

# Building a simple HTTP Server/Client

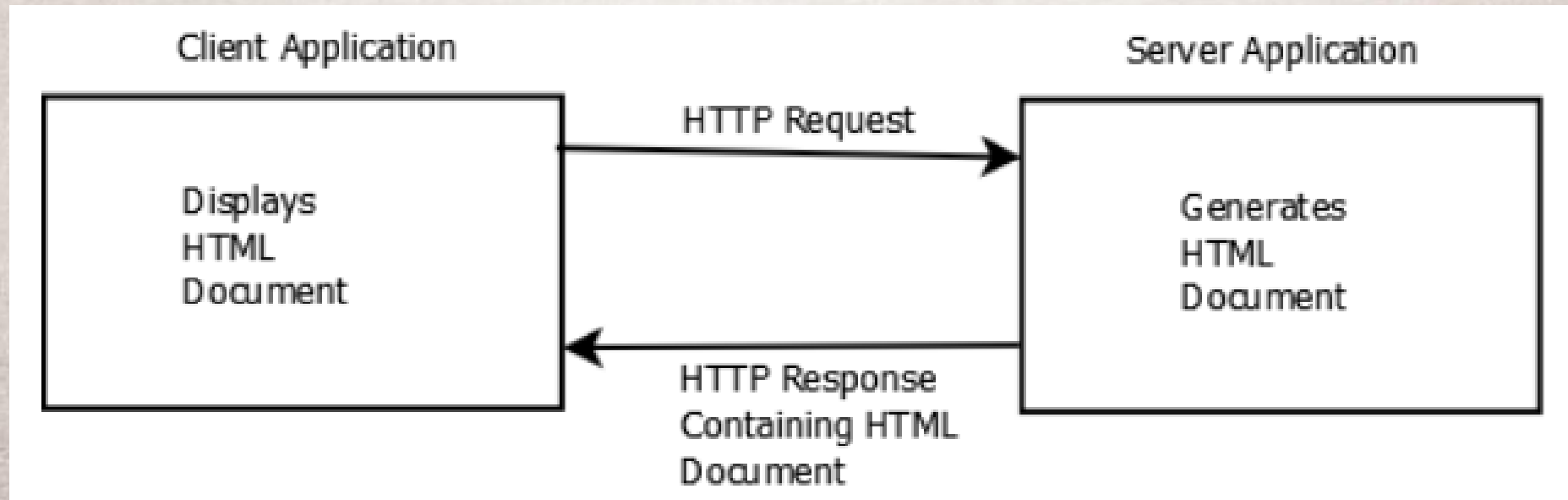
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박 경 태

<http://github.com/hopypark>

# HTTP protocol structure

- HTTP는 World Wide Web(WWW)를 통해 리소스를 전달하기 위해 사용
- 리소스는 일반적으로 HTML(HyperText Markup Language) 파일이 사용되고, 내부적으로 이미지, 오디오, 비디오와 같은 다른 종류의 파일도 포함
- 리소스를 열기 위해 브라우저에서 URL(Uniform Resource Locator)을 사용



# HTTP Evolvement

- **HTTP/1.0**은 1980년대~1990년대까지 정리되었고 **1991**년에 첫 번째 문서가 배포
- **HTTP/1.1** 버전은 **2014**년 6월에 6개 부분으로 배포
- **HTTP 2.0**에 대한 **Request For Comments(RFC)** 문서가 **2015**년 5월에 배포

Version	Reference
HTTP 1.0	<a href="http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP/1.0/spec.html">http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP/1.0/spec.html</a>
HTTP/1.1	<a href="http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616">http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616</a>
HTTP/2	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP/2">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP/2</a>

RFC – 컴퓨터 네트워크 공학 등에서 인터넷 기술에 적용 가능한 새로운 연구, 혁신, 기법 등을 아우르는 메모

# Nature of HTTP messages

- **Message**는 서버가 클라이언트에게 보내는 **Response**, 클라이언트가 서버에게 보내는 **Request**, 2 종류가 있고 다음과 같은 구조를 가진다.
  - A line indicating the type of message
  - Zero or more header lines
  - A blank line
  - An optional message body containing data

## Example of an HTTP request:

GET /index HTTP/1.0

→ Get 방식, index.html, HTTP/1.0

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0

→ 웹서버에 접근하는 브라우저의 명칭

- **Request message**
  - initial request line and zero or more header lines
- **Response message**
  - initial response line(**status line**), zeros or more header lines, and optional message body

# Initial request line format

- Request method name → GET, POST
- Local path of the resource → 접근하고자하는 리소스 위치
- The HTTP version

GET/index HTTP/1.0

# Initial response line format

- The HTTP version
- A response status code
- A response phrase describing the code

HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found

# list of more commonly used codes

Status code	Standard text	Meaning
200	<b>OK</b>	This indicates that the request was a success
400	<b>Bad Request</b>	This indicates that request access was incorrect
401	<b>Unauthorized</b>	This indicates that the resource is restricted often because the login attempt failed
403	<b>Forbidden</b>	This indicates that access to the requested resource is forbidden
404	<b>Not Found</b>	This indicates that the resource is no longer available
405	<b>Method Not Allowed</b>	A request method is not supported for the requested resource; for example, a GET request on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or a PUT request on a read-only resource.
500	<b>Internal server error</b>	This reflects some sort of error with the server
502	<b>Service Gateway</b>	This indicates that the gateway server received an invalid response from another server
503	<b>Service Unavailable</b>	This indicates that the server is not available

Complete➔ list-[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_HTTP\\_status\\_codes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_status_codes)

# list of more commonly used codes

- The status code is a three-digit number. The first digit of this number reflects the category of the code:
  - 1xx: This represents an informational message
  - 2xx: This represents a success
  - 3xx: This redirects the client to another URL
  - 4xx: This represents a client error
  - 5xx: This represents a server error

# Header lines

- Headers lines provide information regarding the request or response, such as e-mail address, application identifier
- the header consists of a single line:
  - header identifier,
  - a colon,
  - spaces,
  - and then the value assigned to the header

**User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; rv:36.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/36.0**

header identifier

colon

space

value assigned to the header

# Header lines – request fields

Request fields [\[ edit \]](#)

Header field name ↕	Description	Example	Status ↕
Accept	Content-Types that are acceptable for the response. See <a href="#">Content negotiation</a> .	Accept: text/plain	Permanent
Accept-Charset	Character sets that are acceptable.	Accept-Charset: utf-8	Permanent
Accept-Encoding	List of acceptable encodings. See <a href="#">HTTP compression</a> .	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate	Permanent
Accept-Language	List of acceptable human languages for response. See <a href="#">Content negotiation</a> .	Accept-Language: en-US	Permanent
Accept-Datetime	Acceptable version in time.	Accept-Datetime: Thu, 31 May 2007 20:35:00 GMT	Provisional

...

User-Agent	The <a href="#">user agent string</a> of the user agent.	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:12.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/21.0	Permanent
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...

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_HTTP\\_header\\_fields](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_header_fields)

# Header lines – response fields

Response fields [\[edit\]](#)

Field name	Description	Example	Status
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	Specifying which web sites can participate in <a href="#">cross-origin resource sharing</a>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *	Provisional
Accept-Patch <sup>[31]</sup>	Specifies which patch document formats this server supports	Accept-Patch: text/example; charset=utf-8	Permanent
Accept-Ranges	What partial content range types this server supports via <a href="#">byte serving</a>	Accept-Ranges: bytes	Permanent
Age	The age the object has been in a <a href="#">proxy cache</a> in seconds	Age: 12	Permanent
Allow	Valid actions for a specified resource. To be used for a <i>405 Method not allowed</i>	Allow: GET, HEAD	Permanent
...			
<a href="#">Cache-Control</a>	Tells all caching mechanisms from server to client whether they may cache this object. It is measured in seconds	Cache-Control: max-age=3600	Permanent

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_HTTP\\_header\\_fields](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_header_fields)

# Message body

- Message body is normally included, it is optional and is not needed for some messages.
- When a body is included, the **Content-Type** and **Content-Length** header

message  
body  
(HTML)

Header

```
<html><h1>HTTPServer Home Page.... </h1><br><b>Welcome to the new and  
improved web server!</b><BR></html>
```

Content-type: text/html

Content-length: 105

# Client/Server interaction example

- A client sending a request and the server responding.
  - The client request message uses the GET method against a path of /index:

```
GET /index HTTP/1.0
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
```

- The server will respond with the following message, assuming that it was able to process the request.

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
```

```
Server: WebServer
```

```
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
Content-Length: 86
```

```
<html><h1>WebServer Home Page.... </h1><br><b>Welcome to my web server!</b><BR></html>
```

# Java socket support for HTTP client/server applications

- HTTP client will make a connection to an HTTP server
- The client will send a request message to the server
- The server will send back a response message, as an HTML document.
- **In the early HTTP version**, once the response was sent, the server would terminate the connection(**stateless protocol**)
- **With HTTP/1.1**, persistent connections can be maintained.
  - improves the performance by eliminating the need to open and close connections when multiple pieces of data need to be transferred between the server and a client.
- **Our server will support a subset of the HTTP/1.0 specification.**
  - it helps illustrate the nature of HTTP Requests.

# Building a simple HTTP server

- We will use a class called **WebServer** to support the HTTP/1.0 protocol.
- The server will use a **ClientHandler class** to handle a client.
- The server will be limited to handling only **GET requests**.
- Support of other methods can be easily added.

# Building a simple HTTP server

**New Java Project**

Create a Java project in the workspace or in an external location.

Project name:

☒ Use default location

Location:  [Browse...](#)

**JRE**

☒ Use an execution environment JRE:  [Configure JREs...](#)

☐ Use a project specific JRE:

☐ Use default JRE (currently 'jre1.8.0\_60')

**Project layout**

☐ Use project folder as root for sources and class files

☒ Create separate folders for sources and class files [Configure default...](#)

**Working sets**

☐ Add project to working sets

Working sets:  [Select...](#)

[?](#) [< Back](#) [Next >](#) [Finish](#) [Cancel](#)

**New Java Class**

Create a new Java class.

Source folder:  [Browse...](#)

Package:  [Browse...](#)

☐ Enclosing type:  [Browse...](#)

Name:

Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ package ☐ private ☐ protected

☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass:  [Browse...](#)

Interfaces:  [Add...](#) [Remove](#)

Which method stubs would you like to create?

☒ `public static void main(String[] args)`

☐ Constructors from superclass

☒ Inherited abstract methods

Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))

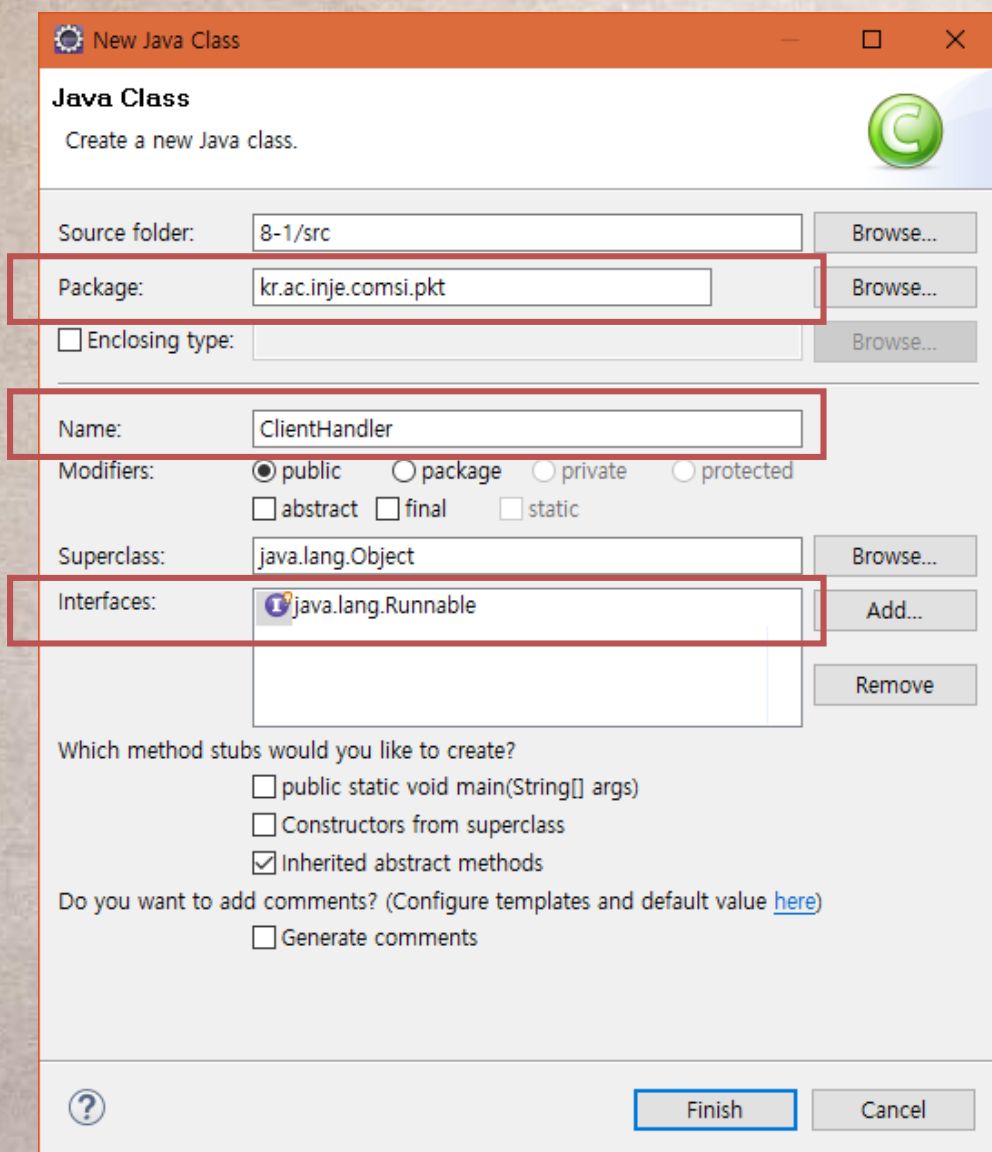
☐ Generate comments

[?](#) [Finish](#) [Cancel](#)

# HTTP server – WebServer 클래스

```
WebServer.java ClientHandler.java HTTPClient.java
1 package kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.net.ServerSocket;
5 import java.net.Socket;
6
7 public class WebServer {
8
9     // Constructor
10    public WebServer(){
11        System.out.println("Webserver started");
12
13        try (ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(9000)){
14            while (true) {
15                System.out.println("Waiting for client request");
16                Socket remote = serverSocket.accept();
17                System.out.println("Connection made");
18                new Thread(new ClientHandler(remote)).start();
19            }
20        } catch (IOException e) {
21            e.printStackTrace();
22        }
23    }
24
25    public static void main(String[] args) {
26        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
27        new WebServer();
28    }
29
30 }
```

# HTTP server – ClientHandler 클래스



**New Java Class**

Create a new Java class.

Source folder: 8-1/src Browse...

Package: kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt Browse...

☐ Enclosing type: Browse...

Name: ClientHandler

Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ package ☐ private ☐ protected  
☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass: java.lang.Object Browse...

Interfaces: java.lang.Runnable Add... Remove

Which method stubs would you like to create?

- ☐ public static void main(String[] args)
- ☐ Constructors from superclass
- ☒ Inherited abstract methods

Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))

- ☐ Generate comments

Finish Cancel

# ClientHandler 클래스

```
WebServer.java ClientHandler.java HTTPClient.java
1 package kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt;
2
3 import java.io.BufferedReader;
4 import java.io.DataOutputStream;
5 import java.io.IOException;
6 import java.io.InputStreamReader;
7 import java.net.Socket;
8 import java.util.StringTokenizer;
9
10 public class ClientHandler implements Runnable {
11
12     private final Socket socket;
13
14     public ClientHandler(Socket socket) {
15         this.socket = socket;
16     }
17
18     @Override
19     public void run() {
20         System.out.println("\nClientHandler Started for " + this.socket);
21         handlerRequest(this.socket);
22         System.out.println("ClientHandler Terminated for " + this.socket + "\n");
23     }
24 }
```

# ClientHandler 클래스

```
26 public void handlerRequest(Socket socket) {  
27     try {  
28  
29         BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader( new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));  
30         String headerLine = in.readLine();  
31         StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(headerLine);  
32  
33         String httpMethod = tokenizer.nextToken();  
34  
35         if (httpMethod.equals("GET")) {  
36             System.out.println("Get method processed");  
37  
38             // This statement is not needed for this example and not be included in the code  
39             //String httpQueryString = tokenizer.nextToken();  
40             StringBuffer responseBuffer = new StringBuffer();  
41  
42             responseBuffer  
43                 .append("<html><h1>WebServer Home Page ... </h1></br>")  
44                 .append("<b>Welcome to my web server!</b></br>")  
45                 .append("</html>");  
46             sendResponse(socket, 200, responseBuffer.toString());  
47         } else {  
48             System.out.println("The HTTP method is not recognized");  
49             sendResponse(socket, 405, "Method Not Allowed");  
50         }  
51  
52     } catch (Exception e) {  
53         e.printStackTrace();  
54     }  
55 }  
56
```

# ClientHandler 클래스

```
57 public void sendResponse(Socket socket, int statusCode, String responseString) {
58     String statusLine;
59     String serverHeader = "Server: Webserver\r\n";
60     String contentTypeHeader = "Content-Type: text/html\r\n";
61
62     try {
63         DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());
64
65         if (statusCode == 200) { // status code = 200, OK
66             statusLine = "HTTP/1.0 200 OK" + "\r\n";
67             String contentLengthHeader = "Content-Length: " + responseString.length() + "\r\n";
68             out.writeBytes(statusLine);
69             out.writeBytes(serverHeader);
70             out.writeBytes(contentTypeHeader);
71             out.writeBytes(contentLengthHeader);
72             out.writeBytes("\r\n");
73             out.writeBytes(responseString);
74         } else if (statusCode == 405) { // status code = 405, Get 이외의 Method 접근할 때,
75             statusLine = "HTTP/1.0 405 Method Not Allowed" + "\r\n";
76             out.writeBytes(statusLine);
77             out.writeBytes("\r\n");
78         } else { // status code = 404, 해당 파일이나 내용이 없을 때,
79             statusLine = "HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found" + "\r\n";
80             out.writeBytes(statusLine);
81             out.writeBytes("\r\n");
82         }
83
84         out.close();
85     } catch (IOException e) {
86         e.printStackTrace();
87     }
88 }
89
90 }
```

# Building a simple HTTP client

- **HTTPClient** class to access our HTTP server.
- In its constructor, a **socket** connecting to the server is created.
- The Socket class's **getInputStream** and **getOutputStream** return input and output streams for the socket, respectively
- The **sendGet** method is called, which sends a request to server.
- The **getResponse** method returns the response, which is then displayed:

# HttpClient 클래스

**New Java Class**

Create a new Java class.

Source folder: 8-1/src Browse...

Package: kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt Browse...

☐ Enclosing type: Browse...

Name: HttpClient

Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ package ☐ private ☐ protected  
☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass: java.lang.Object Browse...

Interfaces: Add... Remove

Which method stubs would you like to create?

☒ public static void main(String[] args)  
☐ Constructors from superclass  
☒ Inherited abstract methods

Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))  
☐ Generate comments

Finish Cancel

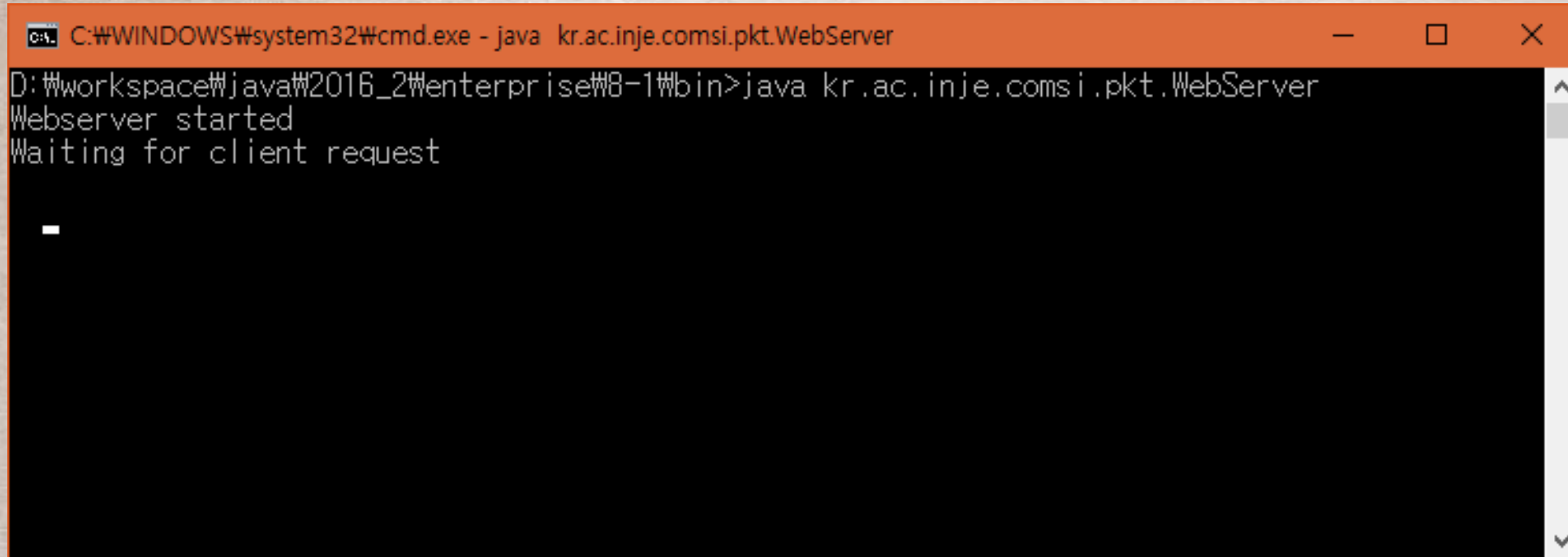
# HttpClient 클래스

```
WebServer.java ClientHandler.java HTTPClient.java
1 package kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt;
2
3 import java.io.BufferedReader;
4 import java.io.IOException;
5 import java.io.InputStreamReader;
6 import java.io.OutputStream;
7 import java.net.InetAddress;
8 import java.net.Socket;
9
10 public class HTTPClient {
11
12     public HTTPClient() {
13         System.out.println("HTTP Client Started");
14
15         try {
16             InetAddress serverInetAddress = InetAddress.getByName("127.0.0.1");
17             Socket connection = new Socket(serverInetAddress, 9000);
18
19             try {
20                 OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();
21                 BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(connection.getInputStream()));
22                 sendGet(out);
23                 System.out.println(getResponse(in));
24             } catch (Exception e) {
25                 // TODO: handle exception
26             }
27         } catch (IOException e) {
28
29         }
30     }
31 }
```

# HttpClient 클래스

```
32 private String getResponse(BufferedReader in) {
33     try {
34         String inputLine;
35         StringBuilder response = new StringBuilder();
36
37         while ((inputLine = in.readLine()) != null) {
38             response.append(inputLine).append("\n");
39         }
40         return response.toString();
41     } catch (IOException e) {
42         // TODO: handle exception
43     }
44
45     return "";
46 }
47
48 private void sendGet(OutputStream out) {
49     try {
50         out.write("GET /default\r\n".getBytes());
51         out.write("User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0\r\n".getBytes());
52     } catch (IOException e) {
53         // TODO: handle exception
54     }
55
56 }
57
58 public static void main(String[] args) {
59     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
60     new HttpClient();
61 }
62
63 }
```

# Server started.



```
cat C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer
D:\workspace\java\2016_2\enterprise\8-1\bin>java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer
Webserver started
Waiting for client request
_
```

The image shows a Windows command prompt window with an orange title bar. The title bar text is "cat C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer". The command prompt shows the user running the command "java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer" from the directory "D:\workspace\java\2016\_2\enterprise\8-1\bin". The output of the command is "Webserver started" followed by "Waiting for client request" on a new line. A cursor is visible on the line below the output.

# Server started

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer
D:\workspace\java\2016_2\enterprise\8-1\bin>java kr.ac.inje.comsi.pkt.WebServer
Webserver started
Waiting for client request
Connection made
Waiting for client request
ClientHandler Started for Socket[addr=/127.0.0.1,port=4364,localport=9000]
Get method processed
ClientHandler Terminated for Socket[addr=/127.0.0.1,port=4364,localport=9000]
```

- 클라이언트가 서버에 접속 후...

# Client started

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console X Gradle Tasks G Gradle Executions
<terminated> HTTPClient [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_60\bin\javaw.exe (2016. 11. 29. 오전 11:22:29)
HTTP Client Started
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Server: Webserver
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 88

<html><h1>WebServer Home Page ... </h1></br><b>Welcome to my web server!</b></br></html>
```

