CHAPTER 22

World Wide Web and HTTP

1.

a. **GET /usr/users/doc/doc.1 HTTP /1.1**
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 16:46:23 GMT
MIME-version: 1.0
Accept: image/gif
Accept: image/jpeg
Last modified: Mon, 22-Nov-04

b. HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 16:46:26 GMT
Server: Challenger
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-length: 4623
(Body of document)

c. **HTTP/1.1 302 Moved permanently**
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 16:46:26 GMT
Server: Challenger
Location: /usr/deads/doc.1

d. **HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request**
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 16:46:26 GMT
Server: Challenger

e. **HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized**
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 16:46:26 GMT
Server: Challenger

3.

a.

COPY /bin/usr/bin/file1 HTTP /1.1
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 17:07:15 GMT
MIME-version: 1.0
Location: /bin/file1

b.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 17:07:22 GMT
Server: Challenger

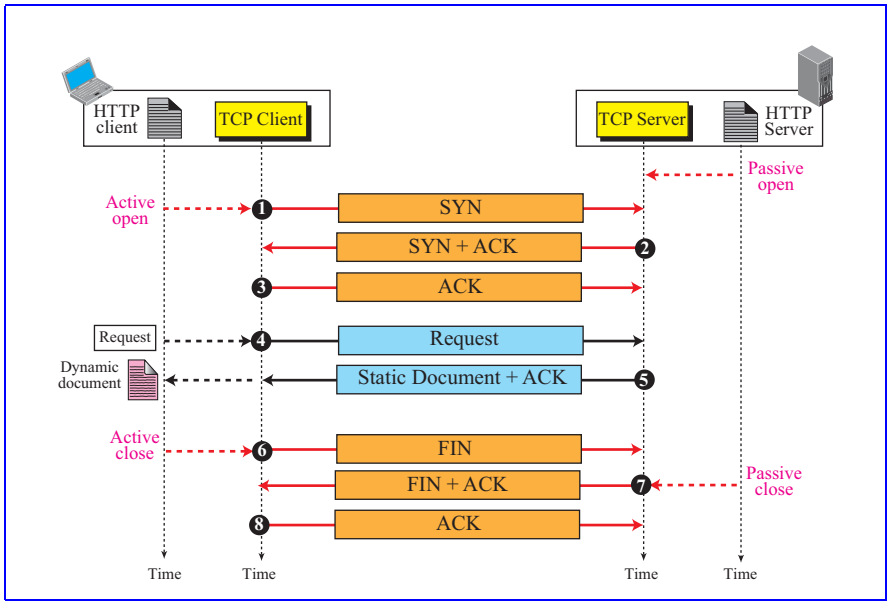
5.

a. GET /bin/etc/file1 HTTP /1.1
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 17:29:42 GMT
MIME-version: 1.0
Accept: */*
If-modified-since: 23-Jan-99 00:00:00 GMT

b. HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 26-Nov-04 17:29:49 GMT
Server: Challenger
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-length: 2686
(Body of document)

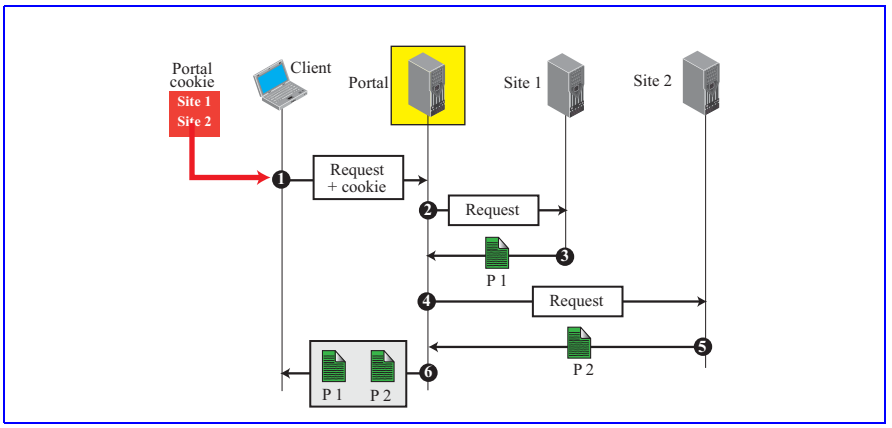
7. Normally eight segments are exchanged for this transaction as shown in Figure 22.E7.

Figure 22.E7 *Solution to Exercise 7*



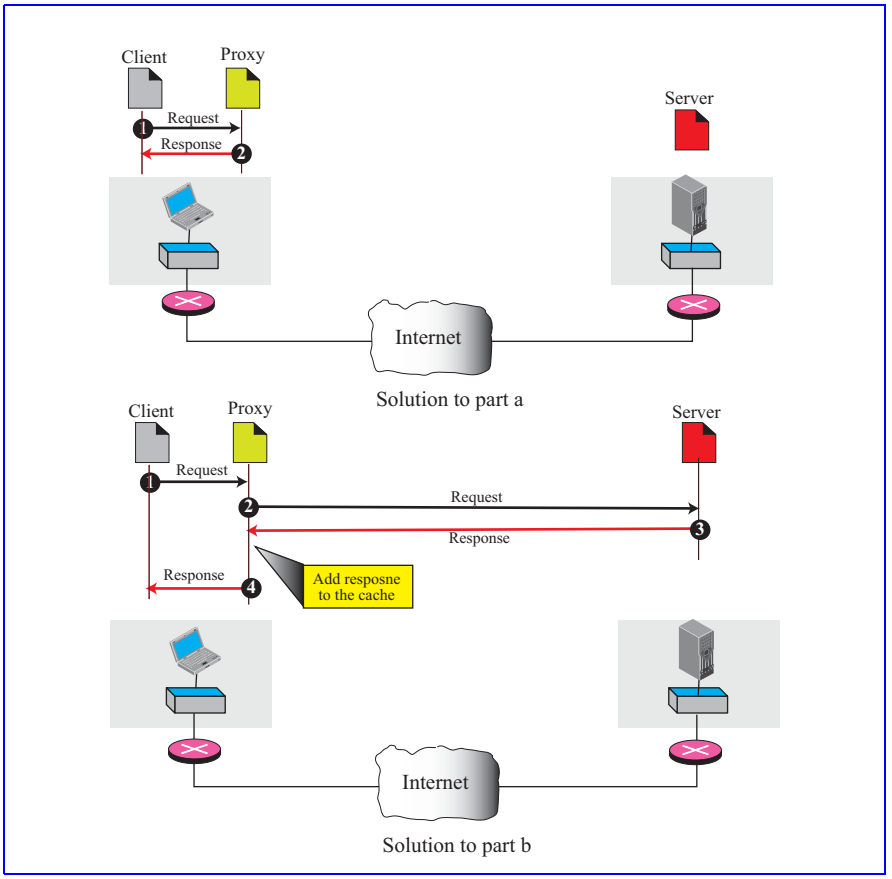
9. Figure 22.E9 shows a simple situation. A *portal*, such as *Yahoo*, is a special site that holds the often-visited URLs for each client. The cookie stored in the browser under the name of the portal, holds the list of the sites the user normally needs to check periodically. When the user clicks on the portal web page, a request is sent with the cookie to the portal site with the list of desired web pages. The portal then fetches the current pages from the corresponding site, compiles a page, and sends it to the browser.

Figure 22.E9 *Solution to Exercise 9*



11. Figure 22.E11 shows a simple example. We assume the computer has installed

Figure 22.E11 *Solution to Exercise 11*



both the client HTTP and the proxy server HTTP. In part a, the request can be

responded by the proxy server. In part b, the proxy needs to send the request to the true server. When the response is received, the proxy server saves it in the cache for future use, and then sends it to the client.

13. Figure 22.E13 shows a simple example. We assume that the client is connected via a point-to-point WAN to an ISP network. The proxy server is installed in the proxy server. In part a, the request can be responded by the proxy server. In part b, the proxy needs to send the request to the true server. When the response is received, the proxy server saves it in the cache, for future use, and then sends it to the client.

Figure 22.E13 *Solution to Exercise 13*