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Express Lecture 1

Introduction to Client and Server Communication

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Agenda

- Client-Server
- Protocols
- Observes HTTP communication with Chrome

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Client-Server

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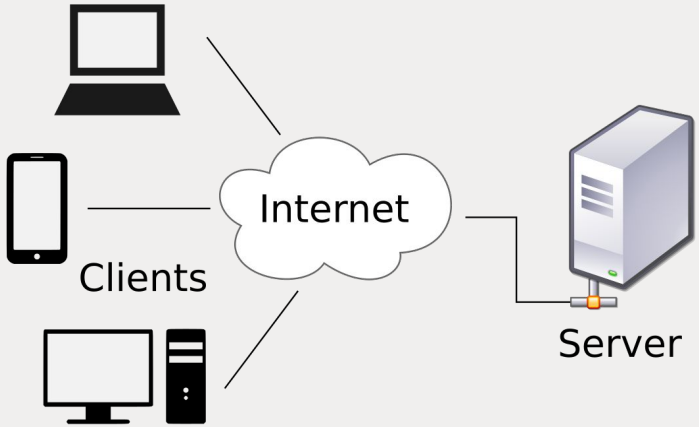
What is a Server

A **server** component **provides a function to one or many clients**. Servers are classified by their functionalities. For example:

- a web server serves web pages and
- a file server serves files.

Dropbox UI: Served from a Web server
Dropbox files: Managed by a File server.



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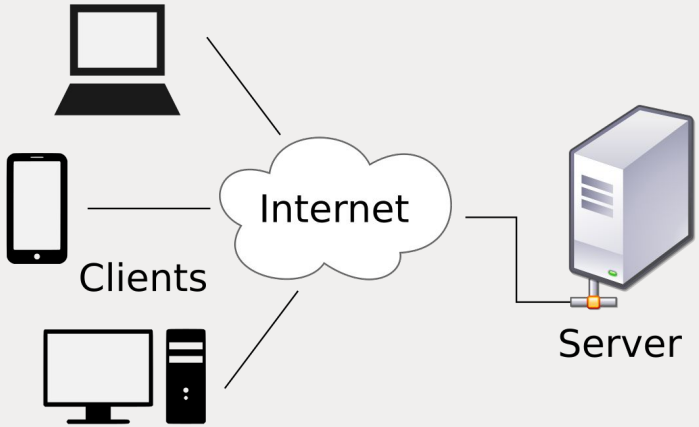
What is a Client

Clients are the users of the function provided by a server. They can be

- a computer browser
- a mobile browser
- a mobile application
- an ATM machine
- etc.



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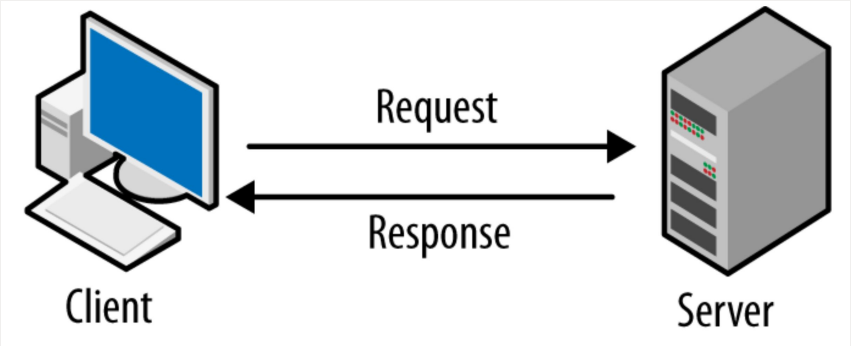
Client-Server Communication

Clients and servers **exchange messages in a request–response messaging pattern**. The client sends a request, and the server returns a response.

For example, when a bank customer uses a online banking service with a web browser (the client), the banking web server returns the result to the client web browser for display.



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Protocols

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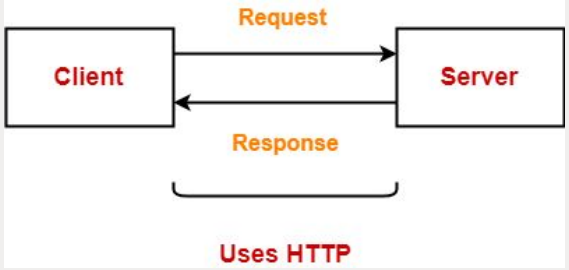
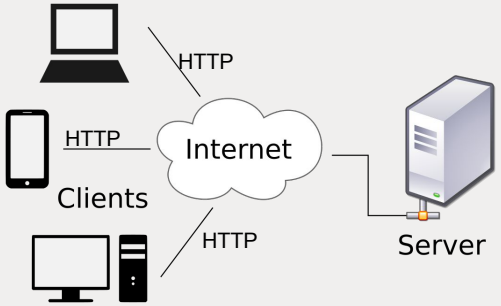
Web Protocol (Common Format)

To communicate, the computers must have a **common format**, and they must follow rules so that both the client and the server know what to expect.

The format and rules of communication are defined in a communications protocol.

A common protocol in modern web technology is the HTTP protocol. That's why people usually talk about HTTP requests and HTTP responses.





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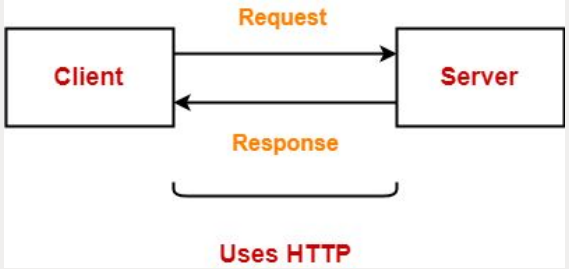
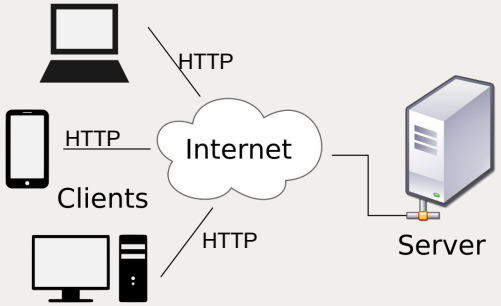
Web Protocol (Common Format)

- **HTTP is a protocol which allows the fetching of resources**, such as HTML documents. It is the foundation of any data exchange on the Web and it is a client-server protocol
- Protocol is essential for supporting different client devices (Mobile, Web, IoT etc.)
- As long as they all speak in HTTP, communication is fine.





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HTTP Message

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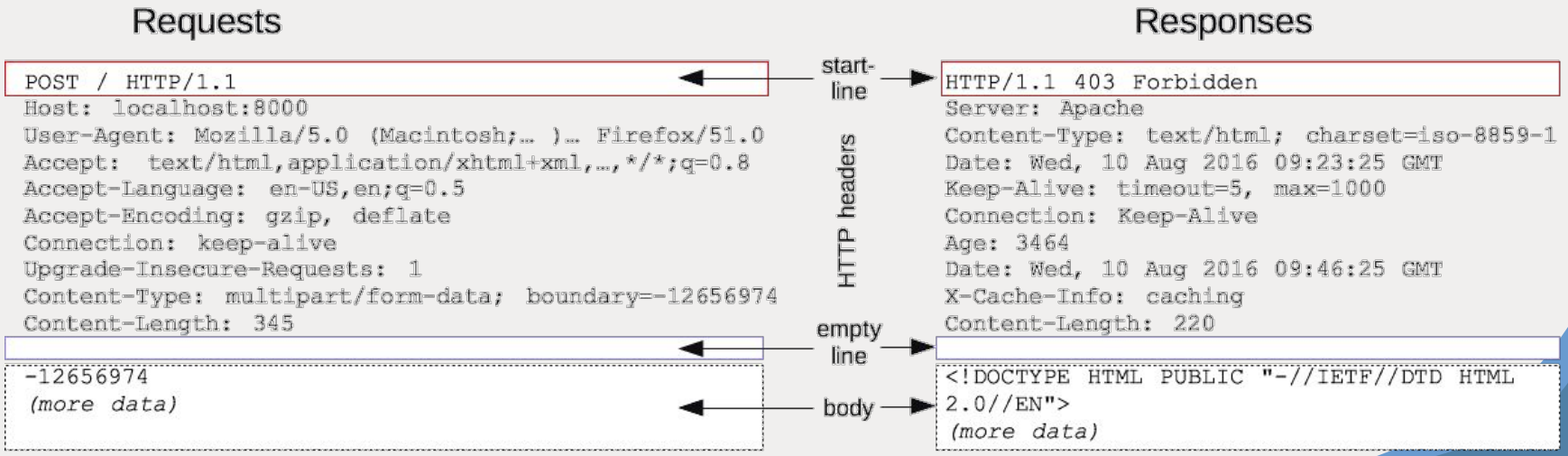
HTTP 1.1 Message Overview

- HTTP 1.1 Message is **text-based**. Different sections are separated by line breaks.
- **HTTP Request Message and HTTP Response Message** have different formats.
- This section is only for you to better understand the theories. **We don't need to parse a plain HTTP message, Express will handle it for us.**



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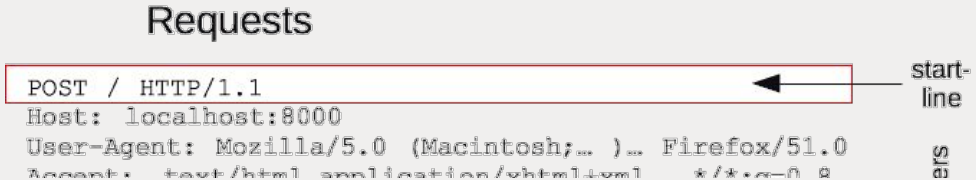
HTTP 1.1 Request Start line

- HTTP requests are messages sent by the client to initiate an action on the server. Their start-line contain three elements:
  - HTTP method, like **GET**. (Will talk more about this in the the future)
  - The HTTP version, like **HTTP/1.1**
  - The request target, usually the URL/path, like **/**



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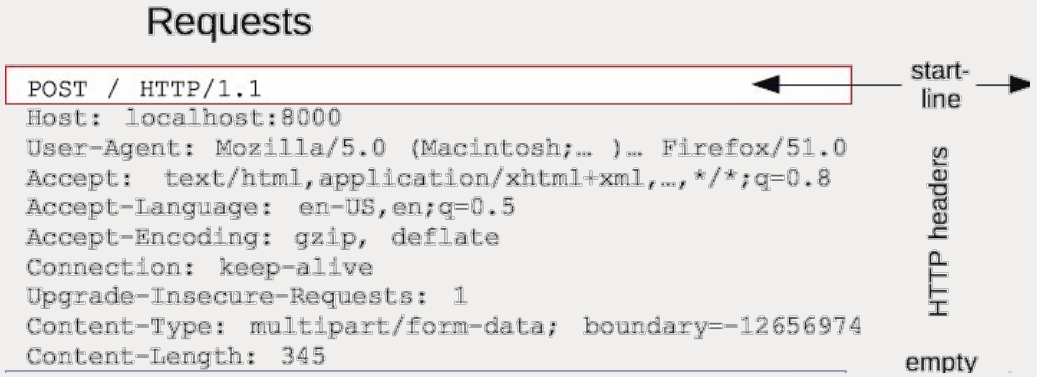
HTTP 1.1 Request Start line

- HTTP requests are messages sent by the client to initiate an action on the server. Their start-line contain three elements:
  - HTTP method, like **GET**. (Will talk more about this in the the future)
  - The HTTP version, like **HTTP/1.1**. (Consider it as a standard version nowadays)
  - The **request target**, usually the URL/path, like **/.** (Today focus)
    - **Tell the server what do you want to get**, for example
      - /background.png
        - Get an image from the server
      - /anypage.html
        - Get a HTML file from the server

HTTP 1.1 Request Headers

- HTTP Request headers are some key-value pairs to tell more about the HTTP message.
  - Host: It is like **the address to the server**.
  - Content-type: It tells **what kind of data is inside the HTTP body**.
  - Many more others...



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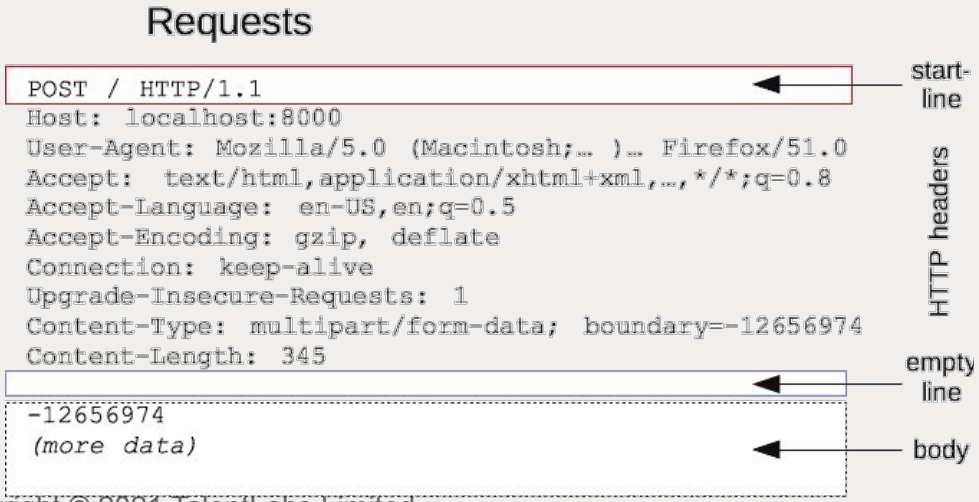
HTTP 1.1 Request Body

- The message body contains the **actual data the client want to send**.
- You can put different data format in the HTTP request body. Some common examples are:
  - application/json
  - multipart/form-data



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Simple HTTP Request Example

There are many concepts about HTTP, let's take a look at this simple example request:

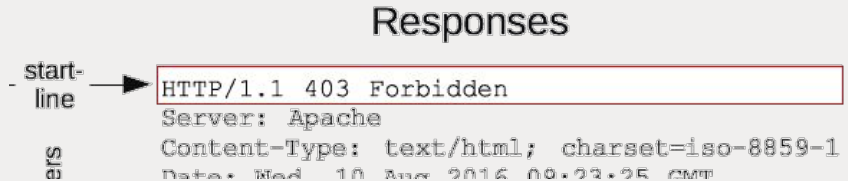
```
GET /about HTTP1.1
Host: www.talentlabs.org
```

The above HTTP Request

1. Asks the backend application located at www.talentlabs.org to ...
2. Gets HTML of the /about page.
3. Contains an empty body, as no additional information is needed here.

HTTP 1.1 Response Status line

- The start line of an HTTP response, called the status line, contains the following information:
  - The HTTP version, like HTTP/1.1.
  - The status code, like 403. (Will talk more about this in the the future)
  - The text version of the status code, like Forbidden. (Will talk more about this in the the future)



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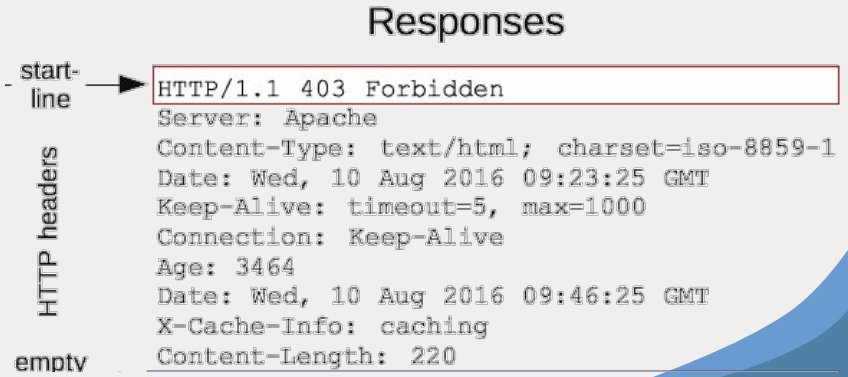
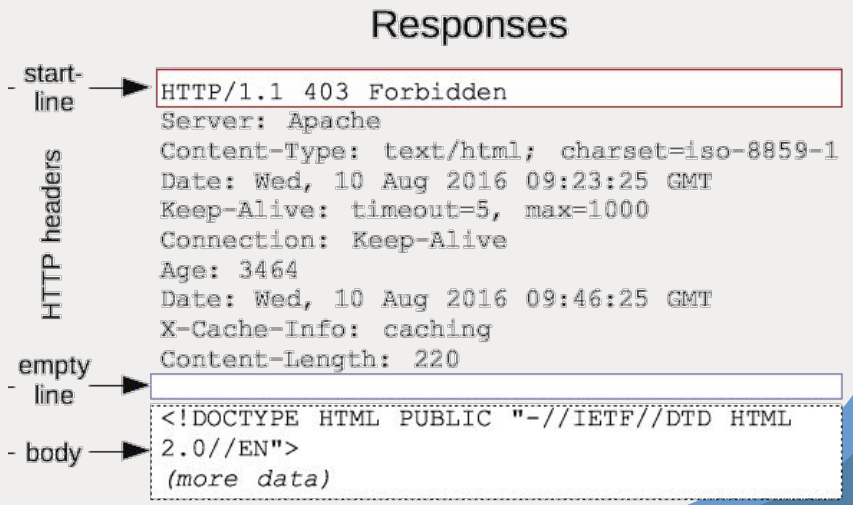
HTTP 1.1 Response Headers

- Similarly, HTTP response headers are some key-value pairs to tell more about the HTTP message.
  - Content-Type: what kind of data is inside the HTTP response body.



HTTP 1.1 Response Body

- The message body contain the **actual data the server want to reply**.
- You can put different data format in the HTTP response body. Some common examples are:
  - application/json
  - text/html



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Simple HTTP Response Example

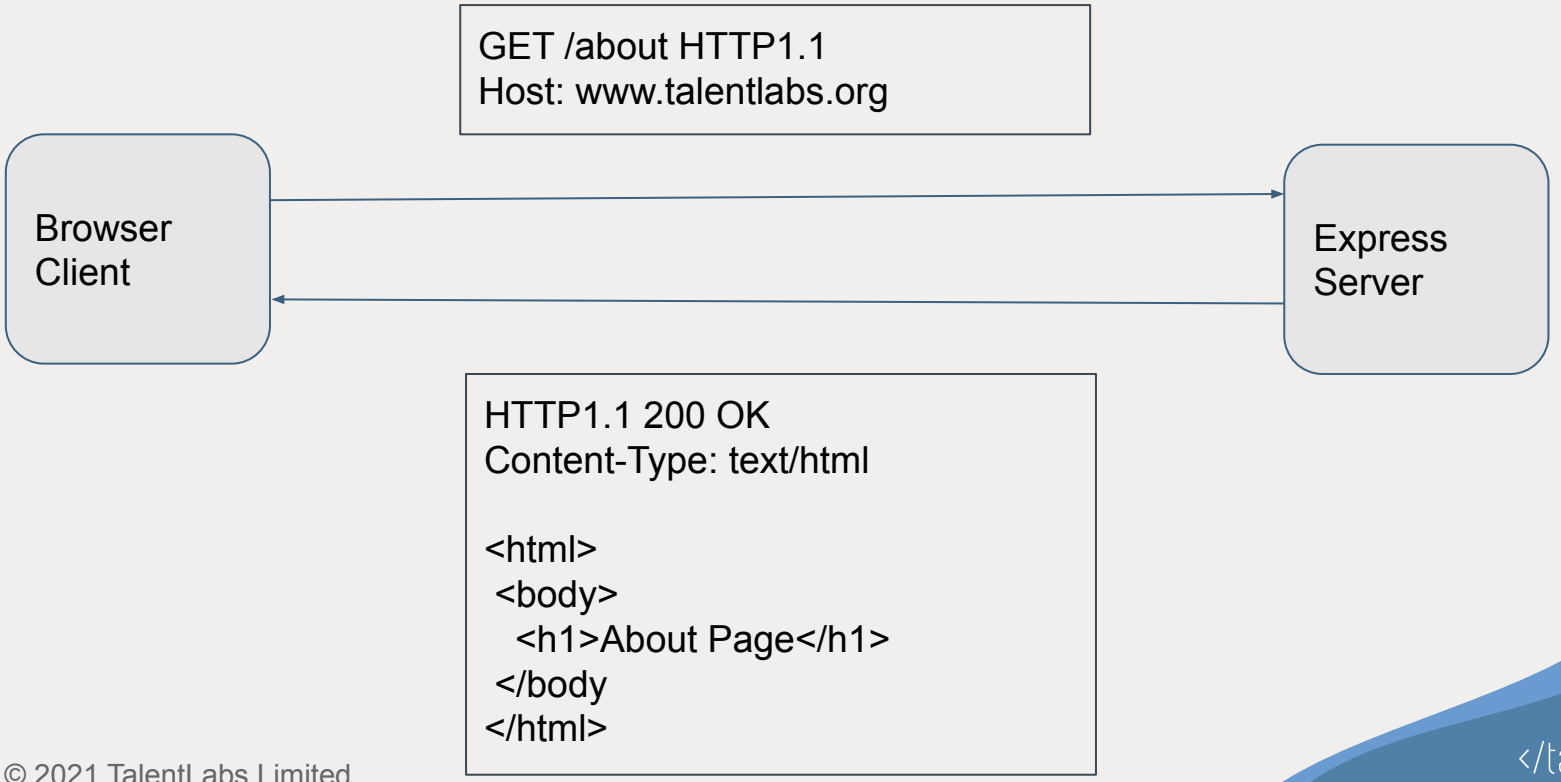
There are many concepts about HTTP, let's take a look at this simple example request:

```
HTTP1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html

<html>
 <body>
   <h1>About Page</h1>
 </body
</html>
```

The above HTTP response is to reply the client with HTML text the client asked for.

All together



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Observes HTTP communications with Chrome

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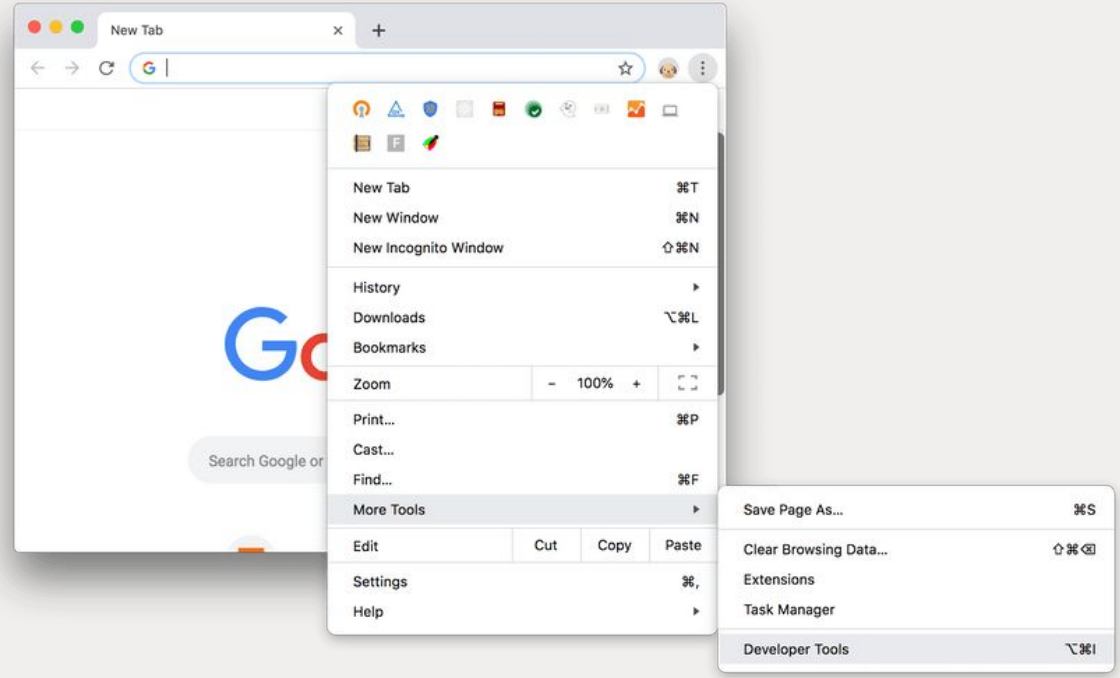
Open Chrome Developer Console



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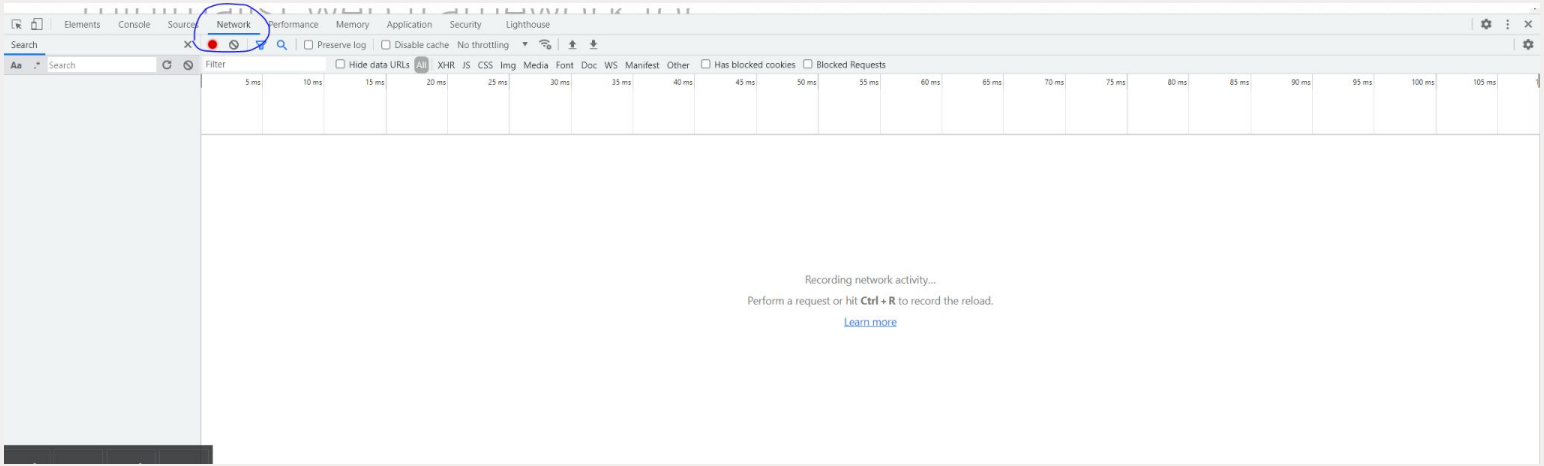
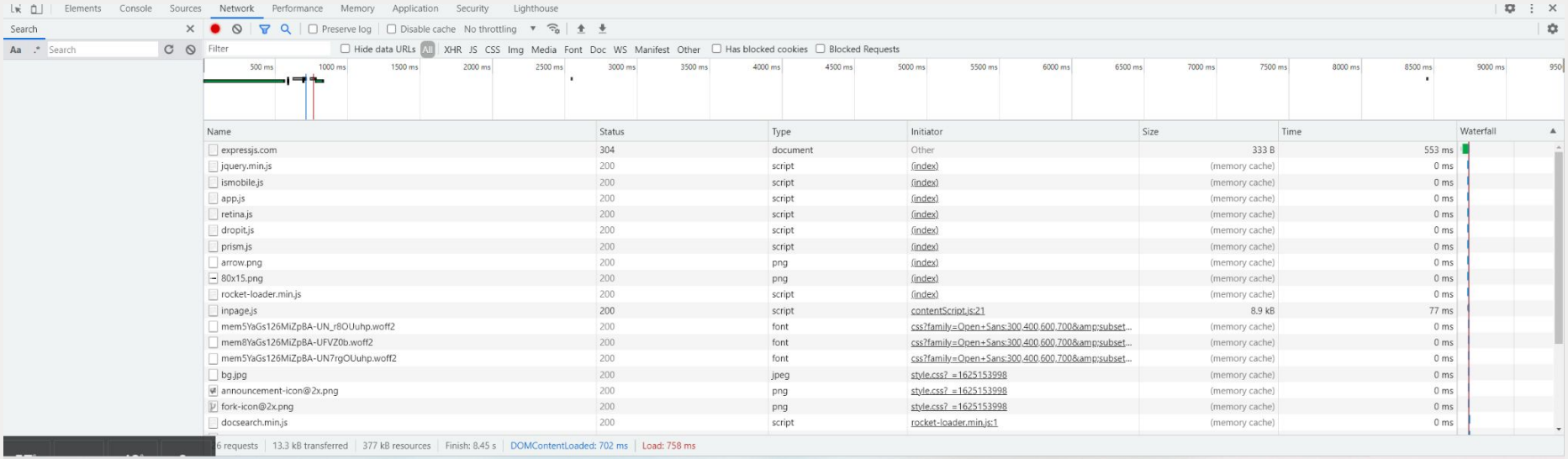
Visit https://expressjs.com/, Open Chrome Developer Console - Network tab



Refresh the page to record the network usage



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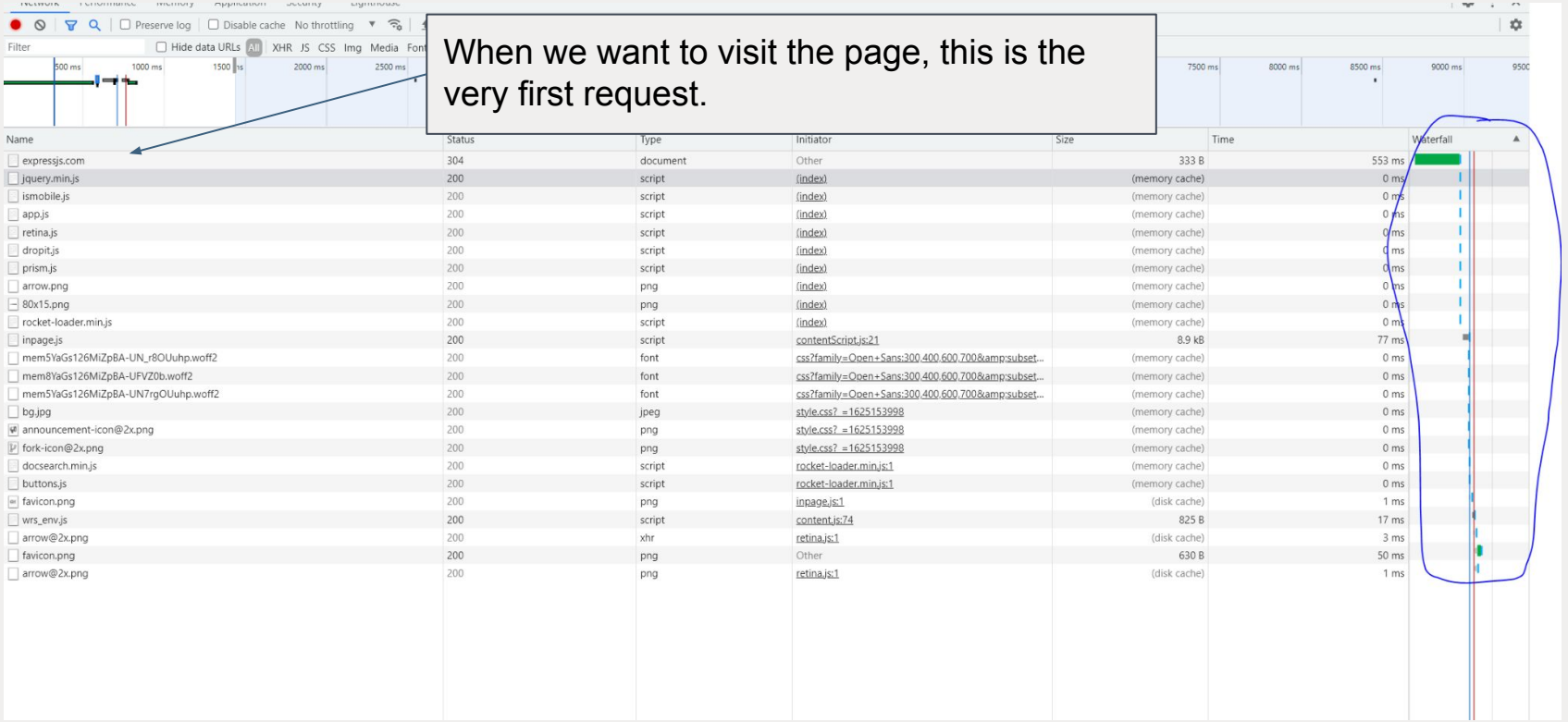
Click the Waterfall column to sort the requests (Sort by request order)



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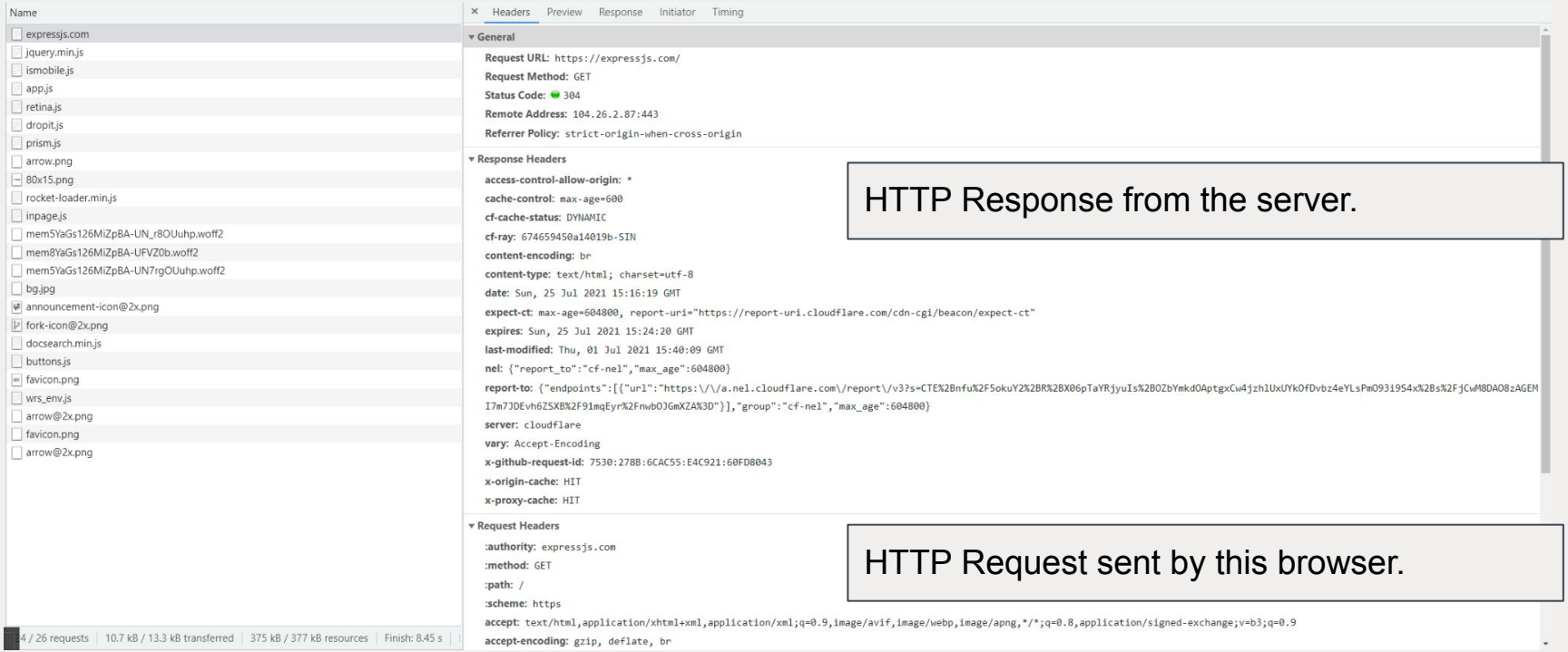
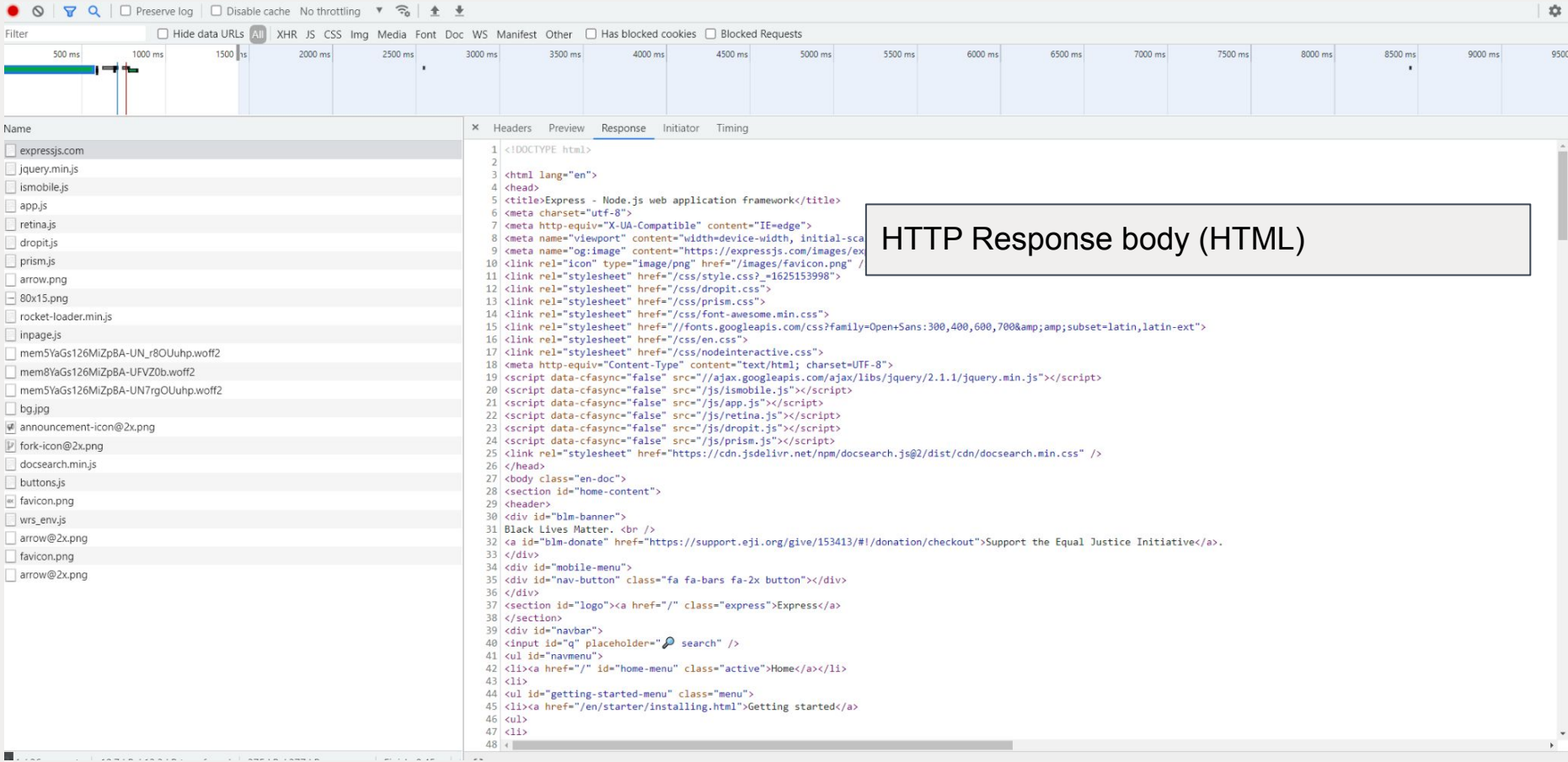
Click the first request and observe




Preserve log
Disable cache
No throttling
Filter
Hide data URLs
All
XHR
JS
CSS
Img
Media
Font
Doc
WS
Manifest
Other
Has blocked cookies
Blocked Requests
Name
expressjs.com
jquery.min.js
ismobile.js
app.js
retina.js
dropit.js
prism.js
arrow.png
80x15.png
rocket-loader.min.js
inpage.js
mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN_r8OUuhp.woff2
mem8YaGs126MiZpBA-UFVZ0b.woff2
mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN7rgOUuhp.woff2
bg.jpg
announcement-icon@2x.png
fork-icon@2x.png
docsearch.min.js
buttons.js
favicon.png
wrs_env.js
arrow@2x.png
favicon.png
arrow@2x.png
Headers
Preview
Response
Initiator
Timing
HTTP Response body (HTML)

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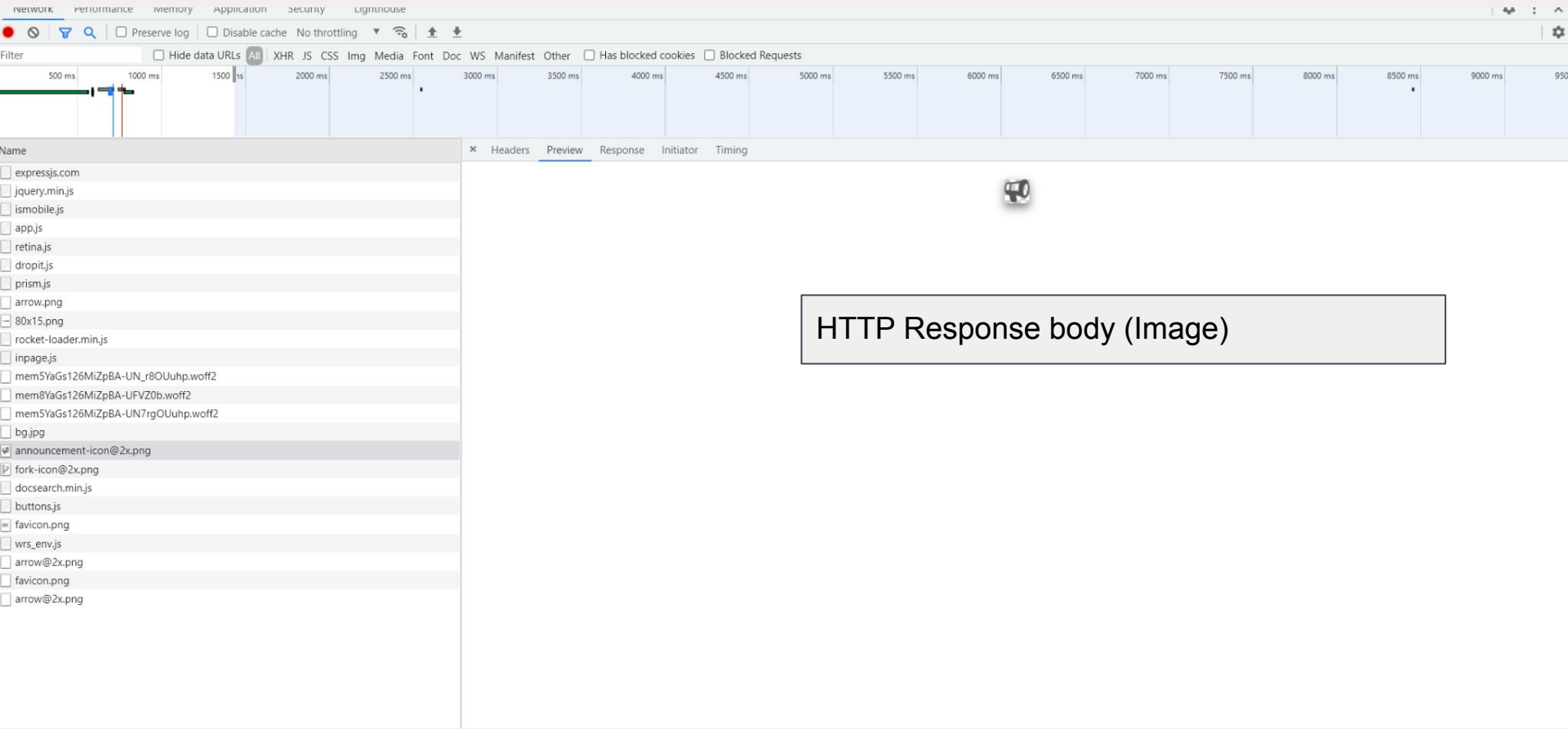
Network Performance Memory Application Security Lighthouse
Preserve log
Disable cache
No throttling
Filter
Hide data URLs
All
XHR JS CSS Img Media Font Doc WS Manifest Other
Has blocked cookies
Blocked Requests
500 ms 1000 ms 1500 ms 2000 ms 2500 ms 3000 ms 3500 ms 4000 ms 4500 ms 5000 ms 5500 ms 6000 ms 6500 ms 7000 ms 7500 ms 8000 ms 8500 ms 9000 ms
Name
expressjs.com
jquery.min.js
ismobile.js
app.js
retina.js
dropit.js
prism.js
arrow.png
80x15.png
rocket-loader.min.js
inpage.js
mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN_r8OUuhp.woff2
mem8YaGs126MiZpBA-UFVZ0b.woff2
mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN7rgOUuhp.woff2
bg.jpg
announcement-icon@2x.png
fork-icon@2x.png
docsearch.min.js
buttons.js
favicon.png
wrs_env.js
arrow@2x.png
favicon.png
arrow@2x.png
Headers
Preview
Response
Initiator
Timing
HTTP Response body (Image)

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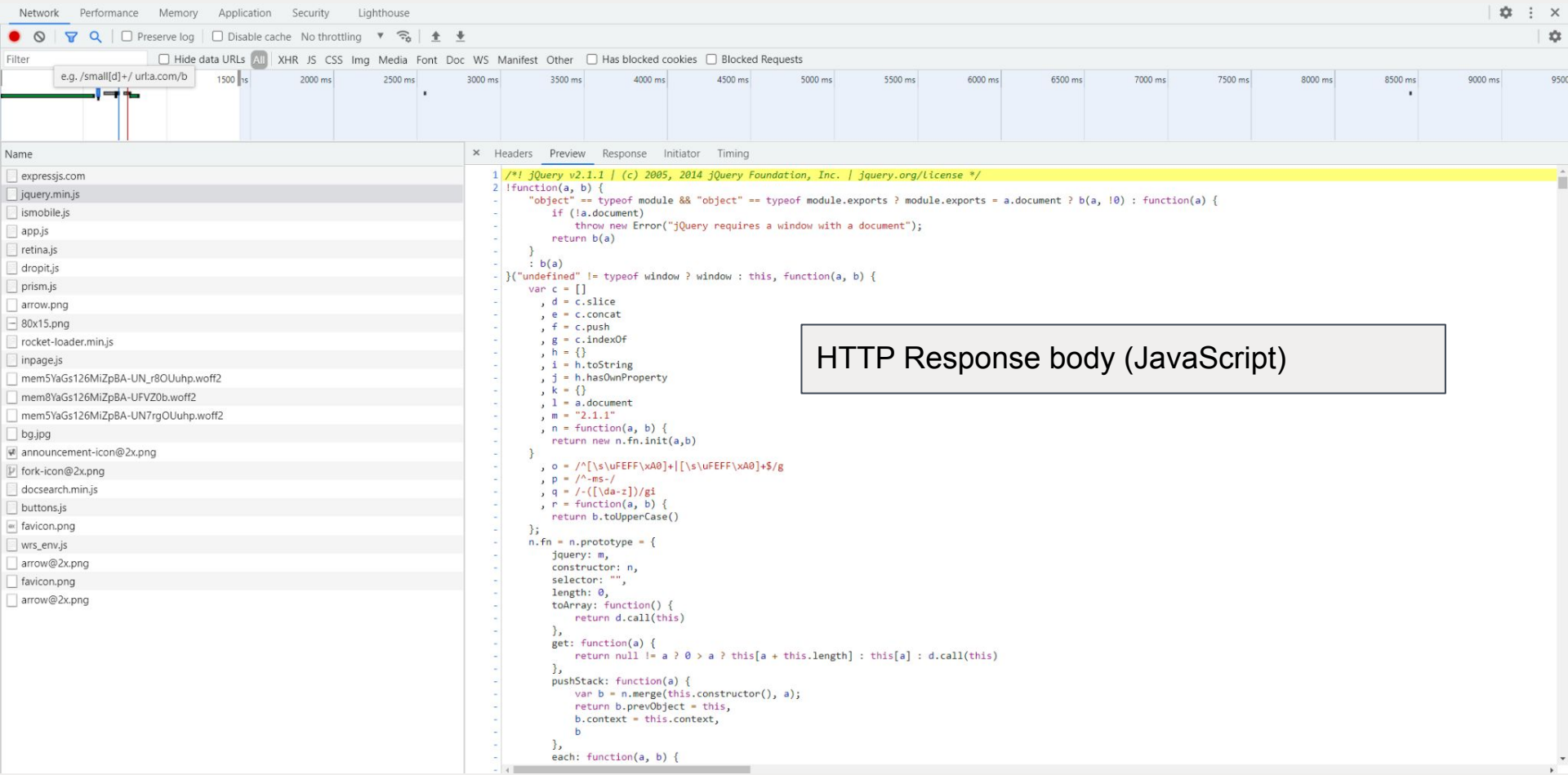
Network
Performance
Memory
Application
Security
Lighthouse
Preserve log
Disable cache
No throttling
Filter
Hide data URLs
All
XHR
JS
CSS
Img
Media
Font
Doc
WS
Manifest
Other
Has blocked cookies
Blocked Requests
e.g. /small[d]+/ url:a.com/b
1500 ms
2000 ms
2500 ms
3000 ms
3500 ms
4000 ms
4500 ms
5000 ms
5500 ms
6000 ms
6500 ms
7000 ms
7500 ms
8000 ms
8500 ms
9000 ms
Name
expressjs.com
jquery.min.js
ismobile.js
app.js
retina.js
dropit.js
prism.js
arrow.png
80x15.png
rocket-loader.min.js
inpage.js
mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN_r8OUuhp.woff2
mem8YaGs126MiZpBA-UFVZ0b.woff2
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announcement-icon@2x.png
fork-icon@2x.png
docsearch.min.js
buttons.js
favicon.png
wrs_env.js
arrow@2x.png
favicon.png
arrow@2x.png
Headers
Preview
Response
Initiator
Timing
/*! jQuery v2.1.1 | (c) 2005, 2014 jQuery Foundation, Inc. | jquery.org/license */
!function(a, b) {
"object" == typeof module && "object" == typeof module.exports ? module.exports = a.document ? b(a, !0) : function(a) {
if (!a.document)
throw new Error("jQuery requires a window with a document");
return b(a)
}
: b(a)
}("undefined" != typeof window ? window : this, function(a, b) {
var c = []
, d = c.slice
, e = c.concat
, f = c.push
, g = c.indexOf
, h = {}
, i = h.toString
, j = h.hasOwnProperty
, k = {}
, l = a.document
, m = "2.1.1"
, n = function(a, b) {
return new n.fn.init(a,b)
}
, o = /^[\s\uFEFF\xA0]+|[\s\uFEFF\xA0]+$/g
, p = /^-ms-/
, q = /-([\da-z])/gi
, r = function(a, b) {
return b.toUpperCase()
};
n.fn = n.prototype = {
jquery: m,
constructor: n,
selector: "",
length: 0,
toArray: function() {
return d.call(this)
},
get: function(a) {
return null != a ? 0 > a ? this[a + this.length] : this[a] : d.call(this)
},
pushStack: function(a) {
var b = n.merge(this.constructor(), a);
return b.prevObject = this,
b.context = this.context,
b
},
each: function(a, b) {
HTTP Response body (JavaScript)

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