

# Web Services

Introduction to Computer Systems  
13<sup>th</sup> Lecture, Dec. 12, 2019

- All I want to say is on this PPT.

- So basically I'm going to translate the PPT. *(To avoid awkward silences)*

- Questions are welcomed.

# Outline

- **Web history**
- Web and HTTP
- Webserver

# Web History

- **Not included in tests.**
- **Omitted.**

# Outline

- Web history
- **Web and HTTP**
- Webserver

# World Wide Web

## ■ What is World Wide Web?

- Basically a directed graph.
  - Vertices: Webpages.
  - Edges: [Hyperlinks](#).
- Not to be confused with an internet or the Internet.
  - An internet: a network of networks.
  - The Internet: the unique global IP internet.

## ■ How to use it?

- Browsers.
  - Modern browsers are basically just JavaScript interpreters.
- Mobile Apps.
  - Many mobile apps are virtually just browsers(*which is written by Google instead of app publishers, AND is less powerful than official Google Chrome*).
  - If you are unable to use much of the app offline, it's a browser.

# Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- A standard to transfer webpages.
  - C/S Model
  - Client send requests. Server give responses.
- Common request methods: **GET** and **POST**.

# HTTP Request : GET

- Used to get data from server.
- Request headers: key-value pairs.
- Keys are bolded.
- GET only has headers.

GET /auth/users/sign\_in HTTP/1.1

**Host:** autolab.pku.edu.cn

**Connection:** keep-alive

**Cache-Control:** max-age=0

**DNT:** 1

**Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:** 1

**User-Agent:** Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)

AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3983.2

Safari/537.36

**Accept:** text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9  
,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8,application/signed-  
exchange;v=b3;q=0.9

**Accept-Encoding:** gzip, deflate

**Accept-Language:** en-US,en;q=0.9,zh-CN;q=0.8,zh;q=0.7,zh-  
TW;q=0.6

**Cookie:** browser.timezone=Asia/Shanghai;

UM\_distinctid=<omitted>; \_autolab3\_session=<omitted>

**If-None-Match:** W/"4f3775d3dc4e2d6db953535ce16a329b"



# HTTP Response : GET

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

**Server:** nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)

**Date:** Wed, 11 Dec 2019 06:40:09 GMT

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

**Transfer-Encoding:** chunked

**Connection:** keep-alive

**X-Frame-Options:** ALLOWALL

**X-XSS-Protection:** 1; mode=block

**X-Content-Type-Options:** nosniff

**X-Download-Options:** noopen

**X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies:** none

**Referrer-Policy:** strict-origin-when-cross-origin

**ETag:** W/"d4089f853be42d345bbf853bbea14b4f"

**Cache-Control:** max-age=0, private, must-revalidate

**Set-Cookie:** \_autolab3\_session=<omitted>; path=/; HttpOnly

**X-Request-Id:** 615c4bc6-3f07-464e-91c1-6995ff6a9e41

**X-Runtime:** 0.025821

**Content-Encoding:** gzip

ala

<compressed data>

■ Response headers: key-value pairs.

■ Keys are bolded.

■ Response has contents.

# HTTP Request : POST

**POST** /auth/users/sign\_in HTTP/1.1

**Host:** autolab.pku.edu.cn

**Connection:** keep-alive

**Content-Length:** 241

**Cache-Control:** max-age=0

**Origin:** http://autolab.pku.edu.cn

**Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:** 1

**DNT:** 1

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

**User-Agent:** <omitted>

**Accept:** <omitted>

**Referer:** http://autolab.pku.edu.cn/auth/users/sign\_in

**Accept-Encoding:** gzip, deflate

**Accept-Language:** <omitted>

**Cookie:** <omitted>

utf8=%E2%9C%93&authenticity\_token=3o6JvQwBzwMerx8mJaNRntT9Xo  
V0Lp3UFD045ohTC6BdDRRUUgrqKLjfhxlp4lBCUSbxbTtQxlHx2oIdI3WD1A  
%3D%3D&user%5Bemail%5D=1800013061%40pku.edu.cn&user%5Bpasswo  
rd%5D=<omitted>&user%5Bremember\_me%5D=1&commit=Sign+in

■ Used to send data to server.

■ POST has contents.

# HTTP Request : POST (cont'd)

```
utf8=%E2%9C%93&authenticity_token=3o6JvQwBzwMerx8mJaNRntT9XoV0Lp3UFD045ohTC6BdDRRUUgrqKLjfhxlp4lBCUSbxbTtQxlHx2oIdI3WDlA%3D%3D&user%5Bemail%5D=1800013061%40pku.edu.cn&user%5Bpassword%5D=<omitted>&user%5Bremember_me%5D=0&commit=Sign+in
```

■ POST contents are URL encoded.

■ Decoded contents: (also key-value pairs)

**utf8:** ✓

**authenticity\_token:**

3o6JvQwBzwMerx8mJaNRntT9XoV0Lp3UFD045ohTC6BdDRRUUgrqKLjfhxlp4lBCUSbxbTtQxlHx2oIdI3WDlA==

**user[email]:** 1800013061@pku.edu.cn

**user[password]:** <of-course-omitted>

**user[remember\_me]:** 1

**commit:** Sign in

# HTTP Response : POST

## HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily

**Server:** nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)

**Date:** Wed, 11 Dec 2019 07:09:17 GMT

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

**Location:** http://autolab.pku.edu.cn/

**Transfer-Encoding:** chunked

**Connection:** keep-alive

**X-Frame-Options:** ALLOWALL

**X-XSS-Protection:** 1; mode=block

**X-Content-Type-Options:** nosniff

**X-Download-Options:** noopen

**X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies:** none

**Referrer-Policy:** strict-origin

**Cache-Control:** no-cache

**Set-Cookie:** \_autolab3\_session=committed, path=/, httponly

**X-Request-Id:** 58580bac-7cd2-4c6c-acd4-e978372286d5

**X-Runtime:** 0.117232

- Redirected to  
http://autolab.pku.edu.cn/
- This particular response has no contents, but POST response can have contents.
- For example if you entered wrong credentials it will respond 200 OK with contents saying invalid password.

# HTTPS

- HTTPS stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure.
- Basically HTTP with TLS.
- Use port 443.
- Nearly all webpages now use HTTPS to transfer data.
- Why HTTPS?
  - Modern webpages are mostly webapps that interact with users instead of static pages.
  - Servers need to discriminate one user from another. Thus user credentials are transferred through network.
  - HTTP transfer those credentials in cleartext, which can be easily intercepted.
- HTTPS encrypts HTTP requests and responses(including headers and contents). And use certificates to ensure server identity.

```
<!doctype html>
```

# Hypertext Markup Language

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Autolab</title>
  </head>
  <body class="autolab">
```

```
    <div class="page-wrapper">
```

```
      <div class="main-header">...</div>
```

- Webpages are basically written in HTML.

```
    <div id="pagebody" class="container">
```

```
      <!-- Flashes -->
```

- And CSS and JavaScript.

```
      <div id="flashes">...</div>
```

```
      <!-- End Flash -->
```

- But they are not included in tests.

```
      <!-- Content -->
```

- So, webpages are written in HTML.

- HTML is basically text with a bunch of tags.

- A tag is name and attributes enclosed in angle brackets.

- *What if I want to literally show `<tag>` in a webpage?*

- Escape `<` with `&lt;`; `>` with `&gt;`;

- *Then what if I want to literally show `&lt;`?*

- Escape `&` with `&amp;`;

```
    </div>
```

```
    <input name="user[remember_me]" type="hidden" value="0">
```

```
    <input type="checkbox" value="1" name="user[remember_me]" id="user_remember_me">
```

```
    <label for="user_remember_me">Remember me</label>
```

```
  </div>...</div>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<a href="/auth/users/sign_up">Register</a>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<a href="/auth/users/password/new">Forgot your password?</a>
```

# Outline

- Web history
- Web and HTTP
- **Webserver**

# Commonly used webservers

- Apache
- Nginx
- Node.js
- Microsoft IIS
- etc.



Part of F5

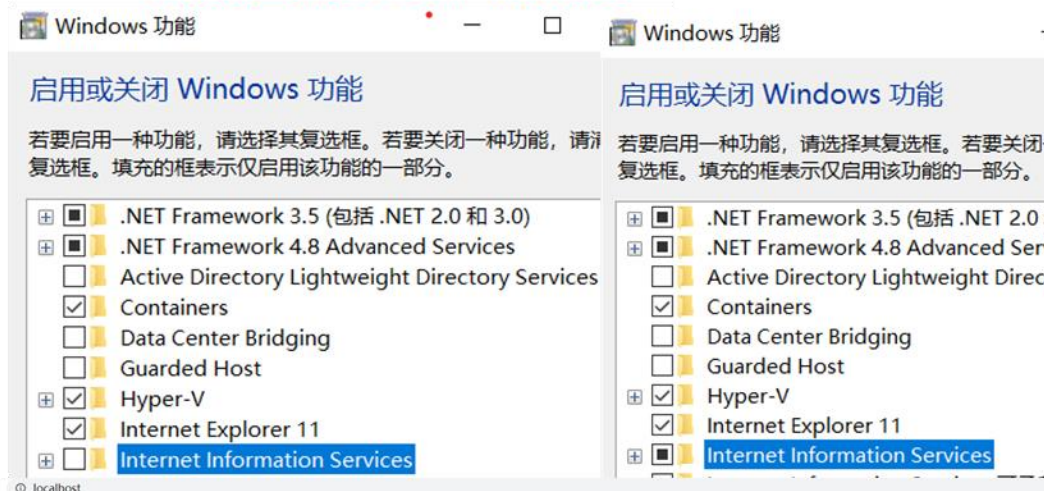




# How to build a webserver on your PC



2. 找到Internet Information Services  
点前面的小框，点确定



4. 成功！在浏览器输入  
localhost查看效果吧！



# Build a webserver on your PC

- The root directory is `C:\inetpub\wwwroot`
- Download some templates and start playing!
  - You may need to configure IIS to block incoming connections if you want to experiment with vulnerable webapps or handwritten webapps.
- Is it of practical use?
  - Not really.
  - PC don't usually have stable IP address, so it cannot be used as a real webserver(unless you use dynamic DNS).
  - But you still can do *something*.