requests.post(r.url, data=values) # POST
16        print 'Logout: ', r2.content[4816:4870]
17    else:
18        print 'Already connected'
19
20 if __name__ == '__main__':
21     password = getpass.getpass("Enter Password:")
22     login('falak16018', password)
```

# Web Servers

Listen on a port and serves webpages

Default is 80/443 http/https

- Apache
- Lighttpd
- nginx
- Python
- node.js
- golang ... etc etc

By default they serve index.htm[1]

## Static Sites

Demo time

- Apache
- Lighttpd
- nginx

The NGINX logo is displayed in a bold, green, sans-serif font. The letters are thick and blocky, with a distinctive geometric design for the 'G' and 'i'.

# Docker Demo

# nginx

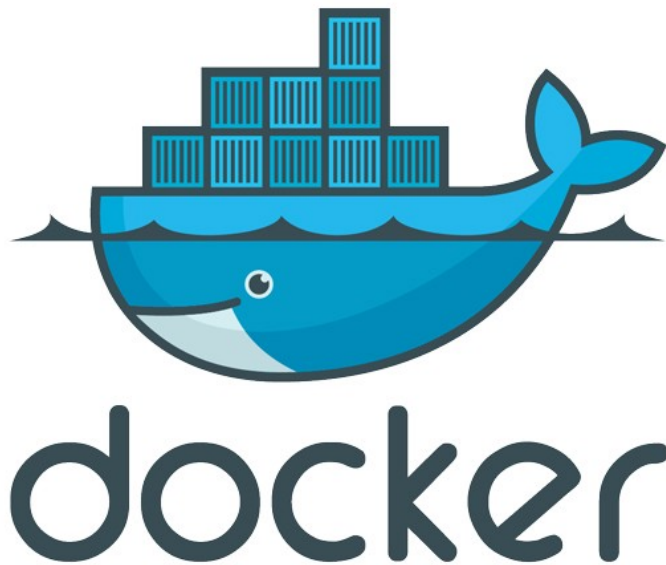
```
docker run -i -t -v $PWD:/usr/share/nginx/html -p 80:80 nginx
```

- -i -t : Bind an interactive terminal
- -v : Share a present directory in the container
- -p : expose a port from the container to the host machine
- nginx : The name of the image to run

You could also install this natively

# Dynamic Websites

- Python
- node.js
- golang





## Using other Languages

For python2 to start a web server

```
python2 -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080
```

For python3 to start a web server

```
python3 -m http.server 8080
```

# Simple Webserver in golang

Languages such as Python, ruby, golang etc have web-servers inbuilt

By far the most high performant is for **golang**

```
1 package main
2
3 import (
4     "log"
5     "net/http"
6 )
7
8 func main() {
9     log.Println("[+] Started a webserver listening on port 8080")
10    http.ListenAndServe(":8080", http.FileServer(http.Dir(".")))
11 }
```

Run

# Simple Webserver in node.js

```
var http = require('http');
var fs = require('fs');
var index = fs.readFileSync('index.html');

var server = http.createServer(function (req, res) {
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
    res.end(index);
});

server.listen(8080);

console.log("[+] Server listening on port 8080");
```

# Hello World WebApp in golang

- Create a listener
- Register url handlers

```
1 package main
2
3 import (
4     "fmt"
5     "log"
6     "net/http"
7 )
8
9 func handler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
10     fmt.Fprintf(w, "Hi there, I love %s!", r.URL.Path[1:])
11 }
12
13 func main() {
14     http.HandleFunc("/", handler)
15     log.Println("[+] Server listening on 8080")
16     http.ListenAndServe(":8080", nil)
17 }
```

Run

# Project

- A secure Banking application
- Details will be shared comming monday
- Focus on security rather than web
- We are planning to have Milestones

## VM's

- Open for discussion
- Plan is to provide a bare-bones VM
- Get the infrastucture working
- Build the app
- Your peers test your implementation
- Defensive/Offensive Security

## For Next Time

- Real Web Development
- Using Python, node.js, golang
- Using web frameworks like Django, express ...
- Introduction to AWS, Google AppEngine, Heroku
- Details about the VM setup.
- Databases
- Caching
- Load Balancing

# Thank you

Muhammad Falak R Wani

<https://github.com/mfrw/talks/tree/master/webdev> (<https://github.com/mfrw/talks/tree/master/webdev>)

[falak16018@iiitd.ac.in](mailto:falak16018@iiitd.ac.in) (<mailto:falak16018@iiitd.ac.in>)



