ECE 448/528 Application Software Design

Lecture 9. HTTP Support for IoT Simulator Spring 2025

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Object Oriented HTTP Server Design

Control IoT Simulator via Web Pages

- In our simple HTTP server design, RequestProcessor serves local files based on the path.
- One may dynamically generate content for HTTP response, without referring to any actual file.
 - e.g.) to create a report for the status of a smart plug for the path /plugName.
- One may additionally utilize the query to instruct the server to act differently.
 - e.g.) to switch a plug on by /plugName?action=on.
- Can we reuse JHTTP and RequestProcessor?
 - With minimal modifications.
 - Not just for our Project 2 but flexible enough for other purposes.

Polymorphism

- Allow RequestProcessor to react differently for different purposes.
- Possible method: Inheritance
 - Move code related to file handling in RequestProcessor to a new method.
 - New classes may inherit (extends) RequestProcessor and override this method to provide different services.
 - Update the JHTTP class as needed to create objects of such new classes instead of RequestProcessor.
- Limitations: no multiple inheritance in Java
 - Each Java class can only extend one superclass.
 - A choice made by Java: do not use inheritance (if possible).

Inversion of Control (IoC)

- An alternative method to support polymorphism in Java.
- Typical flow: an application uses a library by calling functions provided by the library.
 - e.g., socket programming.
- Inversion of Control (IoC): a library allows an application to provide code that the library will call.
 - callbacks in many other languages.
- Java interface
 - Help to define what the library expects from the application.
 - May contain one or more methods, each identifying one desired input/output behavior without any implementation.

Updated HTTP Server Design

- In the ece448.iot_sim.http_server package of the project code.
- JHTTP: allows it to run in its own thread.
 - We will have other things to do in the main thread so cannot allow JHTTP to wait for clients there.
- RequestHandler: a Java interface for HTTP request handling
 - The method handleGet corresponds to a GET request: the inputs are path and query params as key-value pairs, the output is an HTML page in String.
- RequestProcessor
 - Extract a single request. Parse path and query.
 - Let RequestHandler to generate a response.
 - Send the response back.
 - Generate error response when necessary.
- RequestProcessor will learn what RequestHandler to use from JHTTP.
 - JHTTP will depend on the application to provide it.

HTTP Support for IoT Simulator

Implementing RequestHandler

- Our IoT simulator needs to implement the RequestHandler interface for the HTTP server.
- ece448.iot_sim.HTTPCommands
 - Use a TreeMap to search for a particular plug.
 - List all plugs.
 - Report plug status.
 - Need code from you to switch plug on/off etc.
- How to write unit tests for it?

Concurrency and Synchronization

- ece448.iot_sim.MeasurePower: instruct plugs to measure their (hypothetical) power consumption every second.
- Requests to switch a plug on or off may come at the same time.
- A single PlugSim object may need to be accessed concurrently from multiple threads because of the above possibilities.
- **Synchronization**: an object shared by many threads needs to be protected by a *lock*.
 - So that at any moment, at most one thread can access it.
 - Each Java object has an intrinsic lock, and it can be activated via synchronized methods.
- All methods of PlugSim that read and write its state are synchronized.

Putting Everything Together

- Our simulator now begins to have many moving parts.
 - PlugSim's for the plugs.
 - A MeasurePower object to control power measurements.
 - A JHTTP server to process HTTP requests.
 - A HTTPCommands object to handle HTTP requests for our application.
- ece448.iot_sim.Main takes care to initialize these objects properly before starting various threads.
 - Indeed, we will still follow the same steps when starting a more complex application.