

Design Document: HTTP server

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1 Goals

The goal of this program is to implement a HTTP server that will respond to GET and PUT commands. These commands will correlate with read and write files. The HTTP server will store files in a directory persistently. Our program receives and sends files via http. The server will respond back with messages like 200 and 404, etc.

2 Design

There are six parts to this design. First, we have to create a socket, which will create the connection between the server and the client. We then need to read the data from the connection. From this read, we need to determine which command this is calling (GET or PUT?). After that we need to code accordingly to which status code will appear based on the conditions. We also need to figure out how to deal with invalid file names and file names that are valid but not exist. We need to figure out the errors for these.

There are four parts to this assignment. First, we have to create a socket, which will create the connection between the server and the client. We then need to parse the header. After parsing the header, we need to determine what we need to do if the request is a GET or a PUT.

2.1 Setting up the Socket

Creating a sockaddr_in

```
1. struct hostent *hent = gethostbyname(SERVER_NAME_STRING /* eg "localhost" */);
2. struct sockaddr_in addr;
3. memcpy(&addr.sin_addr.s_addr, hent->h_addr, hent->h_length);
4. addr.sin_port = htons(PORT_NUMBER);
5. addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
```

Creating a socket

```
1. int sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
2. if no connection, when sock is 0
3. | Error: In socket, no connection
```

Socket Setup for Server

Note: “cl” is now another socket that you can call read/recv and write/send on to communicate with the client

```
1. int enable = 1;
2. setsockopt(sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &enable, sizeof(enable));
3. bind(sock, (struct sockaddr *)&addr, sizeof(addr));
4.     | if not being able to bind - Error: cannot bind
5. listen(sock, 0);
6. int cl = accept(sock, NULL, NULL);
7. if cl is < 0
8.     | Error: Cannot accept
```

2.2 Parse Header

```
1. create buffer with size 32768
2. header1 = GET or PUT <- the request
3. header2 = the 27 ascii string <- the file
4. header3 = HTTP/1.1
5. header4 = "Content-length: %d"
6. int valread = read(cl, buffer, size of buffer) <- buffer = header
7. sscanf(buffer, "%s %s %s", header1, header2, header3); <- how we parse the header
8. char line = strtok(strdup(buffer), newline);
9. while line is not null
10.    | if the first line
11.        | sscanf(line, "%s %s %s", header1, header2, header3);
12.    | if line contains "Content-length: "
13.        | sscanf(line, "%s %d", header4, content-length);
14.    | line = strtok(NULL, new line);
15.
```

2.3 GET

GET will only print out the status codes, 400, 404, 200, and 500. GET does not deal with the status codes 201 and 403 because GET is not writing to the server.

```
1.  if the request command is "GET"
2.      | open the file <- file
3.      | if there is a "/" in the target name
4.          | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden);
5.          | Content-length: 0
6.      | if the file name is not 27 ascii characters long
7.          | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request);
8.          | Content-length: 0
9.      | if file is not found <- if the open file returns -1
10.         | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found);
11.         | Content-length: 0
12.      | if file is found <- if open file is not equal to -1
13.         | read file = read(file, file buffer, buffer size);
14.         | get Content-length (2.3b)
15.         | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 200 OK);
16.         | sprintf(new buffer, content-length: %d, content-length);
17.         | write(cl, content-length);
18.         | while file size is >= size of buffer <- handling large files
19.             | write(cl, file contents);
20.             | read file again starting at file
21.         | write(cl, file contents at file buffer)
22.      | else
23.         | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error);
24.         | Content-length: 0
```

2.3(b) get Content-length

```
1.  struct stat st;
2.  stat(target, st);
3.  content-length = st.st_size;
```

2.4 PUT

PUT deals with all the status

codes except 404 because it creates a target file if one is not found. PUT puts the contents of one file into the target file.

```
1.  if file contains "/"
2.      | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden);
3.      | Content-length: 0
4.  else if target name is not 27 ascii characters long
5.      | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request);
6.      | Content-length: 0
7.  else
8.      | fd = open(header2, O_RDWR);
9.      | if no file <- create a file
10.     | close(fd);
11.     | fd = open(header2, O_RDWR|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC, 0664); <- this creates file
12.     | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 100 Continue);
13.     | putread = read(cl, file buffer, content length);
14.     | counter = content length
15.     | if the counter >= buffer size <- if this is a large file
16.     |     | write(fd, file buffer, putread);
17.     |     | while(counter >= buffer size)
18.     |         | write(fd, file buffer, putread)
19.     |         | counter = counter - buffer size;
20.     |         | putread = read(cl, file buffer, putread);
21.     | write(fd, file buffer, putread);
22.     | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 201 Created);
23.     | Content-length: 0
24.  | else if a file does exist, then overwrite it
25.     | close(fd);
26.     | fd = open(header2, O_RDWR|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC, 0664);
27.     | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 100 Continue);
28.     | putread = read(cl, file buffer, buffer size);
29.     | if the content length is >= buffer size <- if this is a large file
30.     |     | counter = content length;
31.     |     | while counter >= buffer size
32.     |         | write(file descriptor, file buffer, putread);
33.     |         | putread = read(cl, file buffer, putread);
34.     |         | counter = counter - buffer size
35.     | write(file descriptor, file buffer, content length);
36.     | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 200 OK");
37.     | Content-length: 0
38.     | close(fd);
39.  | else
40.     | write(cl, HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Service Error);
41.     | Content-length: 0
```

At the end of everything
close(cl);