

Building a simple HTTP Server/Client

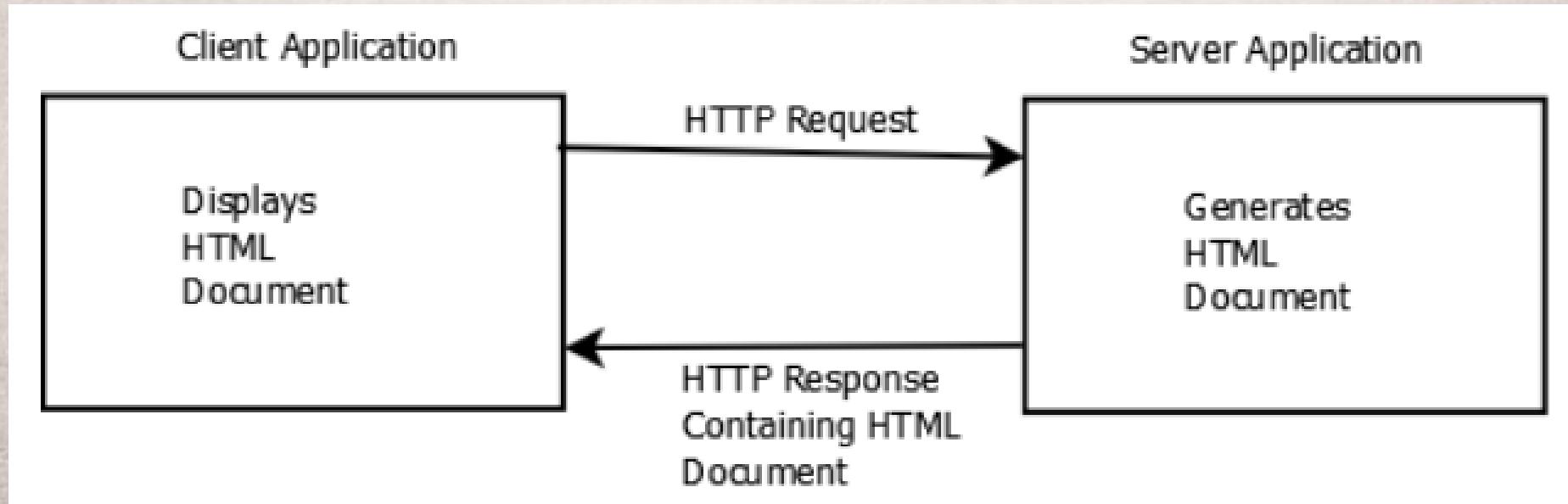
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HTTP protocol structure

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

Version	Reference
HTTP 1.0	http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP/1.0/spec.html
HTTP/1.1	http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616
HTTP/2	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP/2

Nature of HTTP messages

- Message는 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	OK	This indicates that the request was a success
400	Bad Request	This indicates that request access was incorrect
401	Unauthorized	This indicates that the resource is restricted often because the login attempt failed
403	Forbidden	This indicates that access to the requested resource is forbidden
404	Not Found	This indicates that the resource is no longer available
405	Method Not Allowed	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	Internal server error	This reflects some sort of error with the server
502	Service Gateway	This indicates that the gateway server received an invalid response from another server
503	Service Unavailable	This indicates that the server is not available

Complete ➔ list—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 Content negotiation .	Accept: text/plain	Permanent
Accept-Charset	Character sets that are acceptable.	Accept-Charset: utf-8	Permanent
Accept-Encoding	List of acceptable encodings. See HTTP compression .	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate	Permanent
Accept-Language	List of acceptable human languages for response. See Content negotiation .	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 user agent string of the user agent.	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:12.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/21.0	Permanent
...			

Header lines – response fields

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

Field name	Description	Example	Status
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	Specifying which web sites can participate in cross-origin resource sharing	Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *	Provisional
Accept-Patch ^[31]	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 byte serving	Accept-Ranges: bytes	Permanent
Age	The age the object has been in a proxy cache in seconds	Age: 12	Permanent
Allow	Valid actions for a specified resource. To be used for a 405 <i>Method not allowed</i>	Allow: GET, HEAD	Permanent
...			
Cache-Control	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

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>
```

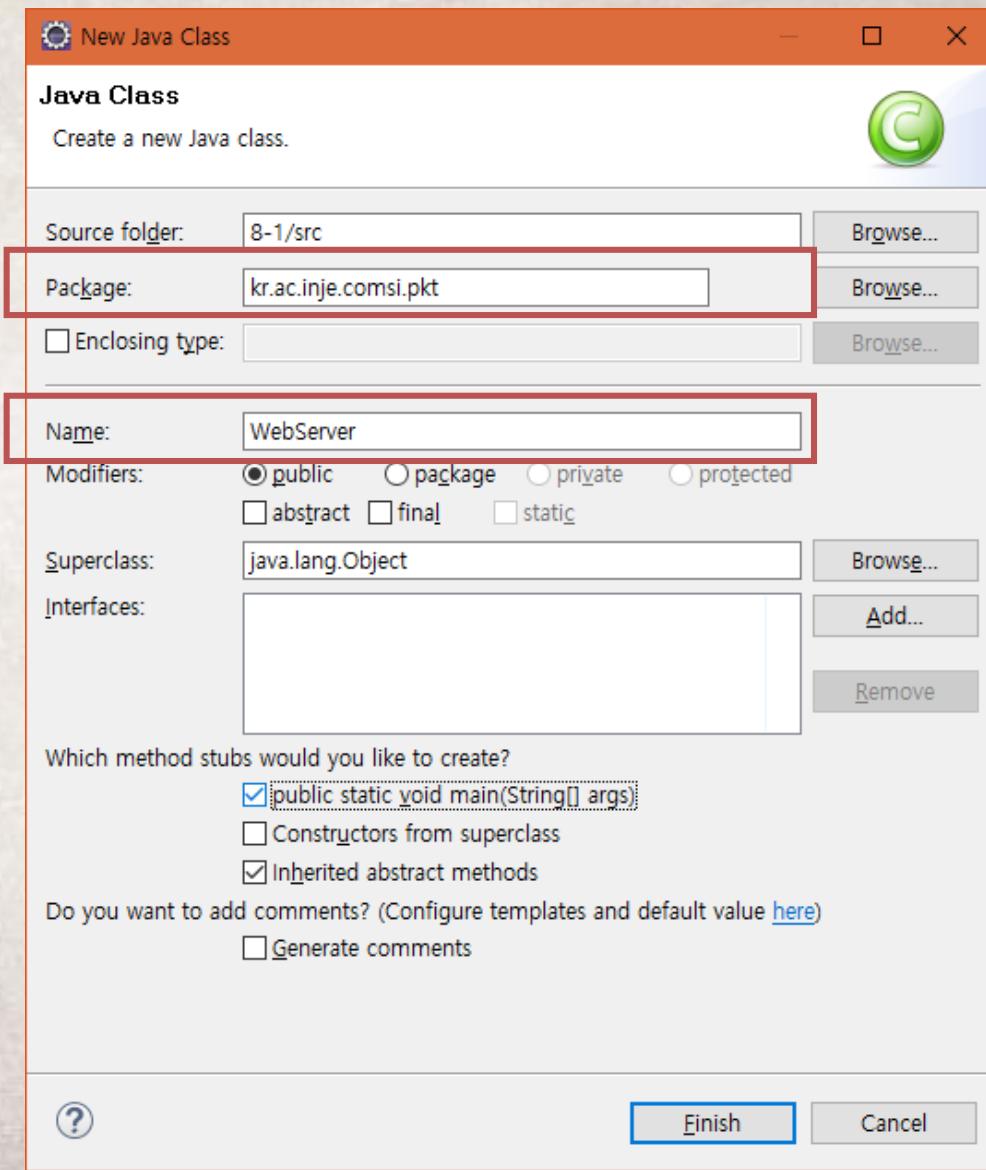
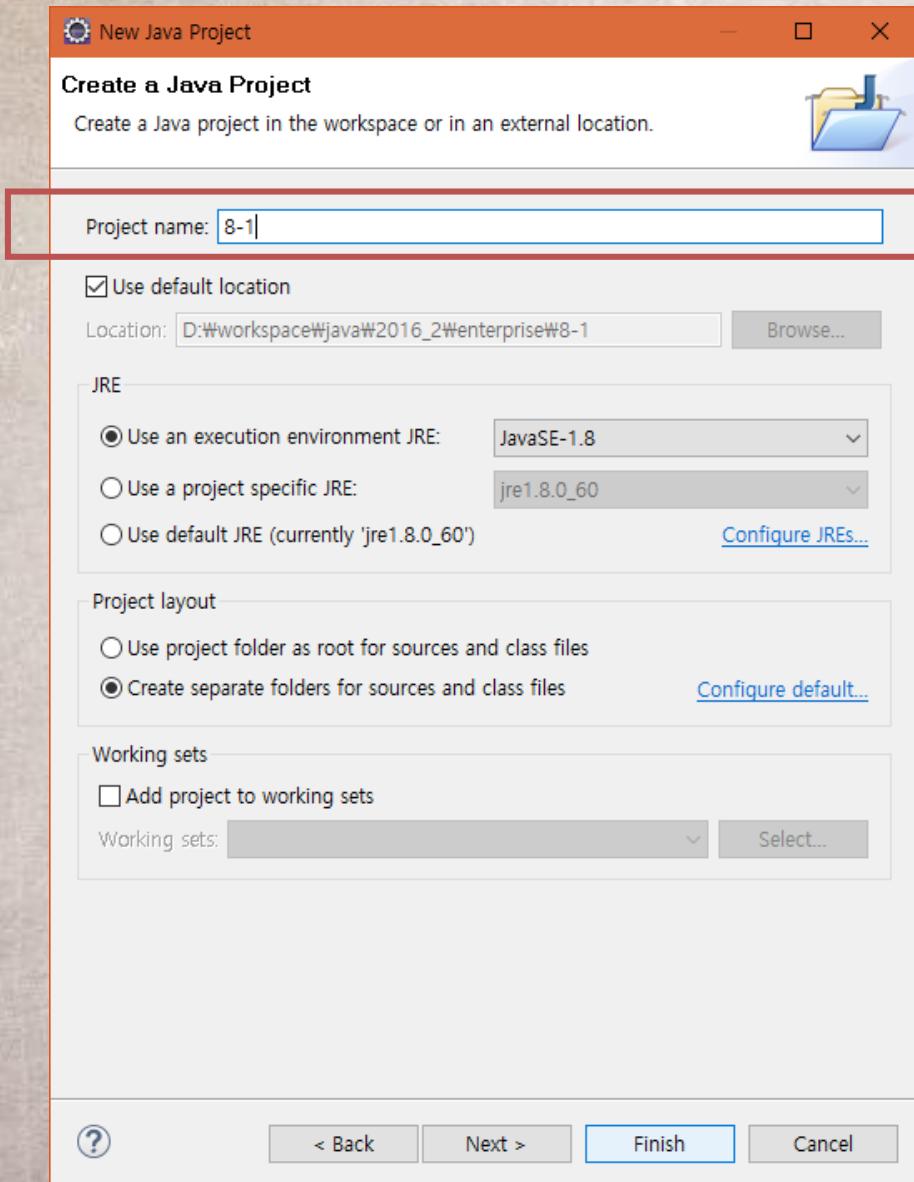
Java socket support for HTTP client/server applications

- 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

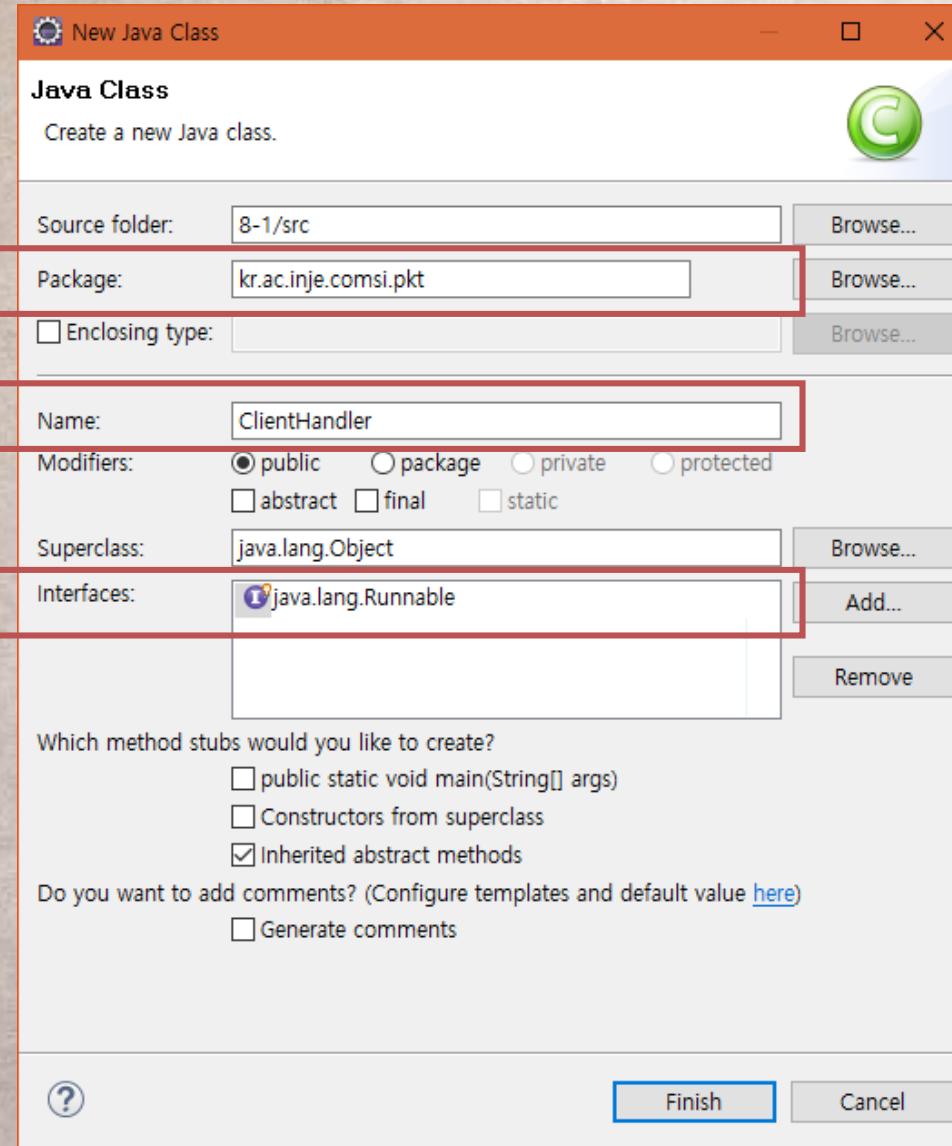


HTTP server – WebServer 클래스

The screenshot shows a Java code editor window with three tabs at the top: "WebServer.java", "ClientHandler.java", and "HTTPClient.java". The "WebServer.java" tab is active and contains the following code:

```
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



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

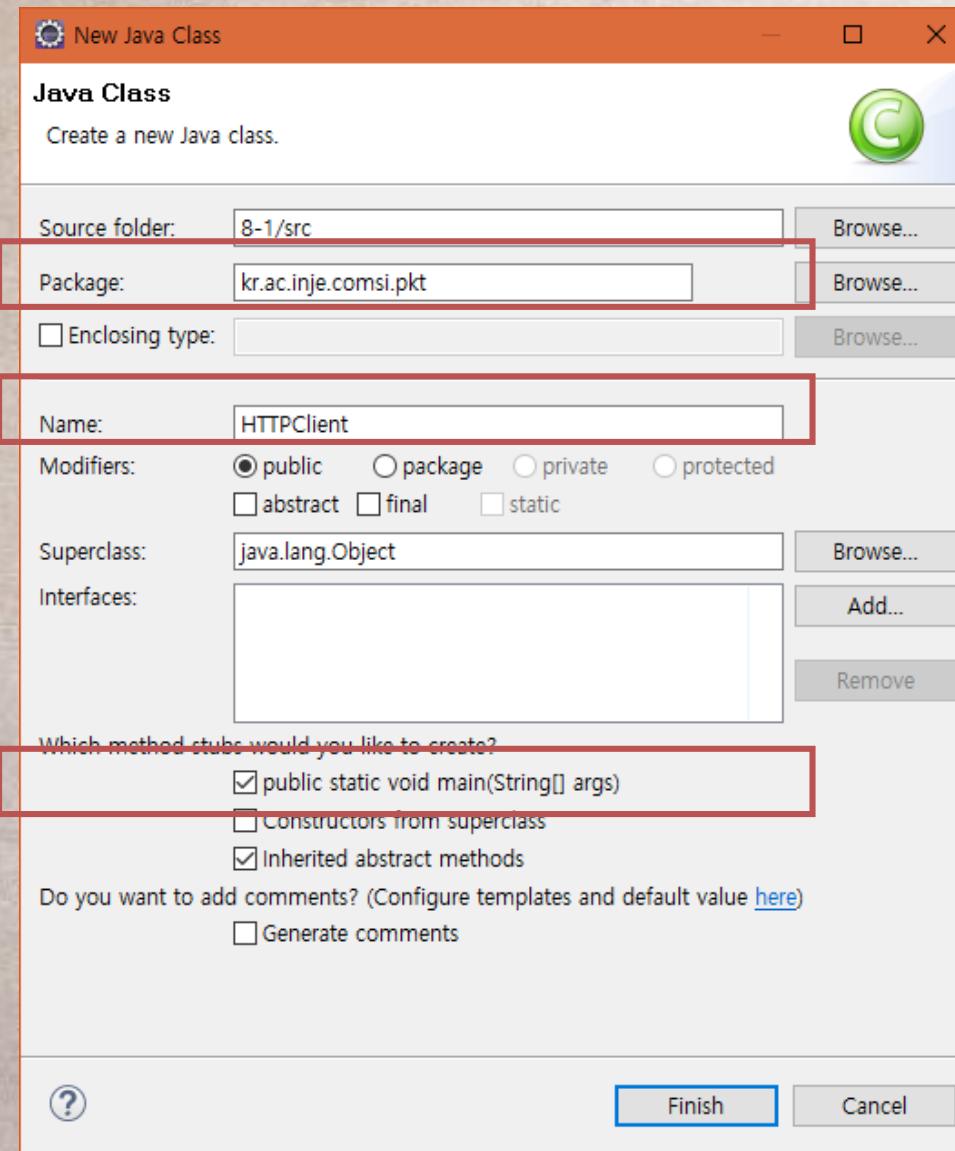
ClientHandler 클래스

```
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



HTTPClient 클래스

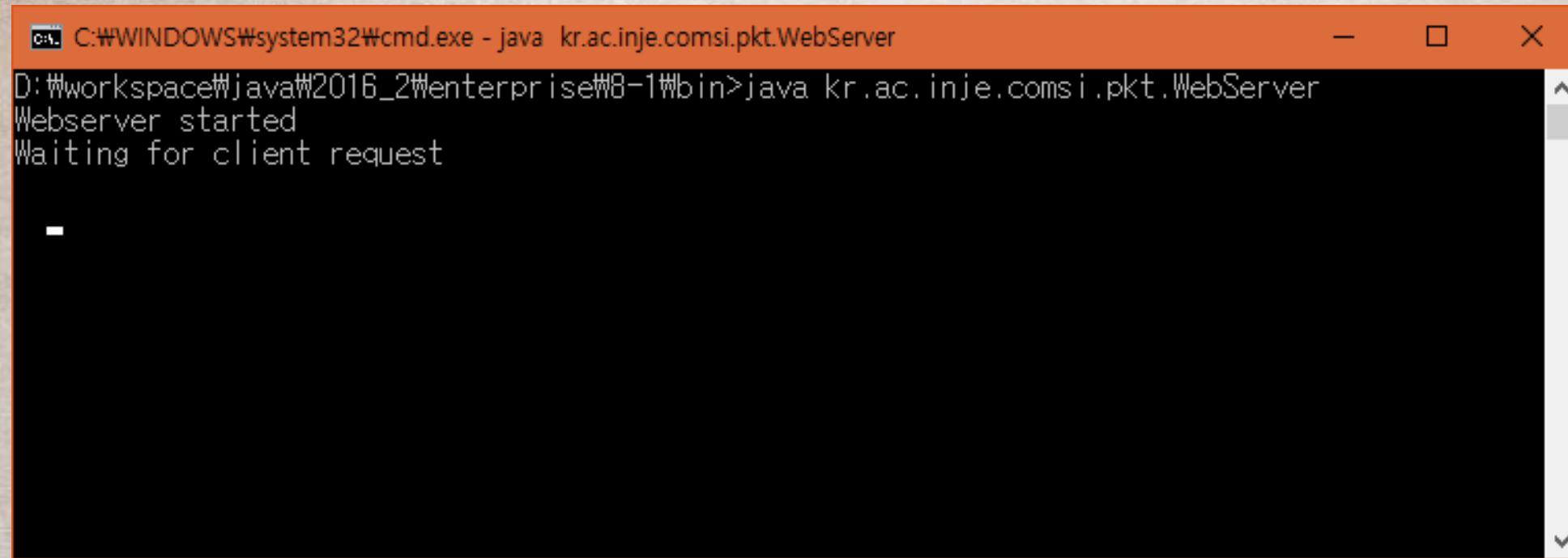
The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with three tabs at the top: 'WebServer.java', 'ClientHandler.java', and 'HTTPClient.java'. The 'HTTPClient.java' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
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.



A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "cmd.exe - java kr.ac.inje.comsi(pkt.WebServer)". The window shows the command "java kr.ac.inje.comsi(pkt.WebServer)" being run from the directory "D:\workspace\java\2016_2\enterprise\8-1\bin". The output indicates that the webserver has started and is now waiting for client requests.

```
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
```

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 ✘ G 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>
```

