

Software Service Engineering

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Section 2 CONTENT-TYPE



Introduction: Content

- Content
 - Data provided in a specific format
 - Format is defined as the content-type
- Content-Type Defines the format or type used for encoding data
 - Represents Media Types, i.e. HTML-documents, images, audio, video
- For further information regarding
 - Audio
 - Video
 - Cf. References at the end of this chapter



Web Application

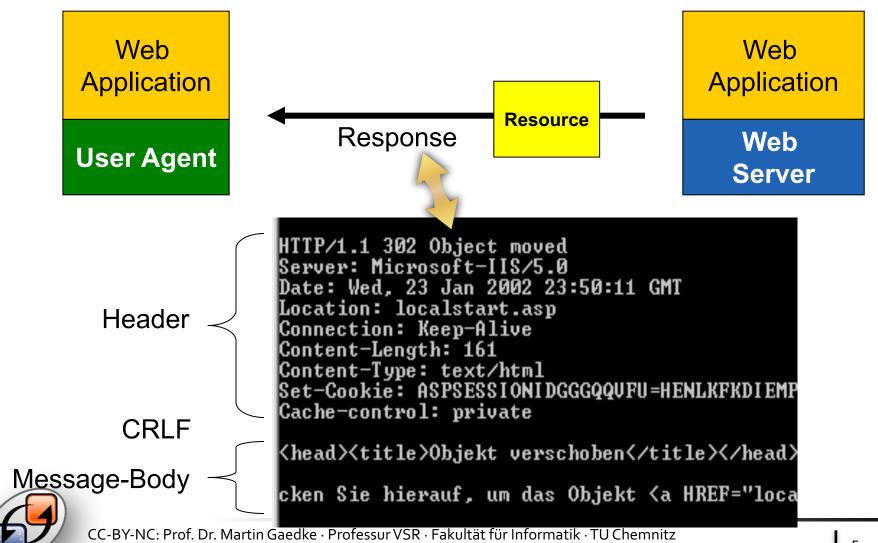
User Agent

GET / HTTP/1.1

Web Application

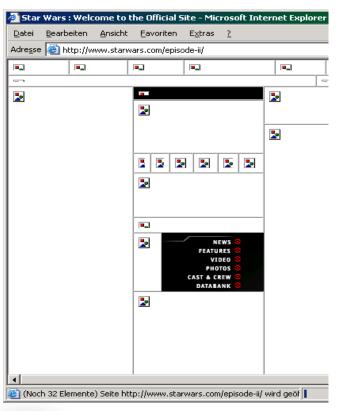
> Web Server





SSE-Technology-Basics ► Chapter 7: HTTP ► Content-Type

(3) Handle Response

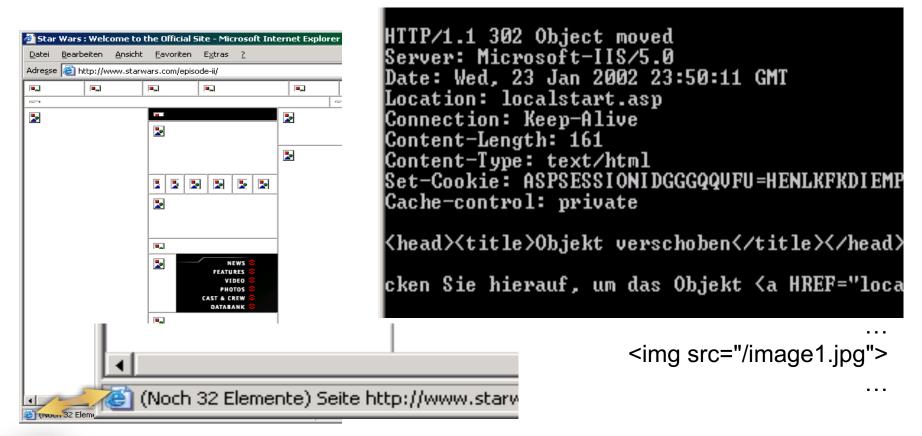


```
HTTP/1.1 302 Object moved
Server: Microsoft-IIS/5.0
Date: Wed, 23 Jan 2002 23:50:11 GMT
Location: localstart.asp
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Length: 161
Content-Type: text/html
Set-Cookie: HSYSESSIONIDGGGQQVFU=HENLKFKDIEMP
Cache-control: private

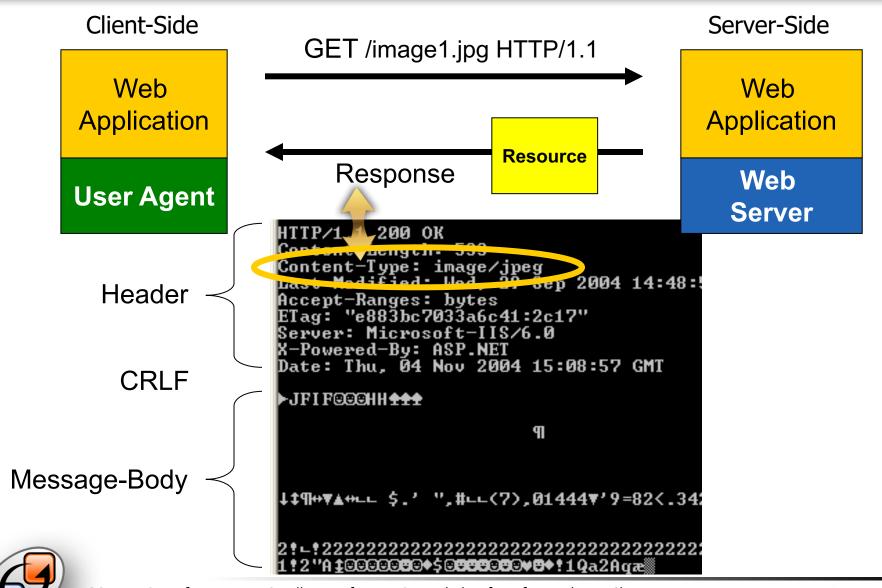
<head><title>Objekt verschoben</title></head>
cken Sie hierauf, um das Objekt <a HREF="loca"> HREF="loca</a>
```



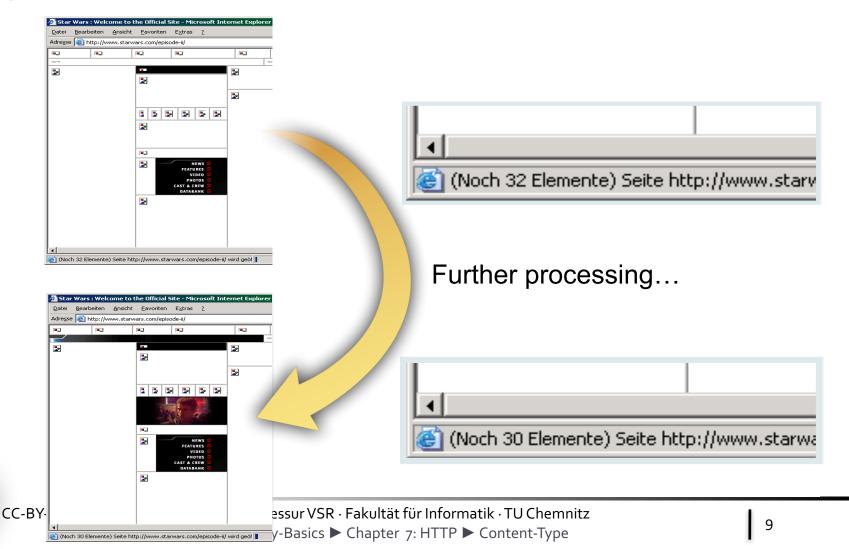
(4) Process/Render Data of Resource







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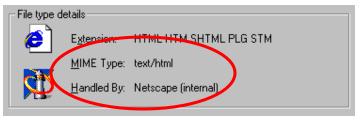
MIME

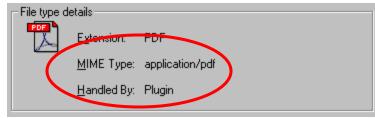
- MIME Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension:
 RFC-Series 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049 (1996)
- Constraint
 - Backward compatibility with ASCII mail
- Concept
 - MIME-Messages can consist of many parts
 - Multi-part messages
 - Message parts can have different types of content
 - Content-Type
 - Each part of a message has its own headers to describe the content
 - Type, ID, Coding

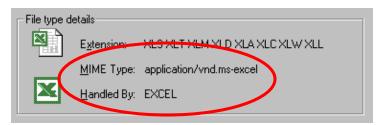


Concept

- Open concept to integrate arbitrary media
 - Transmitted in the MIME format
- Interpretation of different media types in the WWW
 - Browser build-in for most basic types, e.g. text, HTML, GIF
 - Using browser Plug-Ins, e.g. for Acrobat PDF, Flash
 - Using external applications (helper applications)
 - E.g. Ghostscript for PostScript, other proprietary formats/applications
 - Save files
 - Download of arbitrary formats









MIME Content-Types

Basic Types

- text, audio, video, image
- multipart (more than one body part)
- message
- model (multi dimensional Objects, e.g. für Virtual Reality)
- application (application specific Content-Types)
- x- for self defined types

Subtypes

- Basis Type and Subtype define together the Media Type
- E.g. subtype of image: gif, jpeg
- x- for self defined sub types

Parameter

Dependent on the data type, e.g. name, boundary, ...



Content-Type – Examples

•	application/hylafax	fax		audio/basic	au snd
	application/msword	doc		audio/x-aiff	aif aiff aifc
•	application/mspowerpoint	ppt	•	audio/x-wav	wav
•	application/pdf	pdf	•	image/gif	gif
	application/postscript	eps	•	image/jpeg	jpeg jpg jpe
		ps	•	multipart/mixed	
	application/x-dvi	dvi	•	text/html	html htm
•	application/x-latex	latex	•	text/plain	txt
	application/msdownload	exe		video/mpeg	mpeg mpg
		bat		video/quicktime	qt mov
		com		video/x-msvideo	avi
	application/x-sh	sh		x-world/x-vrml	wrl
-	application/zip	zip		•••	

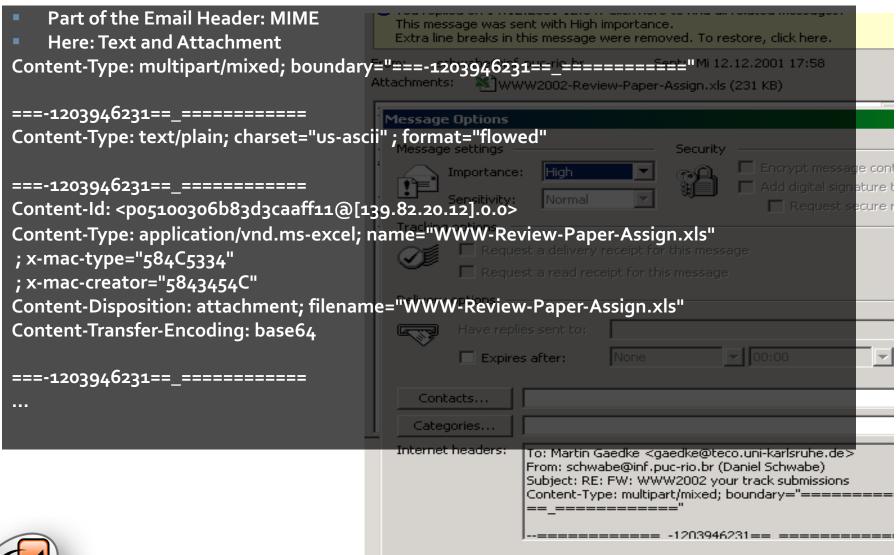


Content-Type Syntax

- content := "Content-Type" ":" type "/" subtype *(";" parameter);
- type := discrete-type / composite-type
- discrete-type := "text" / "image" / "audio" / "video" / "application" / extension-token
- composite-type := "message" / "multipart" / extension-token
- Matching of Media Type and Subtype is ALWAYS Case-Insensitive.
- Multipart Media Type
 - Mixed Subtype
 - Alternative Subtype
 - Parallel Subtype



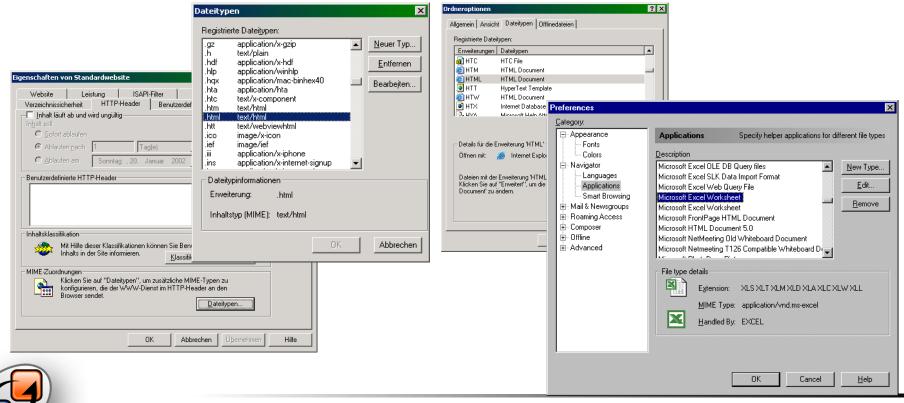
MIME Example





MIME Extension

- Mapping of file types (e.g. by file extension) to MIME types (server-side)
- Mapping of MIME types to applications (browser-side)



Section 3 HTTP EXTENSION: COOKIES



Introduction

- 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



Overview

- Protocol Primitives
 - Set-Cookie Request from server asking client to store a cookie, included in the response header
 - Cookie If a Cookie is stored for the current domain and dedicated path of the request then the stored data this is sent to the server (as part of request header)
- Application areas:
 - Session management (usually supported by Session objects in programming languages)
 - Personalization
 - Tracking



Set-Cookie

- set-cookie = "Set-Cookie:" cookie
- cookie = NAME "=" VALUE (";" cookie-av)*
- cookie-av = "Comment" "=" value "CommentURL" "=" <"> http_URL <"> "Discard" "Domain" "=" value "Max-Age" "=" value "Path" "=" value "Port" ["=" <"> portlist <">] "Secure" "Version" "=" 1*DIGIT

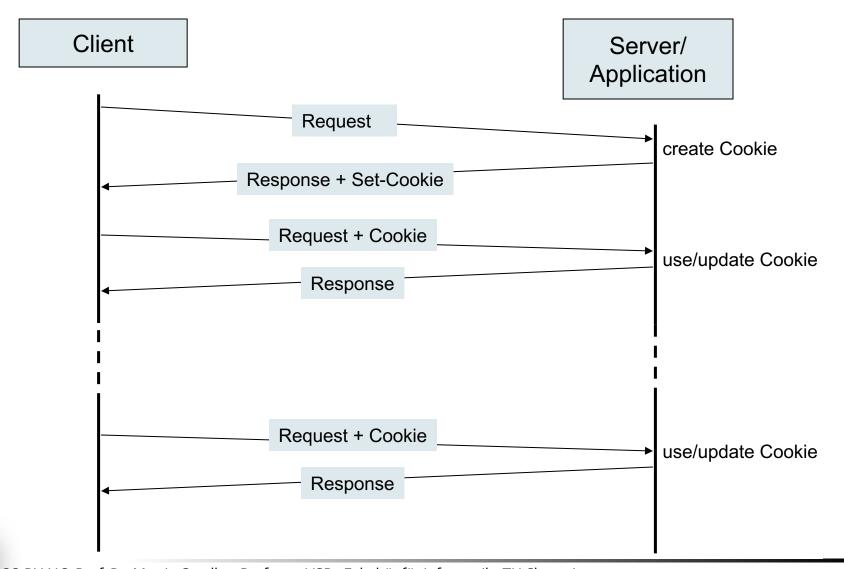


Cookie – Syntax

- cookie = "Cookie:" cookie-version
 1*((";" | ",") cookie-value)
- cookie-value = NAME "=" VALUE [";" path] [";" domain]
- cookie-version = "\$Version" "=" value



Preserving State





Cookies – Example I

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Accept: */*
Host: www.example.com
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Microsoft-IIS/7.0
Date: Wed, 03 Nov 2012 02:57:09 GMT
Set-Cookie: p uniqid=48BpFe5tJJwdL+7QaB;
            Max-Age=2592000;
            Domain=.example.com;
            Path=/;
            Version="1"
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 15982
<html>
<head><title>...
```



Cookies – Example II

GET / HTTP/1.1

```
Accept: */*
Host: www.example.com
Cookie: p_uniqid=48BpFe5tJJwdL+7QaB
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Microsoft-IIS/4.0
Date: Wed, 03 Nov 1999 02:57:09 GMT
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 15982
< ht.ml>
<head><title>...
```

