

HTTP Protocol

Handling Requests,
Constructing Responses, HTTP/2

HTTP

SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



SoftUni



Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

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sli.do

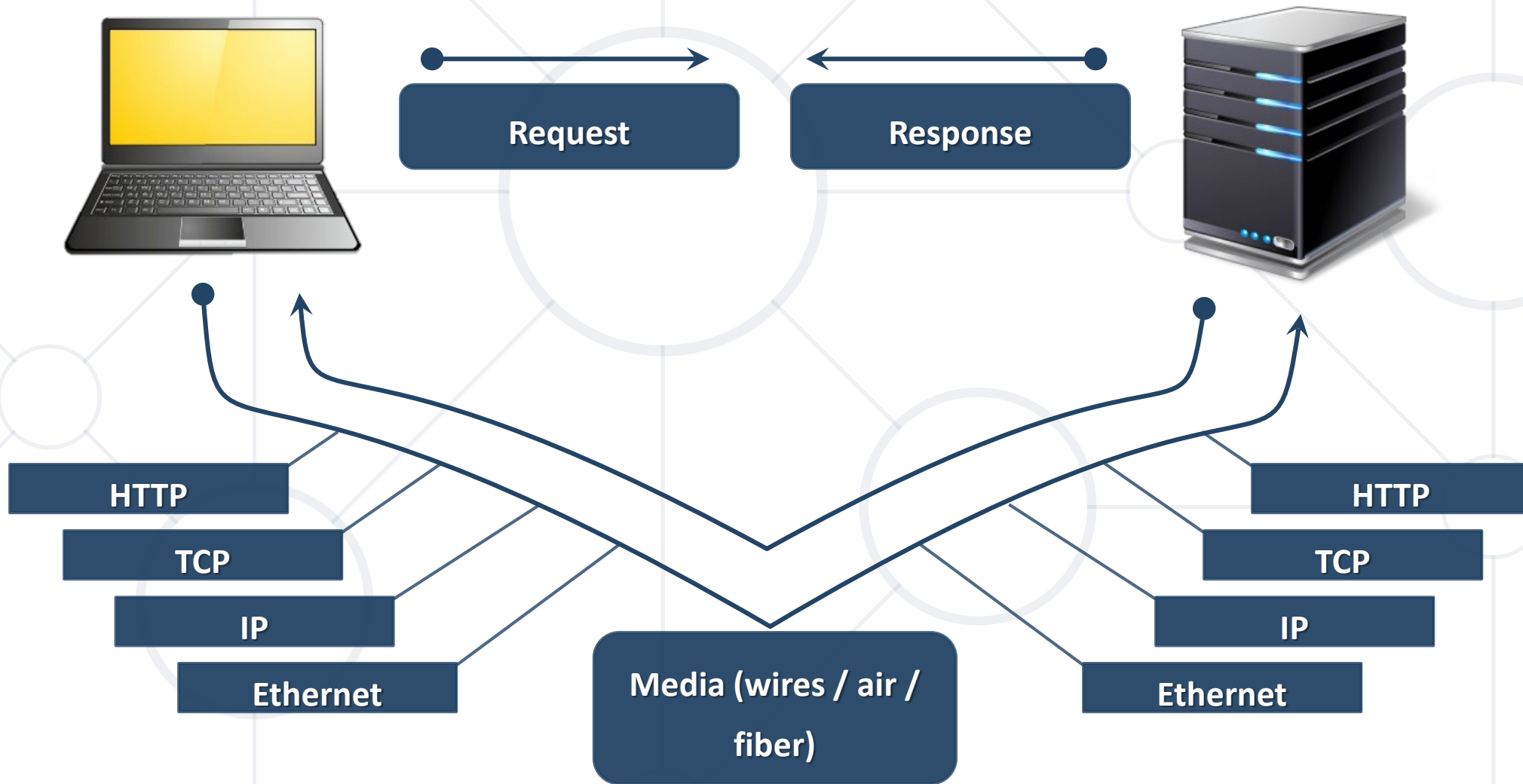
#java-web



HTTP Basics

Request and Responses

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol



- **HTTP** defines **methods** to indicate the desired action to be performed on the identified resource

Method	Description
GET	Retrieve / load a resource
POST	Create / store a resource
PUT	Update a resource
DELETE	Remove a resource

HTTP Conversation: Example

- HTTP request:

```
GET /courses/javascript HTTP/1.1
Host: www.softuni.bg
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
<CRLF>
```

The empty line denotes the end of the request header

- HTTP response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 5 Jul 2020 13:09:03 GMT
Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
Last-Modified: Mon, 12 Jul 2014 15:33:23 GMT
Content-Length: 54
<CRLF>
<html><title>Hello</title>
Welcome to our site</html>
```

The empty line denotes the end of the response header

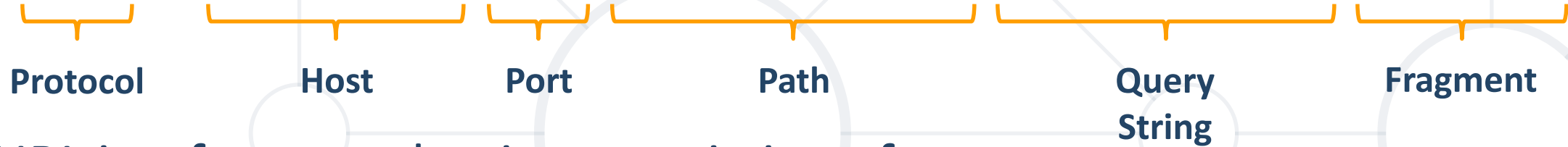


URL

Uniform Resource Locator

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

`http://localhost:8080/demo/index.html?id=27&lang=en#lecture`



- URL is a formatted string, consisting of:
 - Protocol for communicating (**http**, **ftp**, **https**...) – HTTP in most cases
 - Host or IP address (**www.softuni.bg**, **gmail.com**, **127.0.0.1**, **web**)
 - Port (the default port is **80**) – a number in range [0...65535]
 - Path (**/forum**, **/path/index.html**)
 - Query string (**?id=27&lang=en**)
 - Fragment (**#lectures**) – used on the client to navigate to some section

- URLs are encoded according RFC 1738:
 - Safe URL characters: **[0-9a-zA-Z], \$, -, _, ., +, *, ', (,), ,, !**
- All other characters are escaped by:

`%[character hex code]`

- Space is encoded as **"+"** or **"%20"**

Наков-爱-SoftUni

- URL-encoded string:

`%D0%9D%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2-%E7%88%B1-SoftUni`

Char	URL Encoding
space	%20
щ	%D1%89
"	%22
#	%23
\$	%24
%	%25
&	%26

Valid and Invalid URLs – Examples

- Some valid URLs:

`http://www.google.bg/search?sourceid=navclient&ie=UTF-8&rlz=1T4GGLL_enBG369BG369&q=http+get+vs+post`

`http://bg.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A1%D0%BE%D1%84%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%8F`

- Some invalid URLs:

`http://www.google.bg/search?&q=C# .NET 4.0`

Should be:

`?q=C%23+.NET+4.0`

`http://www.google.bg/search?&q=бипа`

Should be: `?q=%D0%B1%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0`



HTTP Request

What is a HTTP Request?

- Request message sent by a client consists of:
 - HTTP **request line**
 - Request method (**GET** / **POST** / **PUT** / **DELETE** / ...)
 - Resource URI (**URL**)
 - Protocol version
 - HTTP **request headers**
 - Additional parameters
 - HTTP **request body** – optional data, e.g. posted form fields

```
<method> <resource> HTTP/<version>  
<headers>  
(empty line)  
<body>
```

HTTP GET Request – Example

- Example of HTTP **GET** request:

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: localhost  
<CRLF>
```

HTTP request line

HTTP request headers

The request body is empty

HTTP POST Request – Example

- Example of HTTP **POST** request:

```
POST /login.html HTTP/1.1
```

HTTP request line

```
Host: localhost
```

```
Content-Length: 59
```

HTTP request headers

```
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

```
<CRLF>
```

```
username=testUser&password=topSecret
```

```
<CRLF>
```

The request body holds
the submitted form data



HTTP Response

What is a HTTP Response?

- The **response message** sent by the HTTP server consists of:
 - HTTP response **status line**
 - Protocol version
 - Status code
 - Status phrase
 - Response **headers**
 - Provide meta data about the returned resource
 - Response **body**
 - The content of the HTTP response (data)

```
HTTP/<version> <status code> <status text>  
<headers>  
(empty line)  
<response body - the requested resource>
```

HTTP Response – Example

- Example of HTTP **response** from the Web server:

HTTP/1.1 **200** OK

HTTP response status line

Date: Fri, 17 Jul 2020 16:09:18 GMT+2

Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Length: 84

Content-Type: text/html

<CRLF>

HTTP response
headers

<html>

<head><title>Test</title></head>

<body>Test HTML page.</body>

</html>

HTTP response
body

- HTTP response code classes
 - **1xx**: informational (e.g., "**100** Continue")
 - **2xx**: successful (e.g., "**200** OK", "**201** Created")
 - **3xx**: redirection (e.g., "**304** Not Modified", "**301** Moved Permanently", "**302** Found")
 - **4xx**: client error (e.g., "**400** Bad Request", "**404** Not Found", "**401** Unauthorized", "**409** Conflict")
 - **5xx**: server error (e.g., "**500** Internal Server Error", "**503** Service Unavailable")

HTTP Error Response – Example

- Example of **HTTP response** with error result:

HTTP/1.1 **404** Not Found

HTTP response status line

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 2020 16:09:18 GMT+2

Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)

Connection: close

Content-Type: text/html

<CRLF>

HTTP response headers

<html><head><title>404 Not Found</title></head>

<body>

The HTTP response body

<h1>Not Found</h1>

<p>The requested URL /img/logo.gif was not found on this server.</p>

<hr><address>Apache/2.2.14 Server at Port 80</address>

</body></html>

- HTTP **GET** requesting a moved URL:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: http://softuni.org  
User-Agent: Gecko/20100115 Firefox/3.6  
<CRLF>
```

- The following HTTP response (**301** Moved Permanently) tells the browser to request another URL:

```
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently  
Location: http://softuni.bg  
...
```

Content-Type and Disposition

- The **Content-Type** response header the server specifies how the output should be processed
- Examples:

UTF-8 encoded HTML page.
Will be shown in the browser.

Content-Type: **text/html; charset=utf-8**

Content-Type: **application/pdf**

Content-Disposition: **attachment; filename="Report-April-2020.pdf"**

This will download a PDF file named
Report-April-2020.pdf



MIME and Media Types

Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extensions

What is MIME?

- **MIME** == **M**ulti-Purpose **I**nternet **M**ail **E**xtensions
 - Internet standard for encoding resources
 - Originally developed for email attachments
 - Used in many Internet protocols like HTTP and SMTP
- MIME defines several concepts
 - **Content-Type**, e.g. **text/html**, **image/gif**, **application/pdf**
 - Content **charset**, e.g. **utf-8**, **ascii**, **windows-1251**
 - **Content-Disposition**, e.g. **attachment; filename=logo.jpg**
 - Multipart messages (multiple resources in a single document)

Common MIME Media Types

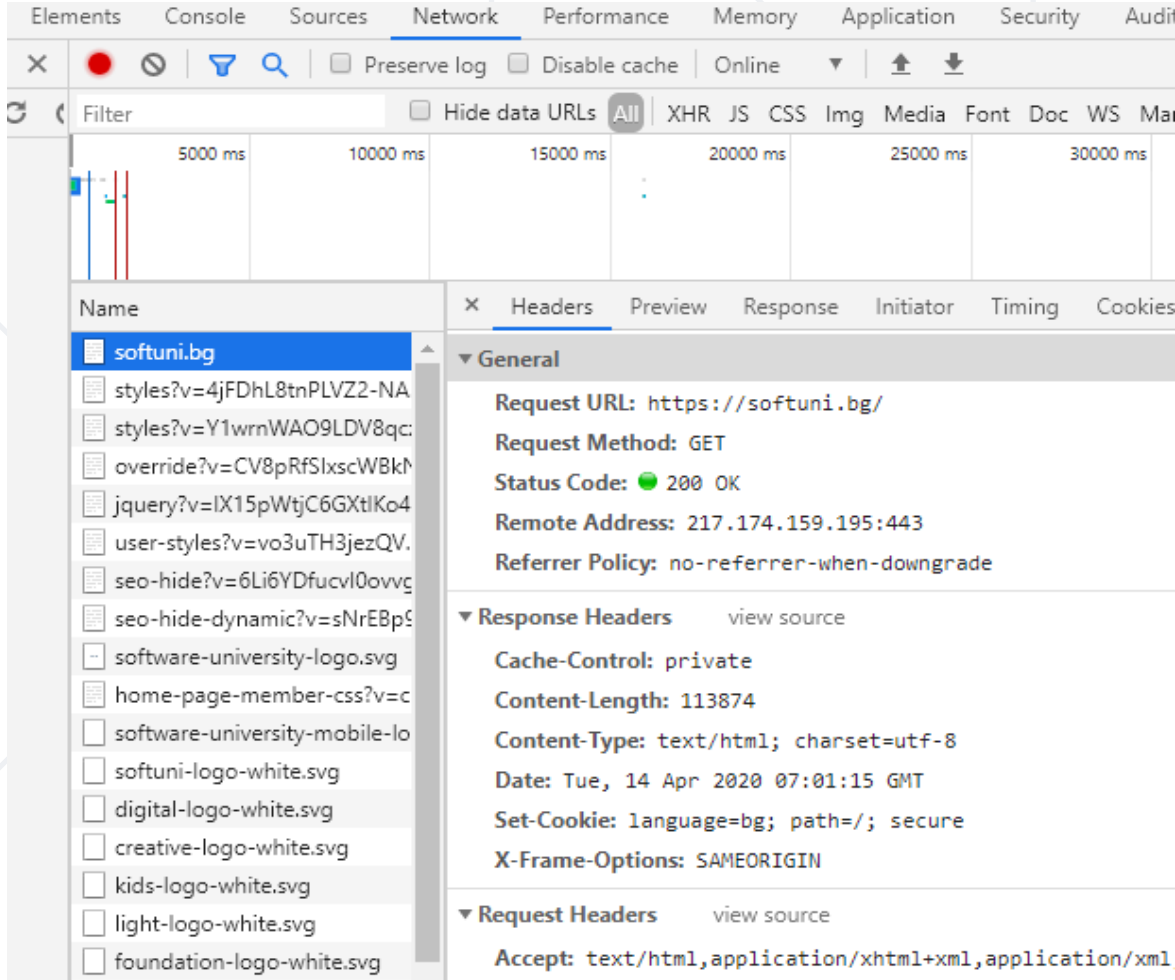
MIME Type / Subtype	Description
application/json	JSON data
image/png	PNG image
image/gif	GIF image
text/html	HTML
text/plain	Text
text/xml	XML
video/mp4	MP4 video
application/pdf	PDF document



HTTP Tools

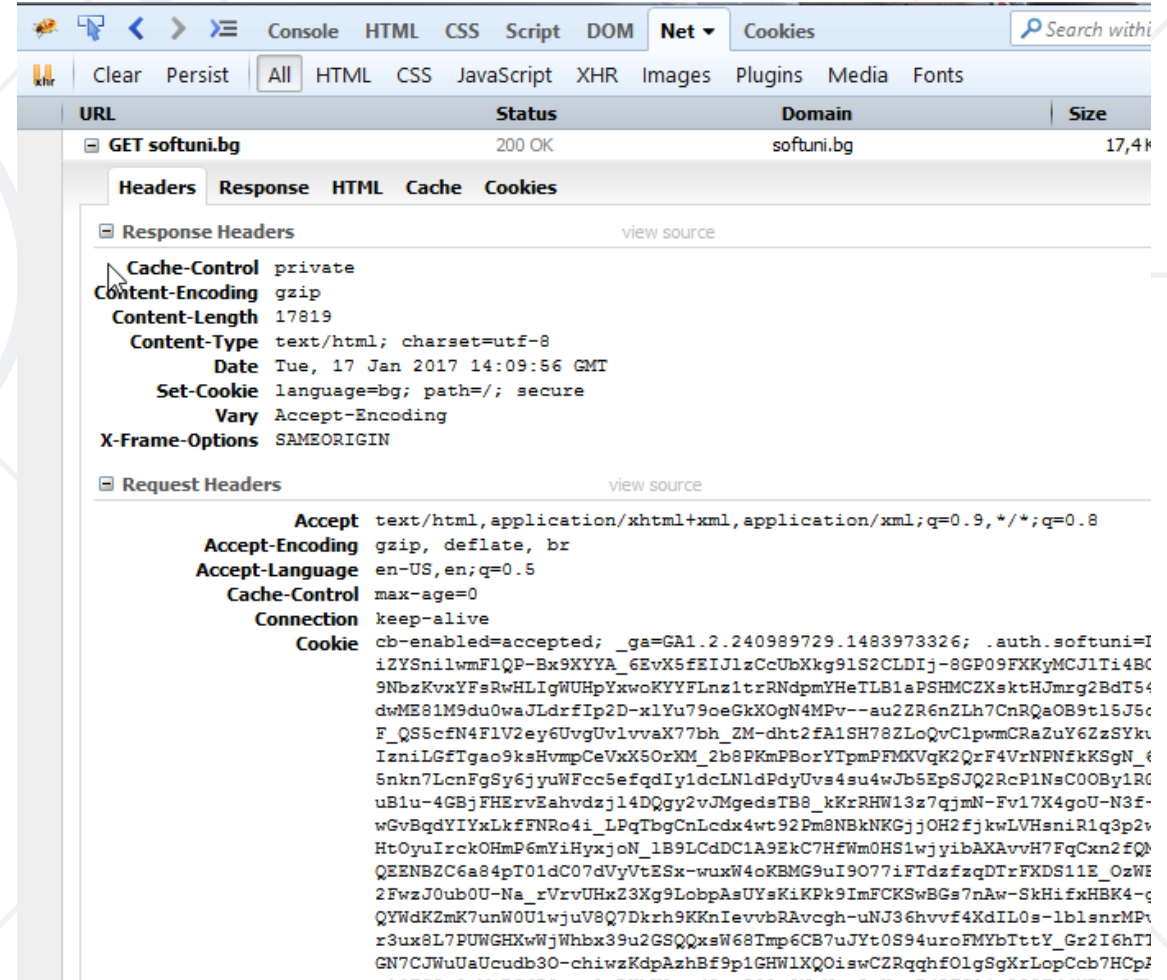
Tools for Developers

HTTP Tools for Developers – Browser (1)



The screenshot shows the Chrome Developer Tools Network tab. The left sidebar lists network requests, with 'softuni.bg' selected. The main panel displays the 'Headers' tab for the selected request. The 'General' section shows the Request URL as 'https://softuni.bg/', Request Method as 'GET', Status Code as '200 OK', Remote Address as '217.174.159.195:443', and Referrer Policy as 'no-referrer-when-downgrade'. The 'Response Headers' section shows 'Cache-Control: private', 'Content-Length: 113874', 'Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8', 'Date: Tue, 14 Apr 2020 07:01:15 GMT', 'Set-Cookie: language=bg; path=/; secure', and 'X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN'. The 'Request Headers' section shows 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml'.

Chrome Developer Tools



The screenshot shows the Firebug Net tab. The top bar indicates the selected request is 'GET softuni.bg' with a status of '200 OK' and a domain of 'softuni.bg'. The 'Headers' tab is active, showing 'Response Headers'. The 'Cache-Control' is 'private', 'Content-Encoding' is 'gzip', 'Content-Length' is '17819', 'Content-Type' is 'text/html; charset=utf-8', 'Date' is 'Tue, 17 Jan 2017 14:09:56 GMT', 'Set-Cookie' is 'language=bg; path=/; secure', 'Vary' is 'Accept-Encoding', and 'X-Frame-Options' is 'SAMEORIGIN'. The 'Request Headers' section shows 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8', 'Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br', 'Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5', 'Cache-Control: max-age=0', 'Connection: keep-alive', and a 'Cookie' string.

Firebug

HTTP Tools for Developers – Browser (2)



[Insomnia Rest](#)

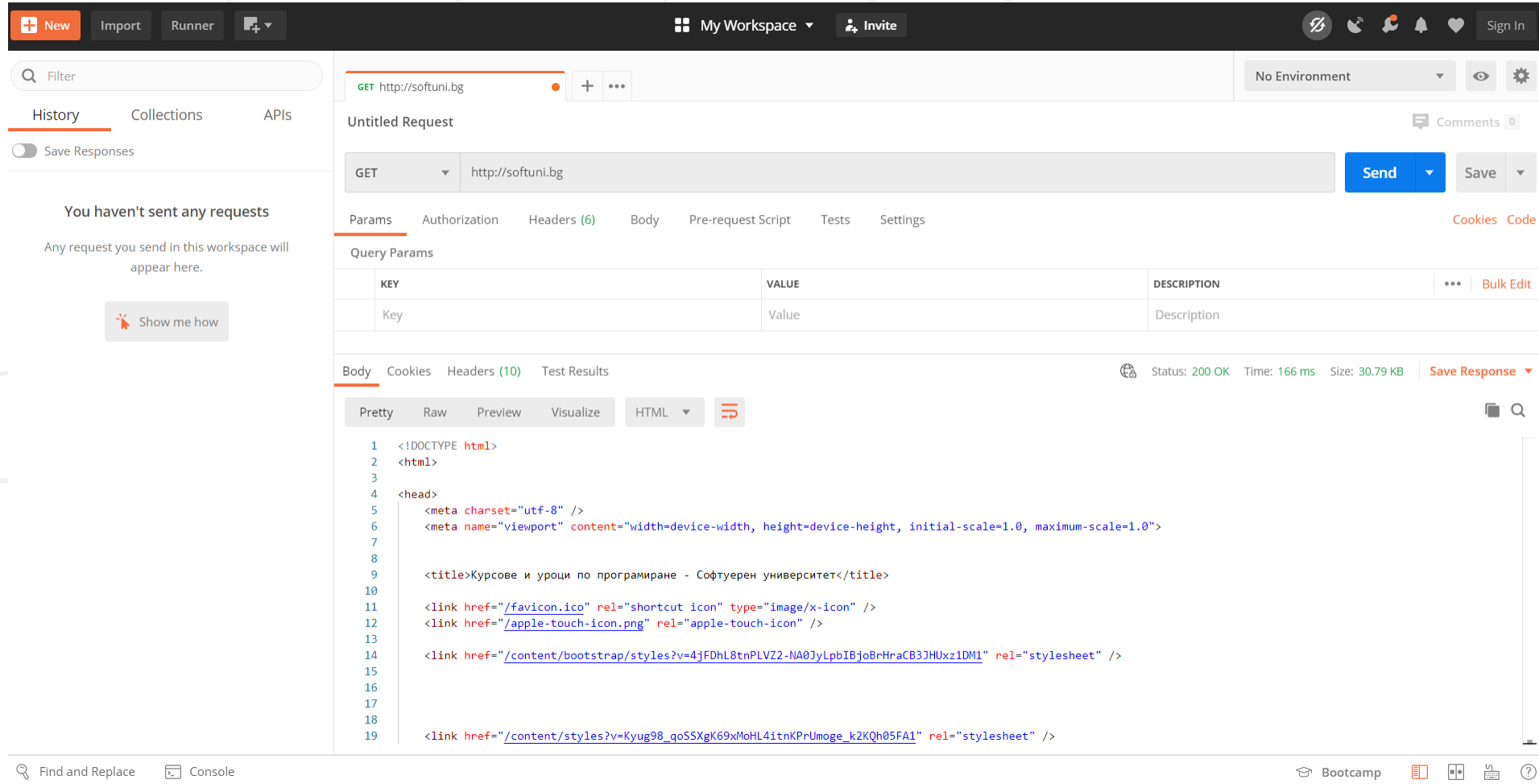


[Postman](#)



[RESTClient](#)

HTTP Tools for Developers – Postman



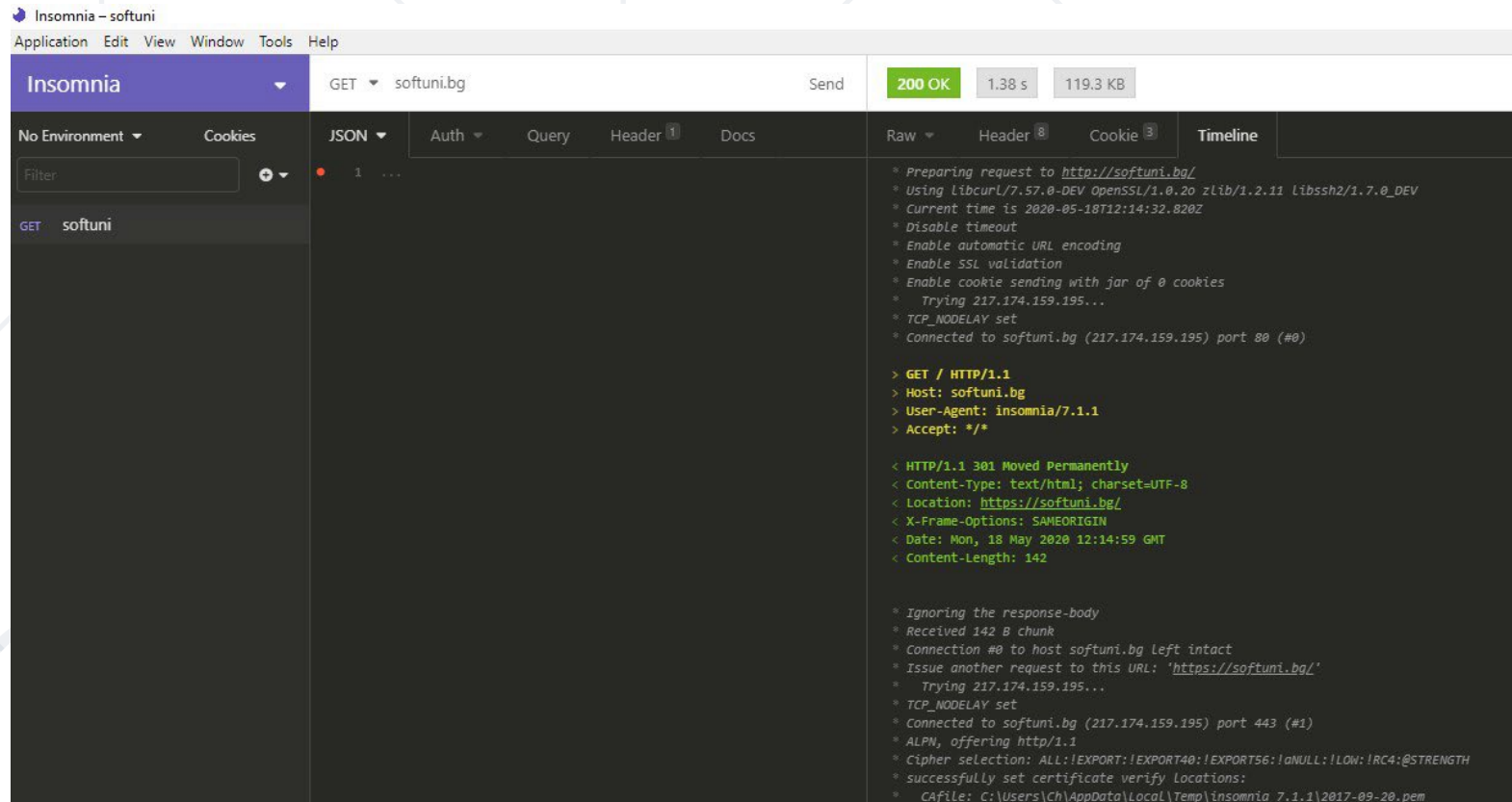
The screenshot displays the Postman web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'New', 'Import', 'Runner', and 'My Workspace' tabs. The 'My Workspace' tab is active, showing a list of requests. The selected request is 'GET http://softuni.bg'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Sidebar:** Contains 'History', 'Collections', and 'APIs' tabs. Below these, there's a message: 'You haven't sent any requests. Any request you send in this workspace will appear here.' and a 'Show me how' button.
- Request Details:** Shows the method 'GET' and the URL 'http://softuni.bg'. There are 'Send' and 'Save' buttons.
- Params Tab:** Displays 'Query Params' with a table:

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description
- Body Tab:** Shows the response body in HTML format. The status is '200 OK', time is '166 ms', and size is '30.79 KB'. The response is a full HTML document with a title 'Курсове и уроци по програмиране - Софтуерен университет' and several links to resources.

Postman

HTTP Tools for Developers – Insomnia



Insomnia Rest



Web Server

What is a Web Server?

- Computer system that processes requests via **HTTP**, the basic network protocol

Web Client

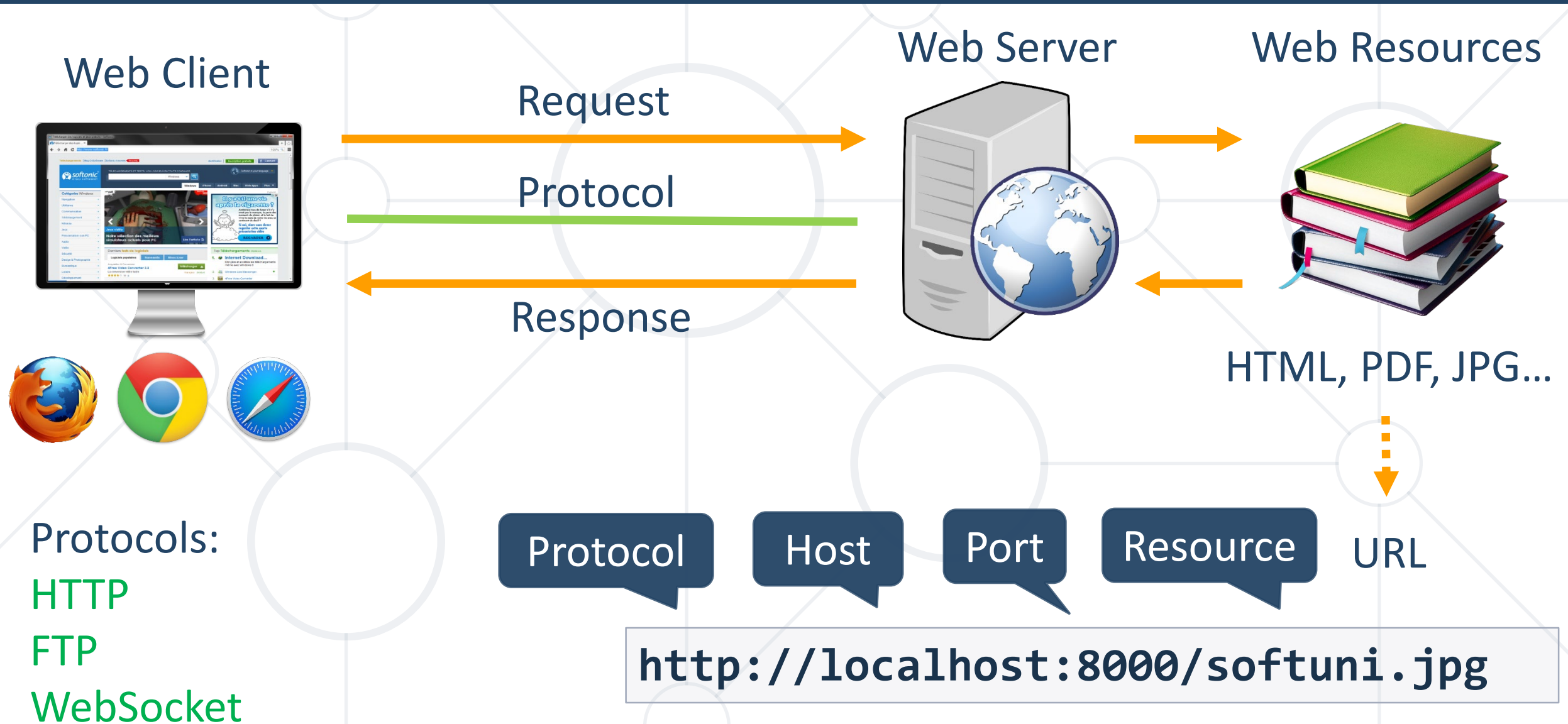


Communication

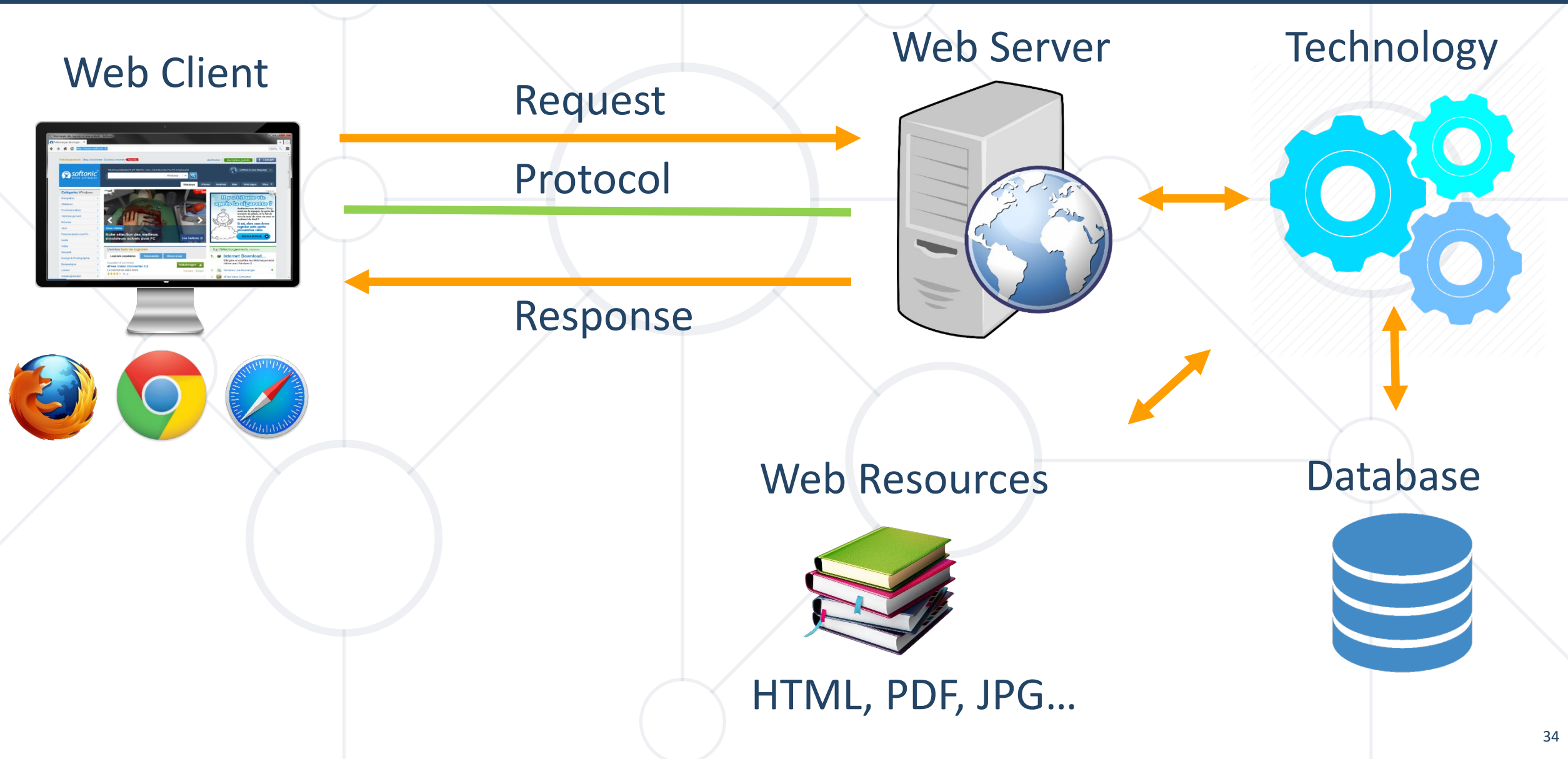
Web Server



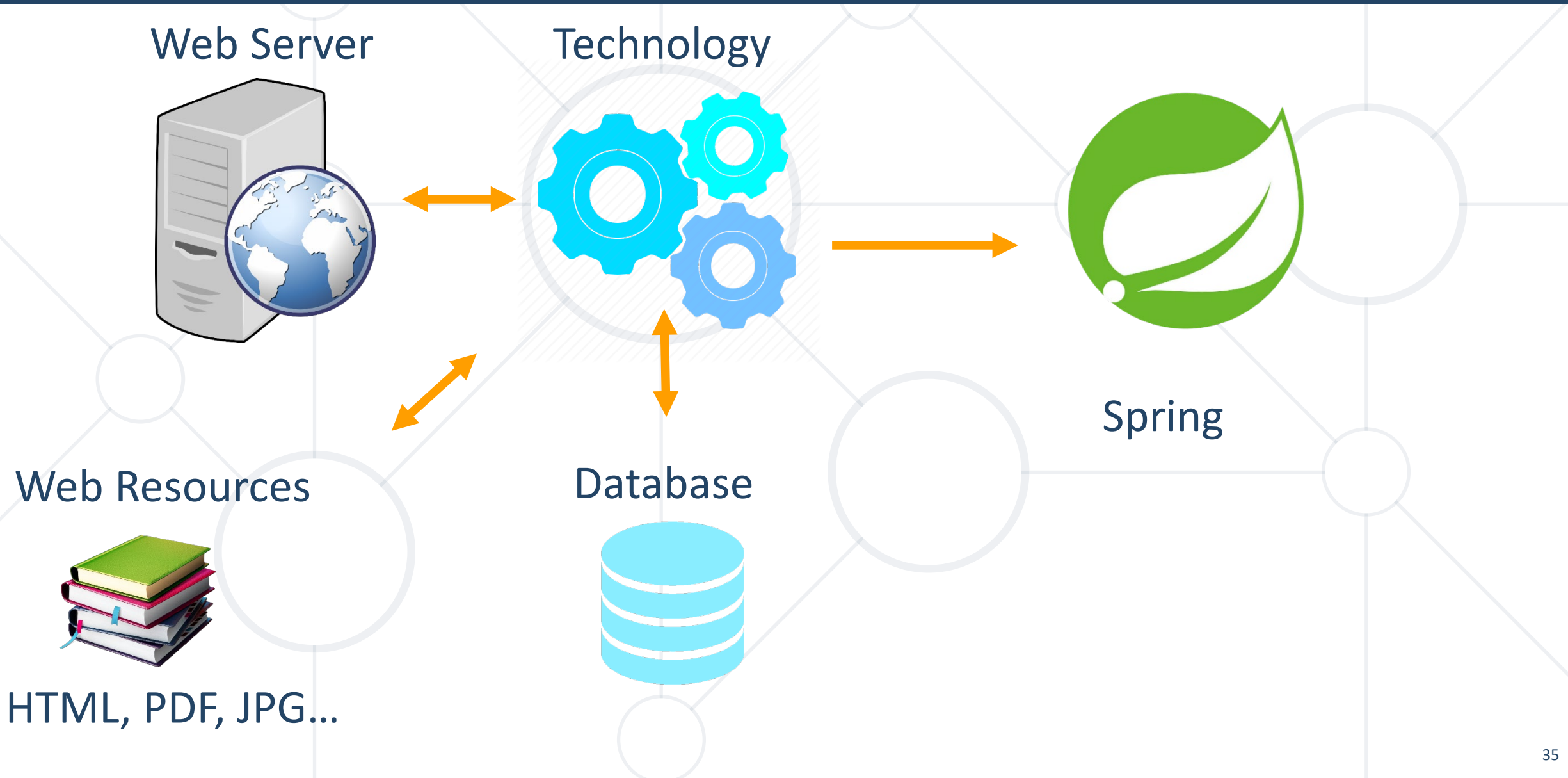
Web Server Work Model (1)



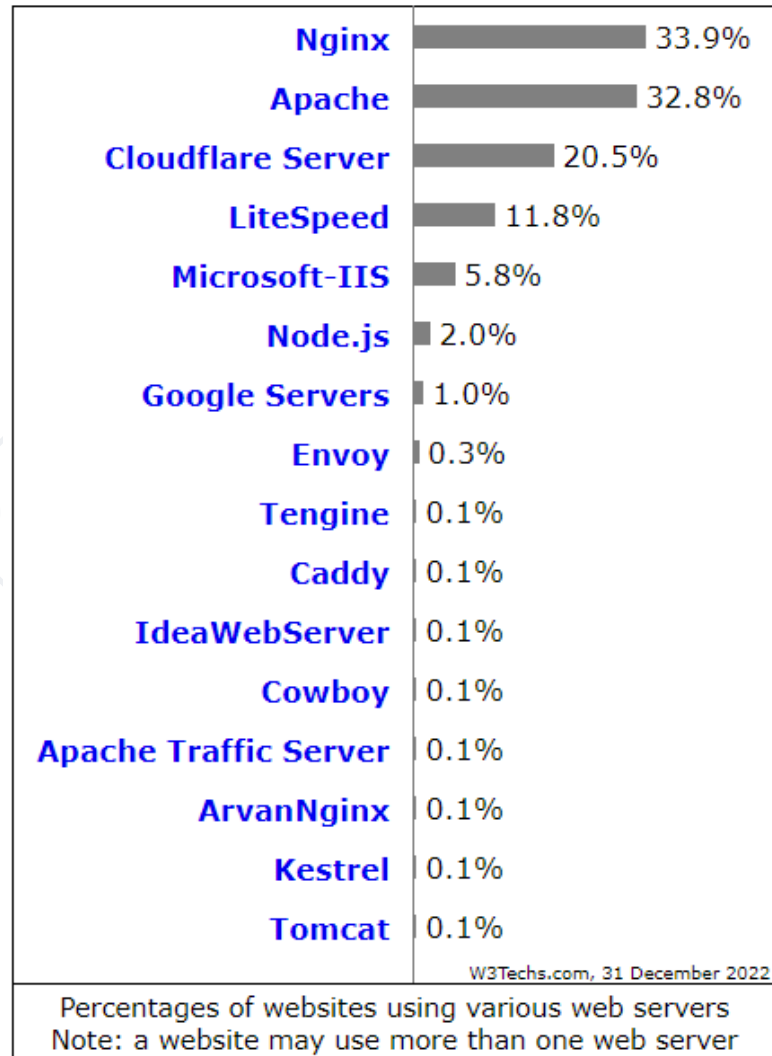
Web Server Work Model (2)



Web Server Work Model (3)



Most Popular Web Servers (W3Techs)



Most Popular Web Servers (NetCraft)

Developer	January 2022	Percent	February 2022	Percent	Change
nginx	377,019,054	32.29%	364,956,731	31.10%	-1.19
Apache	279,709,815	23.95%	277,928,961	23.68%	-0.27
OpenResty	80,238,470	6.87%	90,652,376	7.72%	0.85
Cloudflare	60,881,028	5.21%	62,423,819	5.32%	0.11

Developer	November 2022	Percent	December 2022	Percent	Change
nginx	300,890,891	26.51%	295,366,783	26.25%	-0.26
Apache	242,899,324	21.40%	235,541,408	20.93%	-0.47
Cloudflare	101,367,889	8.93%	102,829,746	9.14%	0.21
OpenResty	91,612,799	8.07%	92,711,293	8.24%	0.17



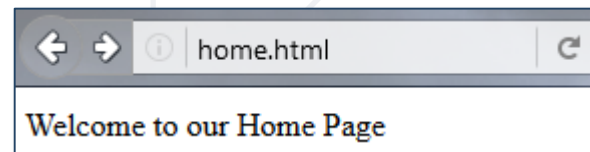
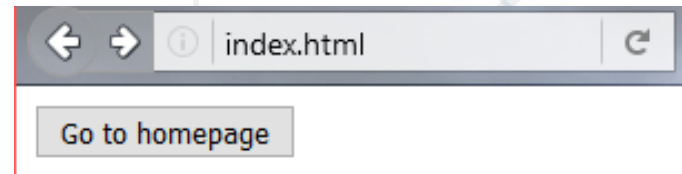
HTML Forms

Form Method and Action

HTML Forms – Action Attribute

- Defines where to submit the form data:

```
<form action="home.html">  
  <input type="submit" value="Go to homepage"/>  
</form>
```

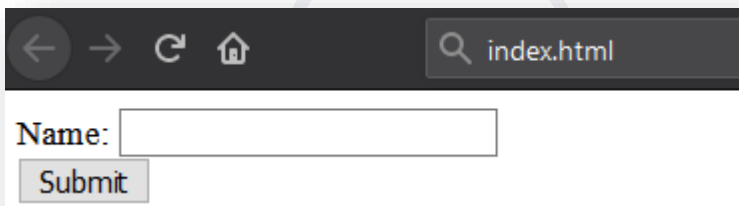


HTML Forms – Method Attribute (1)

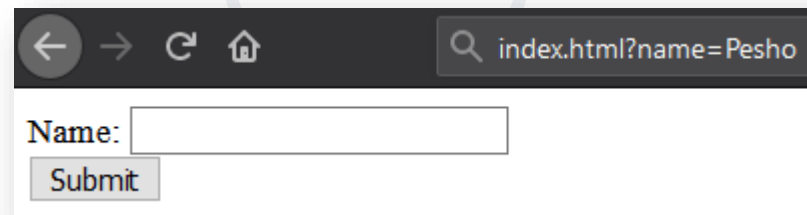
- Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data

```
<form action="/" method="get">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">  
  <br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

The form data is
in the URL



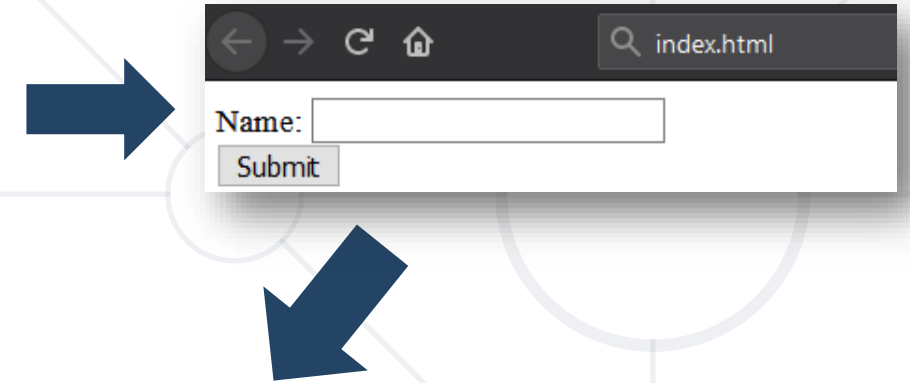
Browser window showing a form with a text input and a submit button. The address bar shows "index.html".



Browser window showing the same form, but the address bar now shows "index.html?name=Pesho", indicating that the form data is being sent via the URL.

HTML Forms – Method Attribute (2)

```
<form action="/" method="post">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">  
  <br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```



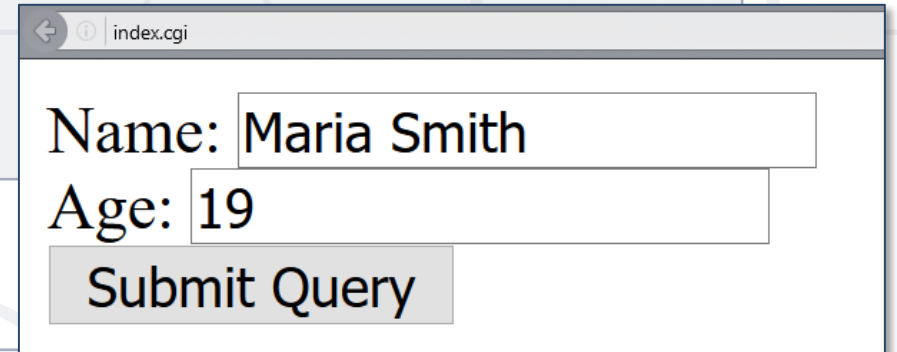
```
POST http://localhost/index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: localhost  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Content-Length: 10
```

name=Pesho

**HTTP request body
holds the form data**

URL Encoded Form Data – Example

```
<form action="/" method="post">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name"/> <br/>  
  Age: <input type="text" name="age"/> <br/>  
  <input type="submit" />  
</form>
```



index.cgi

Name:

Age:

```
POST http://localhost/cgi-bin/index.cgi HTTP/1.1  
Host: localhost  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Content-Length: 23
```

```
name=Maria+Smith&age=19
```

File uploads are
not supported



HTTP/2

What's New? What's Better? What's HTTP/2

What's HTTP/2

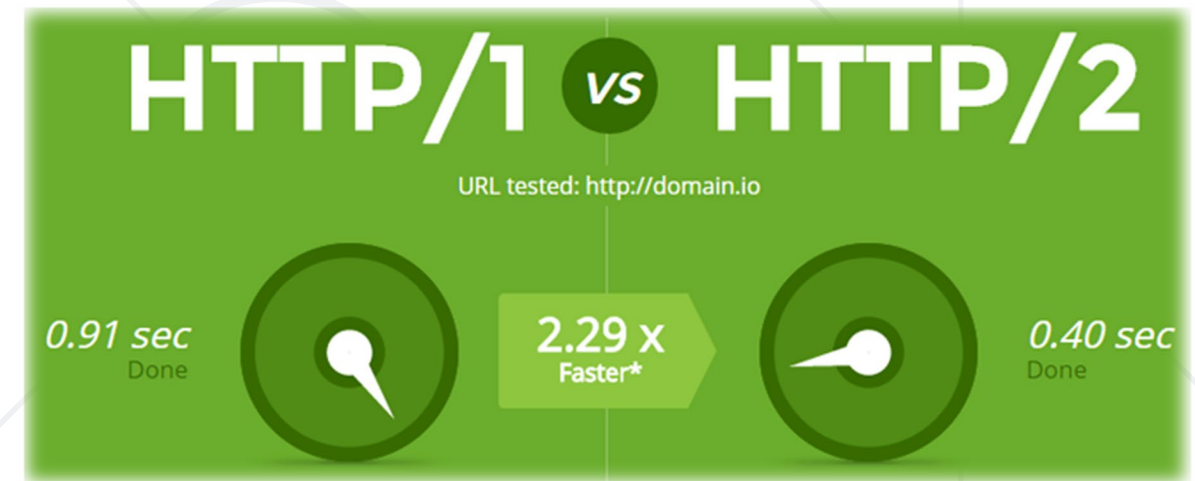
- **HTTP/2** (originally named **HTTP/2.0**) major revision of the **HTTP** network protocol used by the **World Wide Web**.
 - Supported by most of the popular web browsers (Chrome, Mozilla, Opera...)
 - Fast & Optimized. Meets modern web usage requirements.
 - Completely Backwards-Compatible.
- As of Jan 2021, **50%** of all the websites support **HTTP/2** (W3Techs statistics).



What's New?

- **HTTP/2** is meant to erase the need of maintaining complex server infrastructures in order to perform well.
- **HTTP/2** communicates in binary data frames.
- **HTTP/2** introduces several new important elements
 - HTTP/2 Multiplexing
 - HTTP/2 Header Compression
 - HTTP/2 Server Push

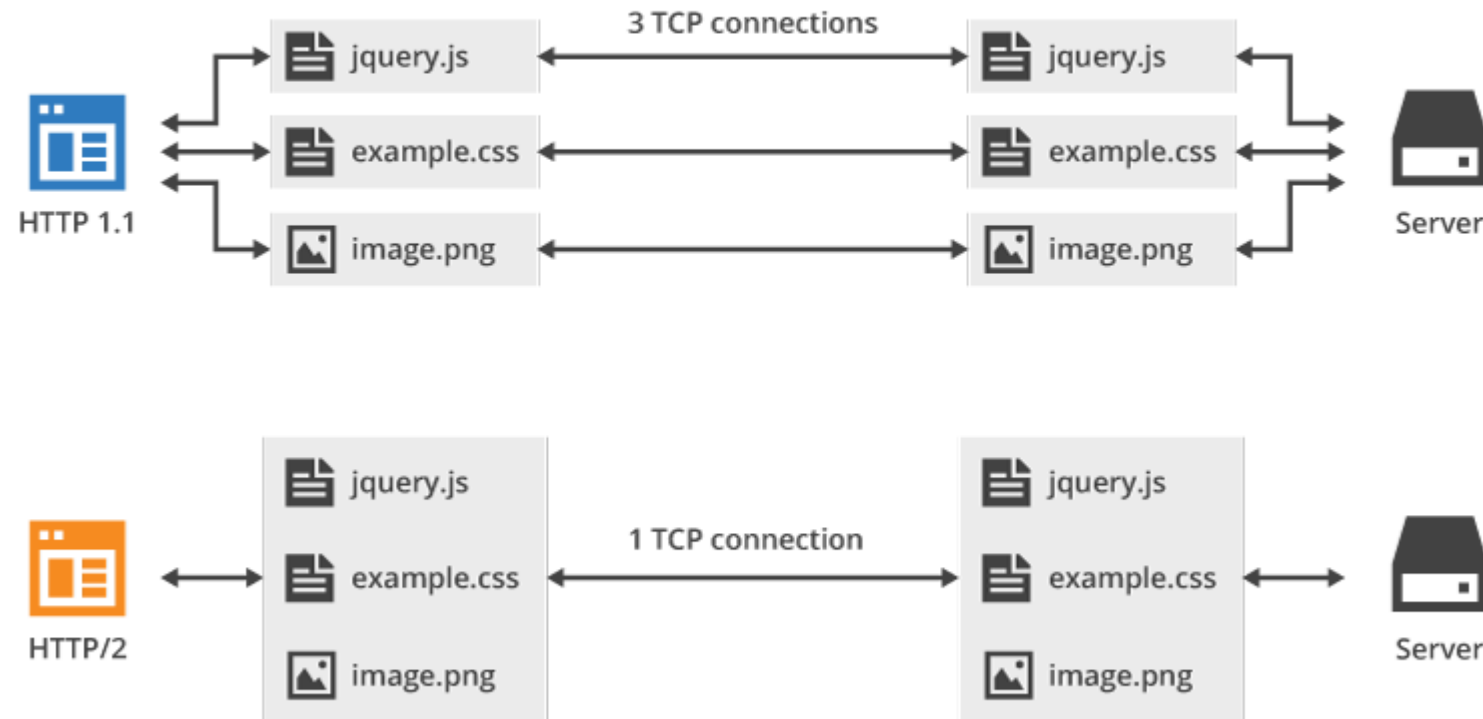
HTTP/2



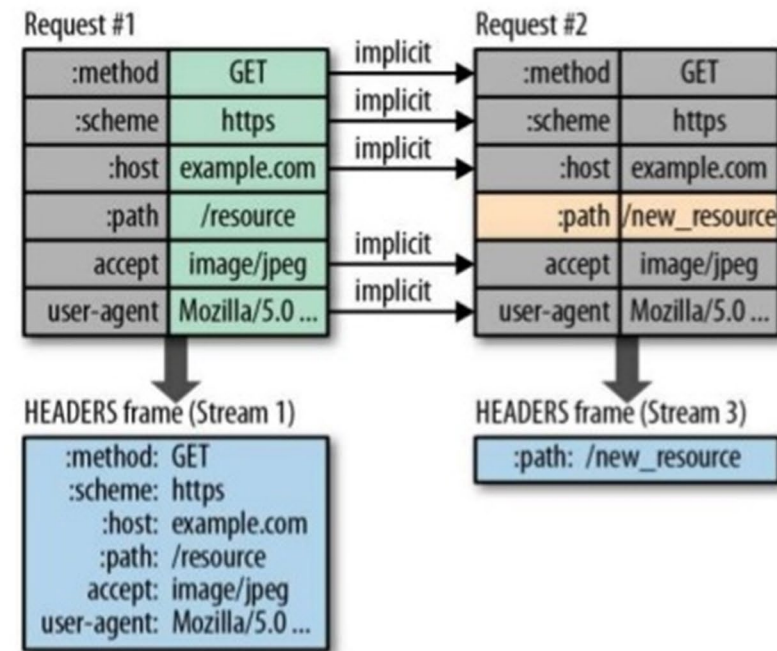
HTTP/2 Multiplexing

- The art of handling multiple streams over a **single** TCP connection.

Multiplexing



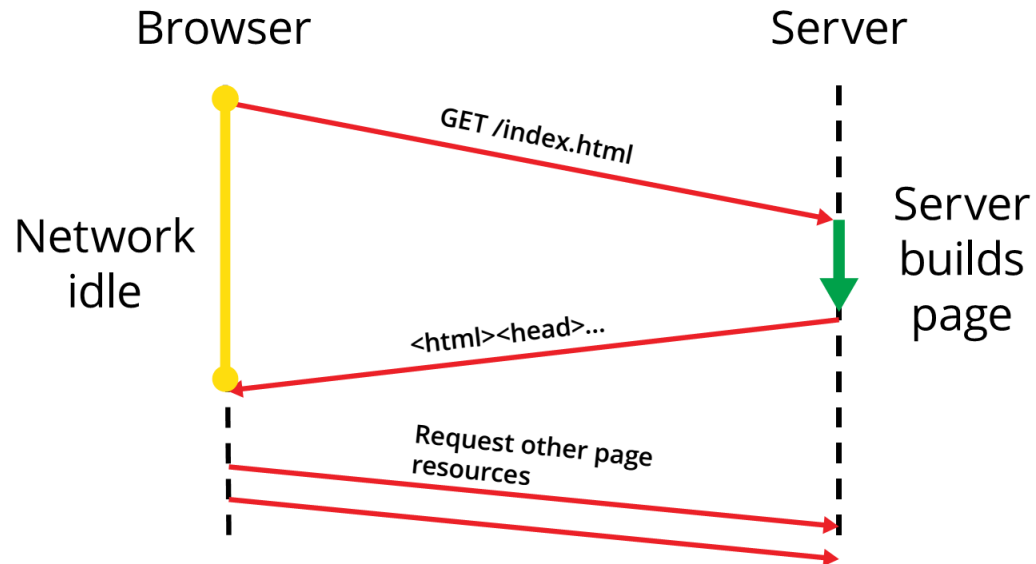
- **HTTP/2** maintains a **HTTP Header Table** across requests.
- Optimizes communication drastically.
- The process is essentially a **de-duplication**, rather than compression.



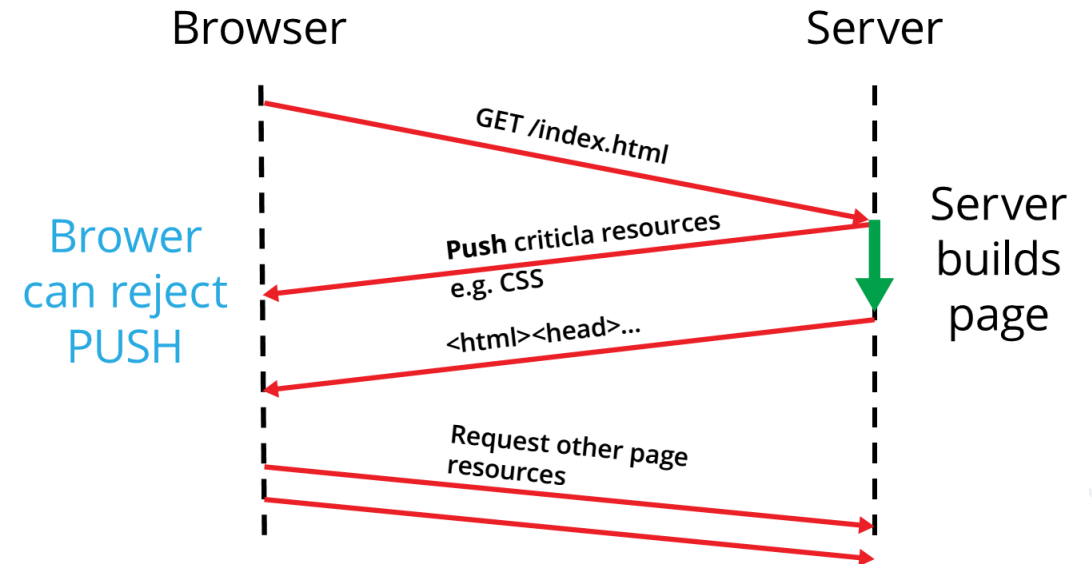
HTTP/2 Server Push

- **HTTP/2 Server Push** is the process of sending resources to clients, without them having to ask for it.

HTTP/1.1



HTTP/2



What's HTTP/3

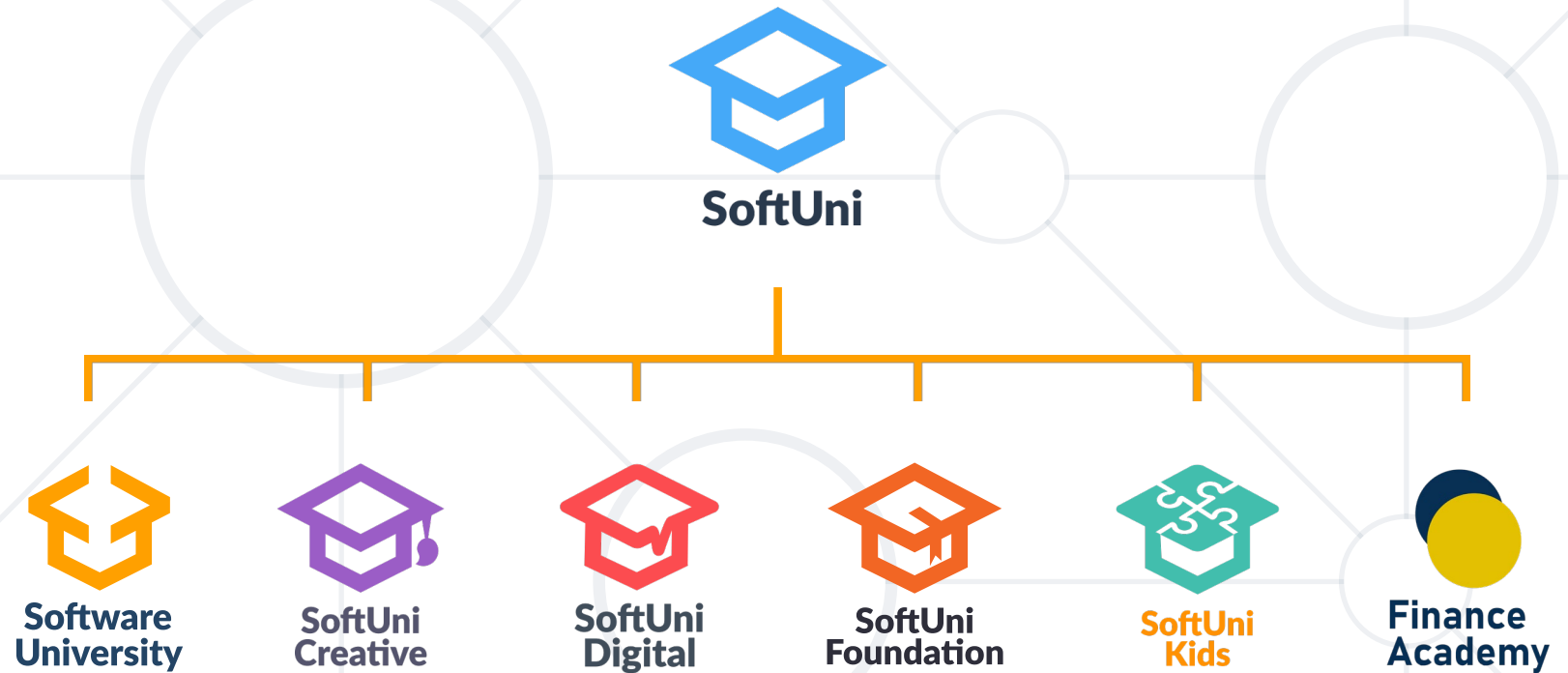
- **HTTP/3** is a new standard in development that will affect how web browsers and servers communicate.
- Significant upgrades for user experience
- **Performance, Reliability, and Security**
- **HTTP/3** runs on **QUIC**, a new transport protocol designed for **mobile-heavy** Internet usage.



- HTTP:
 - **HTML** Forms & Actions.
 - **URLs**
 - **Request**
 - **Response**
- **Web Server:**
 - **Web Communication**



Questions?



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 **Flutter**TM
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KINGS**

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