



*VSR://edu/2016/evs/*

# 06 – Data Transfer

//// Design of Distributed Systems

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# 1 Repetition

# Follow-Up: Why can the Guestbook Script retrieve data from a separate domain?

## # Cross-Origin Resoure Sharing

```
guestbook.php
1 <?php
2 header('Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, DELETE');
3 header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *');
4 header('Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8');
5
6 /**
7  * Class
8  */
9 class Guestbook {
```

Which Questions came up  
regarding

# # Assignment 5 ?

Add name

Name:

Add

Sort

List of names

Name

Christoph

Martin

Operations

Up

Down

Up

Down



# Data Management

So far, we have spoken about common

## **# Web Development techniques**

that exist to build a modern website

We now concentrate on aspects how to exchange

**# information**

in a client-server infrastructure

2.1

# Forms



# HTML Forms

Name

Text

```
<form method="POST" action="http://vsr.informatik.tu-chemnitz.de/scripts/guestbook.php">
  <label for="name">Name</label>
  <input id="name" type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name">
  <br />
  <label for="text">Text</label>
  <input id="text" type="text" name="text" placeholder="Text">
  <br />
  <button type="submit">Add entry</button>
</form>
```

**NO AJAX!**

# HTML5 Form Elements

- text input field
- multi-column textarea
- check button
- radio button
- drop-down selection list
- button

2.2

**HTTP**

# Repetition: HTTP Requests

```
GET          /scripts/guestbook.php HTTP/1.1
Host:        vsr.informatik.tu-chemnitz.de
Connection:  keep-alive
User-Agent:  Mozilla/5.0
Accept:      text/html
```

# Repetition: HTTP Requests

```
POST                /scripts/guestbook.php HTTP/1.1
Host:               vsr.informatik.tu-chemnitz.de
Connection:        keep-alive
User-Agent:         Mozilla/5.0
Accept:             text/html
Content-Length:     50
Content-type:       application/x-www-form-urlencoded

name=Stefan&text=This%20is%20a%20Guestbook%20En
try
```

# GET vs POST

	GET	POST
BACK button/Reload	Harmless	Data will be re-submitted (the browser should alert the user that the data are about to be re-submitted)
Bookmarked	Can be bookmarked	Cannot be bookmarked
Cached	Can be cached	Not cached
Encoding type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded or multipart/form-data. Use multipart encoding for binary data
History	Parameters remain in browser history	Parameters are not saved in browser history
Restrictions on data length	Yes, when sending data, the GET method adds the data to the URL; and the length of a URL is limited (maximum URL length is 2048 characters)	No restrictions
Restrictions on data type	Only ASCII characters allowed	No restrictions. Binary data is also allowed
Security	GET is less secure compared to POST because data sent is part of the URL  Never use GET when sending passwords or other sensitive information!	POST is a little safer than GET because the parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs
Visibility	Data is visible to everyone in the URL	Data is not displayed in the URL

# Repetition: HTTP Response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Thu, 01 Dec 2016 12:30:24 GMT

Server: Apache/2.2.31

Content-Length: 1322

Connection: Keep-Alive

Keep-Alive: timeout=3, max=100

Content-Type: text/html

# Repetition: HTTP Status Codes

- 20X Success
  - 200 *OK*
- 30x Redirection
  - 301 *Moved Permanently*
  - 302 *Found (Moved Temporarily)*
  - 303 *See other*
- 40x Error
  - 400 *Bad Request*
  - 401 *Unauthorized*
  - 403 *Forbidden*
  - 404 *Not Found*
- 50x Server error
  - 500 *Internal Server Error*
- 10x Information
  - 101 *Switching protocols*



2.3

**FPR**

# What happens, if a user clicks the „Add entry“ submit button?

## Guestbook

45: 25688 ([X](#))

456: 28 ([X](#))

a: b ([X](#))

Name

Stefan

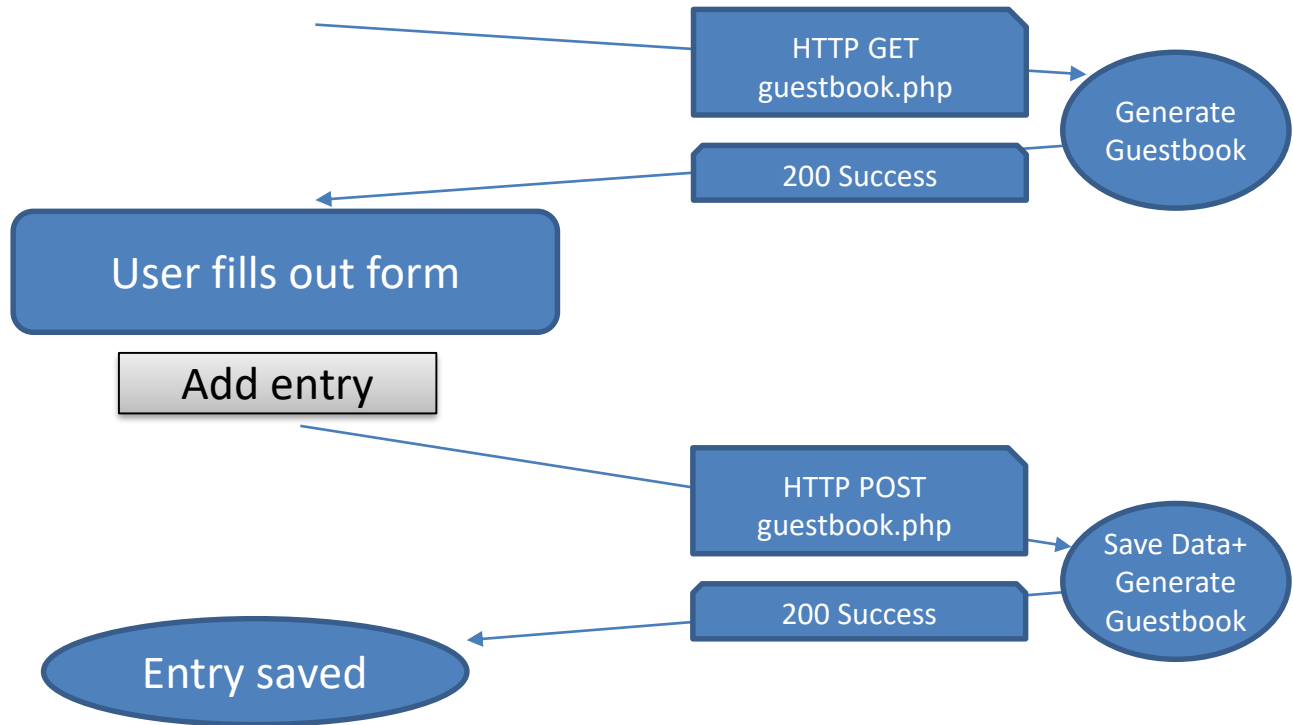
Text

This is a Guestbook Entry

Add entry

Client-side

Server-side



# The data is sent to the server by using a HTTP POST Request

## Guestbook

45: 25688 ([X](#))

456: 28 ([X](#))

a: b ([X](#))

**Stefan:** This is a Guestbook Entry ([X](#))

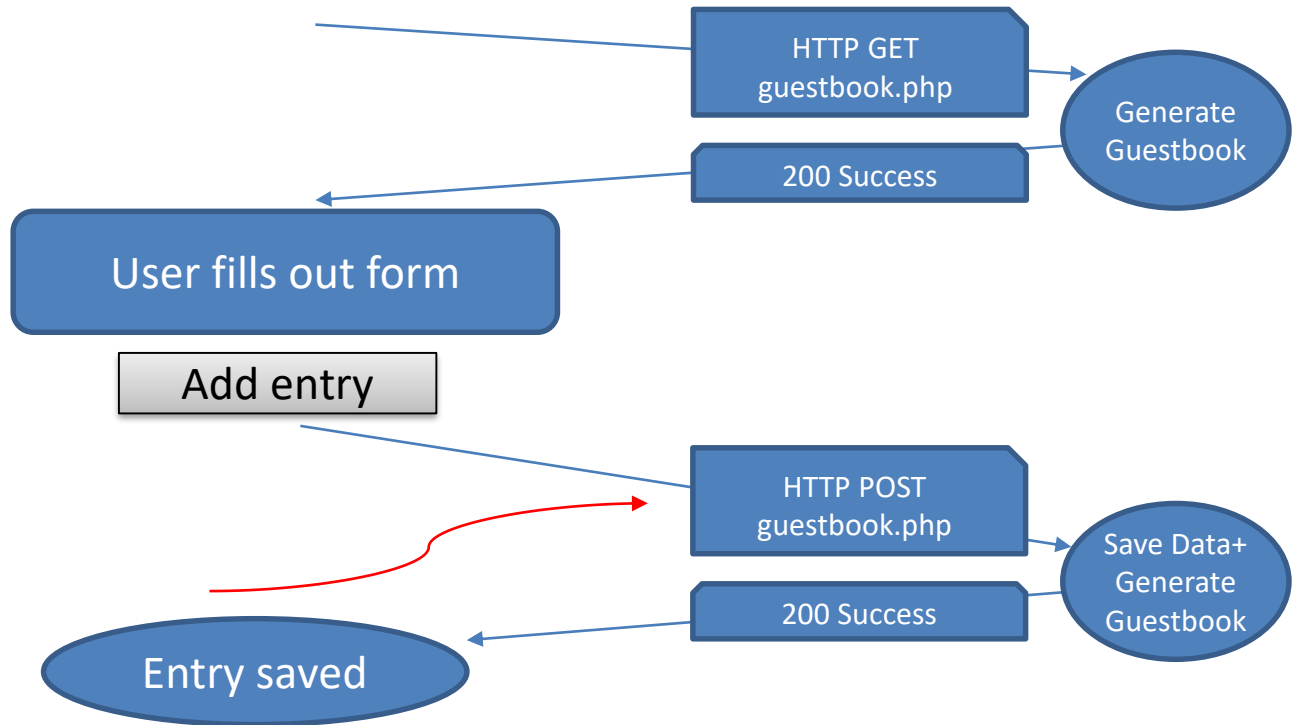
---

Name	<input type="text" value="Stefan"/>
Text	<input type="text" value="This is a Guestbook Entry"/>
<input type="button" value="Add entry"/>	

# What happens, if the user then clicks the Browser Refresh button?

Client-side

Server-side



# The last request gets repeated again...

## Guestbook

45: 25688 [\(X\)](#)

456: 28 [\(X\)](#)

a: b [\(X\)](#)

**Stefan:** This is a Guestbook Entry [\(X\)](#)

**Stefan:** This is a Guestbook Entry [\(X\)](#)

---

Name

Stefan

Text

This is a Guestbook Entry

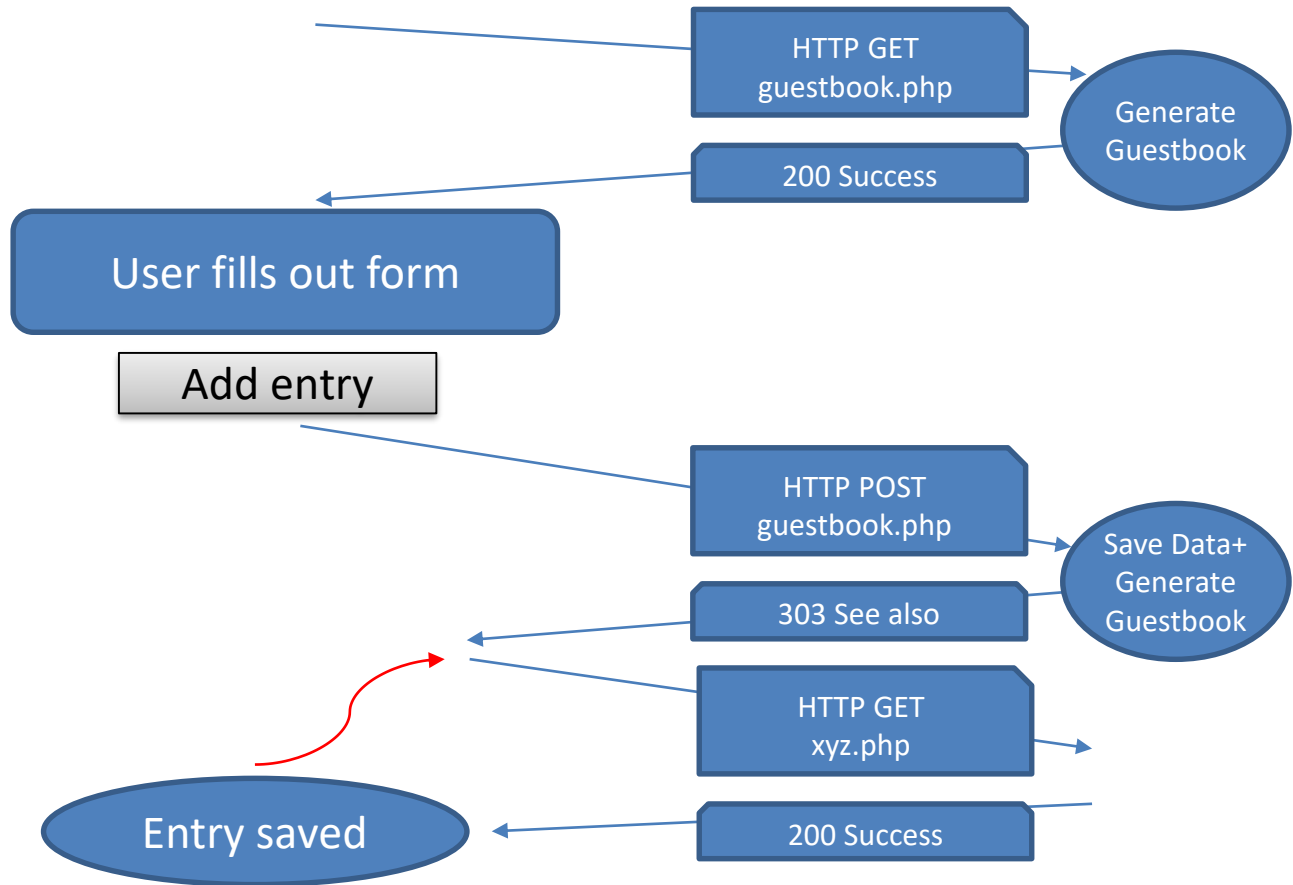
Add entry

? How can we prevent this?



Client-side

Server-side



This pattern is called

**# Form-Post-Redirect(FPR)**

2.4

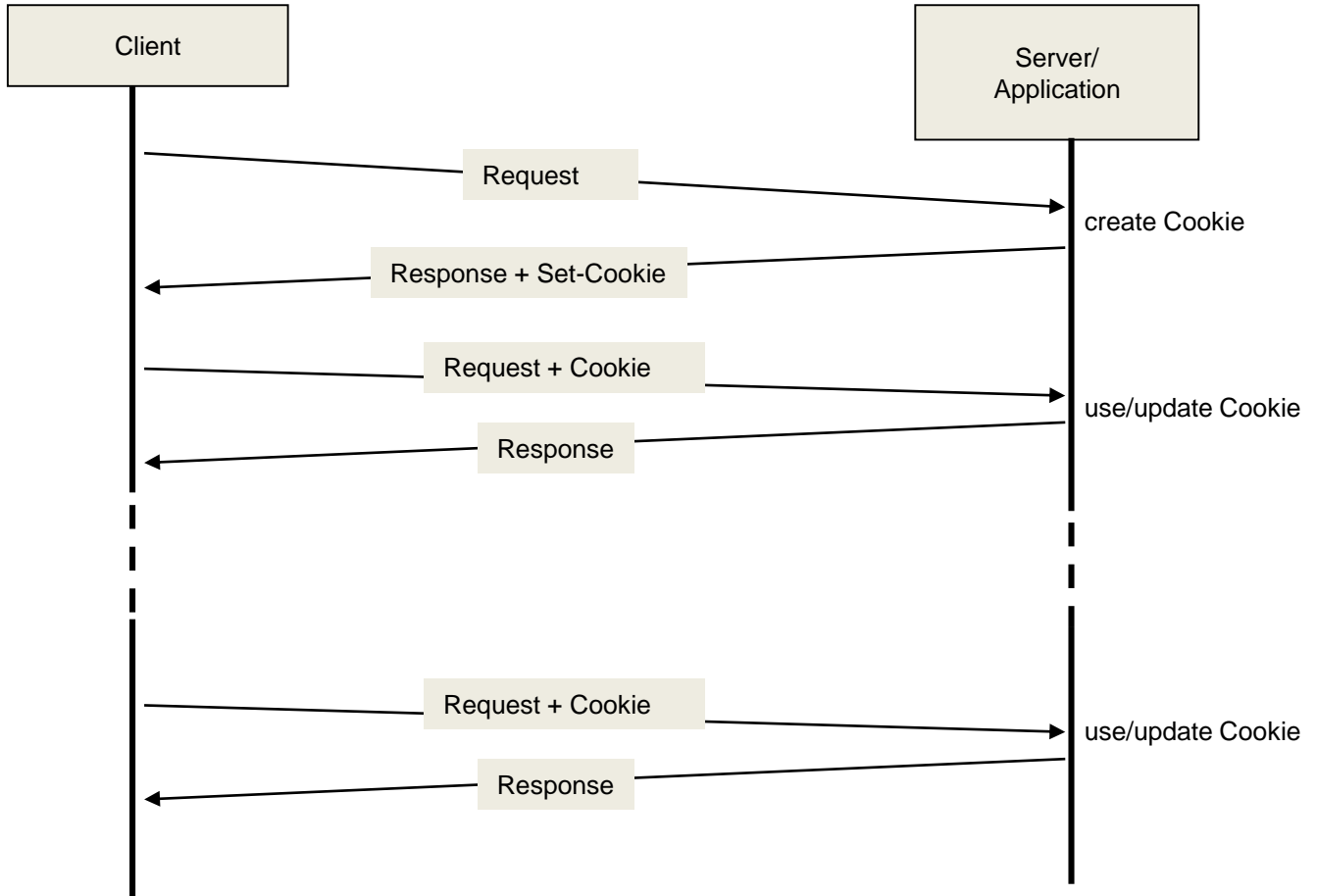
# Cookies

# A HTTP Cookie

- is a small text information stored by the webbrowser on the computer of the user
- it extends the stateless HTTP protocol by means to remember stateful information

# In detail:

- A mechanism to store a small amount of data (up to 4KB) at the client [RFC6265]
- A cookie is associated with a specific web site
- Cookie is sent in HTTP header
- Cookie is sent with each HTTP request
- Can last for only one session (until browser is closed) or can persist across sessions
- Can expire some time in the future



# Creation of a Cookie

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Thu, 01 Dec 2016 12:30:24 GMT

Server: Apache/2.2.31

Content-Length: 1322

Connection: Keep-Alive

Keep-Alive: timeout=3, max=100

Content-Type: text/html

Set-Cookie: lastUser=Stefan;  
expires=Tue, 29 Dec 2016 19:30:00 GMT;  
Max-Age=2592000;  
Path=/scripts/guestbook.php

# Cookie Data in a HTTP Request

```
GET          /scripts/guestbook.php HTTP/1.1
Host:        vsr.informatik.tu-chemnitz.de
Connection:  keep-alive
User-Agent:  Mozilla/5.0
Accept:      text/html
Cookie:      lastUser=Stefan
```



# Application areas

- Session management (usually supported by *Session* objects in programming languages)
- Personalization
- Tracking



VSR

# Thank You!

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