



</talentlabs>

# Express Lecture 1

## Introduction to Client and Server Communication



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# Agenda

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

# Client-Server

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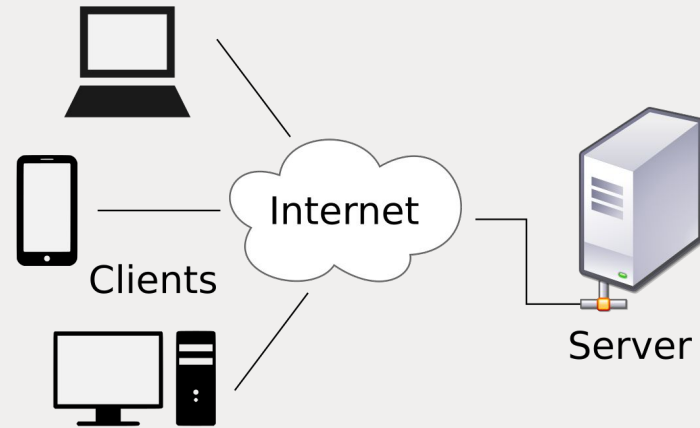
# What is a Server

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.

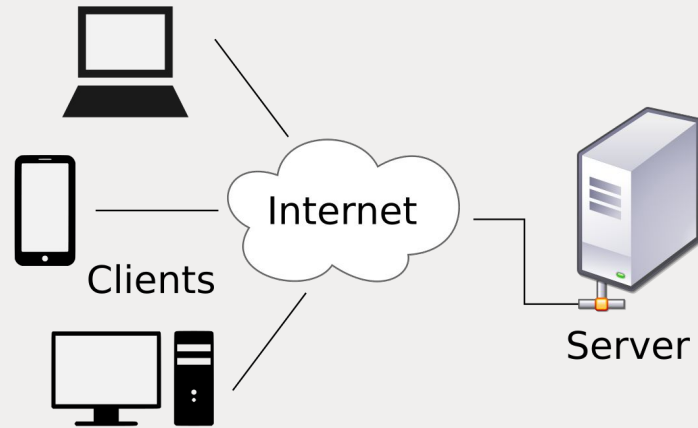


# What is a Client

## 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.

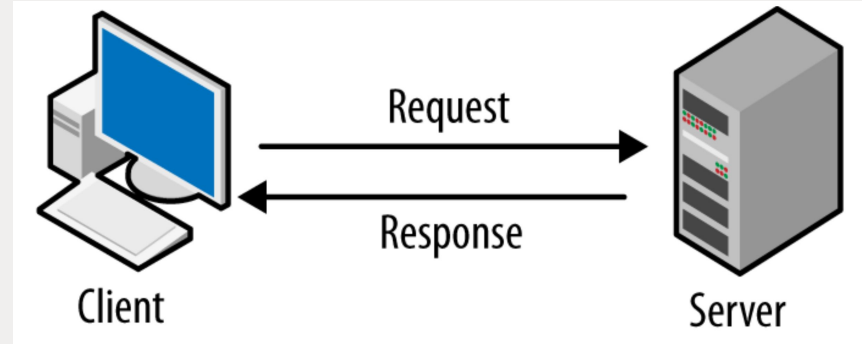


# Client-Server Communication

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.



# Protocols

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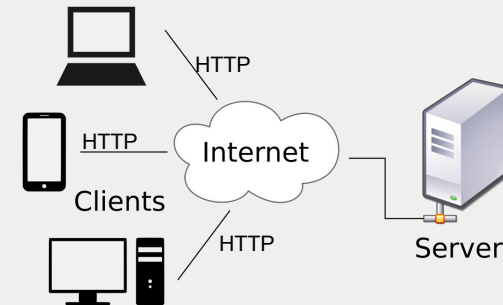
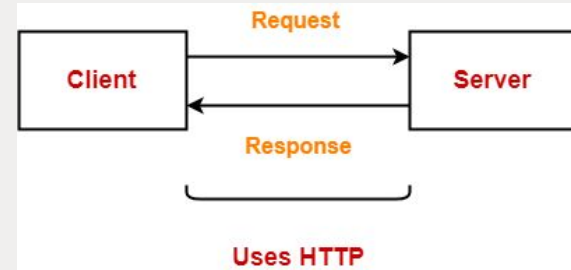


# Web Protocol (Common Format)

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.

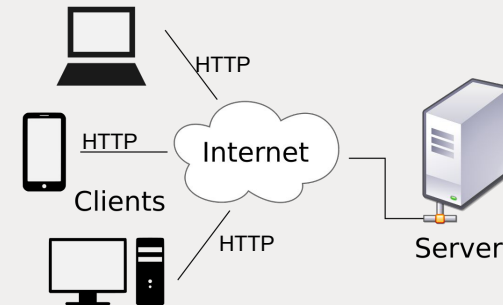
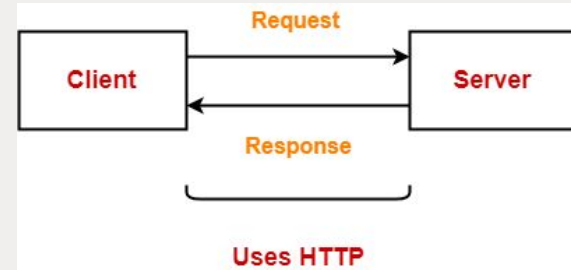
**A common protocol in modern web technology is the HTTP protocol.** That's why people usually talk about HTTP requests and HTTP responses.





# 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.



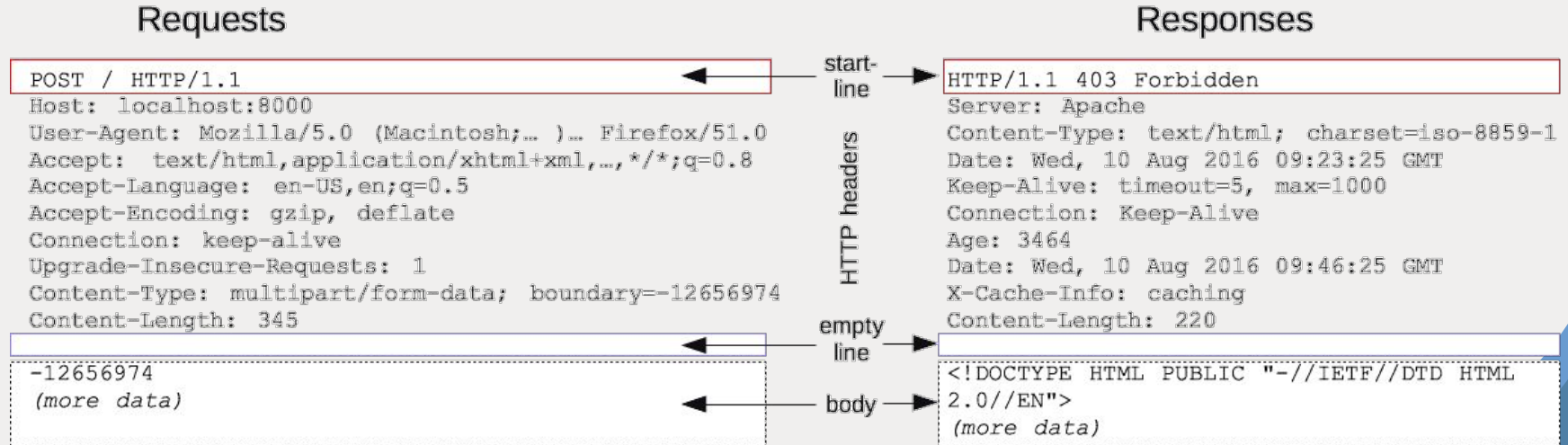
# HTTP Message

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# HTTP 1.1 Message Overview

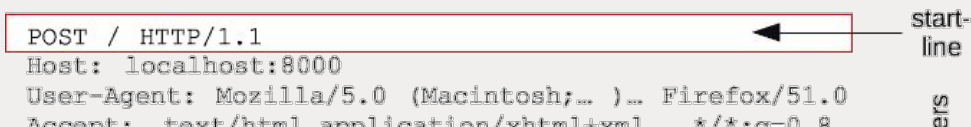
- HTTP 1.1 Message is **text-based**. Different sections are separated by line breaks.
- **HTTP Request Message and HTTP Response Message** have different formats.
- This section is only for you to better understand the theories. **We don't need to parse a plain HTTP message, Express will handle it for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



# 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 future)
  - The HTTP version, like **HTTP/1.1**
  - The request target, usually the URL/path, like **/**

## Requests



The diagram shows an HTTP request with its start line highlighted. The start line is "POST / HTTP/1.1". Below it are the headers: "Host: localhost:8000", "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh;... )... Firefox/51.0", and "Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml;...". An arrow points from the label "start-line" to the first line of the request.

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh;... )... Firefox/51.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml;...

start-line
```

# 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 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...

## Requests

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh;... )... Firefox/51.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,..., */*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-12656974
Content-Length: 345
```

start-line

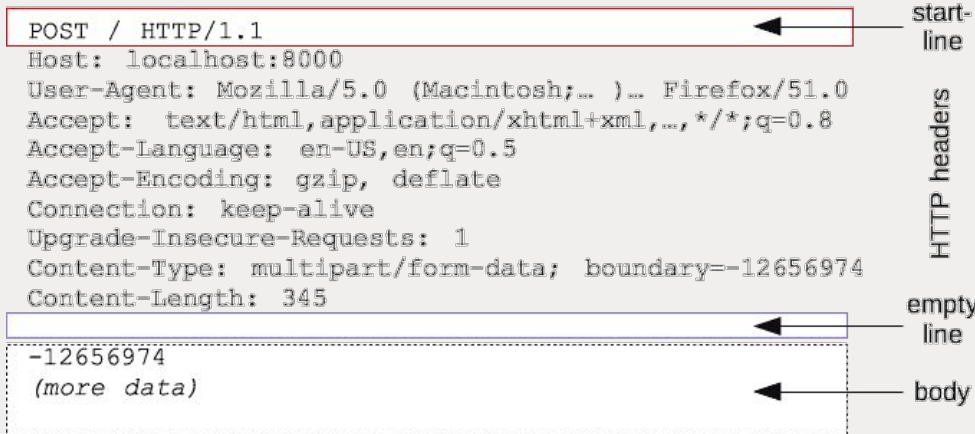
HTTP headers

empty

# 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

## Requests



# 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](http://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)

Responses

```
- start-  
line  → HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden  
      Server: Apache  
      Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1  
      Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2016 00:22:25 GMT
```

# HTTP 1.1 Response Headers

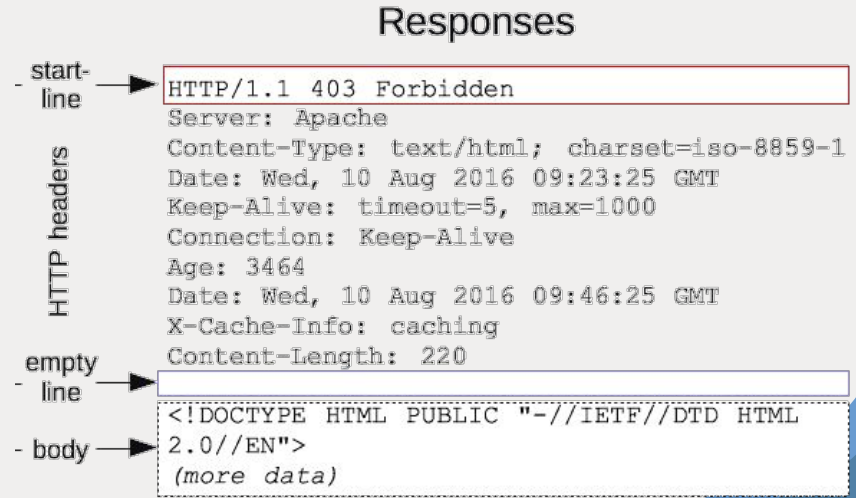
- Similarly, HTTP response headers are some key-value pairs to tell more about the HTTP message.
  - Content-Type: what kind of data is inside the HTTP response body.

Responses

- start-line	→	HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
HTTP headers		Server: Apache
		Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
		Date: Wed, 10 Aug 2016 09:23:25 GMT
		Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=1000
		Connection: Keep-Alive
		Age: 3464
		Date: Wed, 10 Aug 2016 09:46:25 GMT
empty		X-Cache-Info: caching
		Content-Length: 220

# 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



# Simple HTTP Response Example

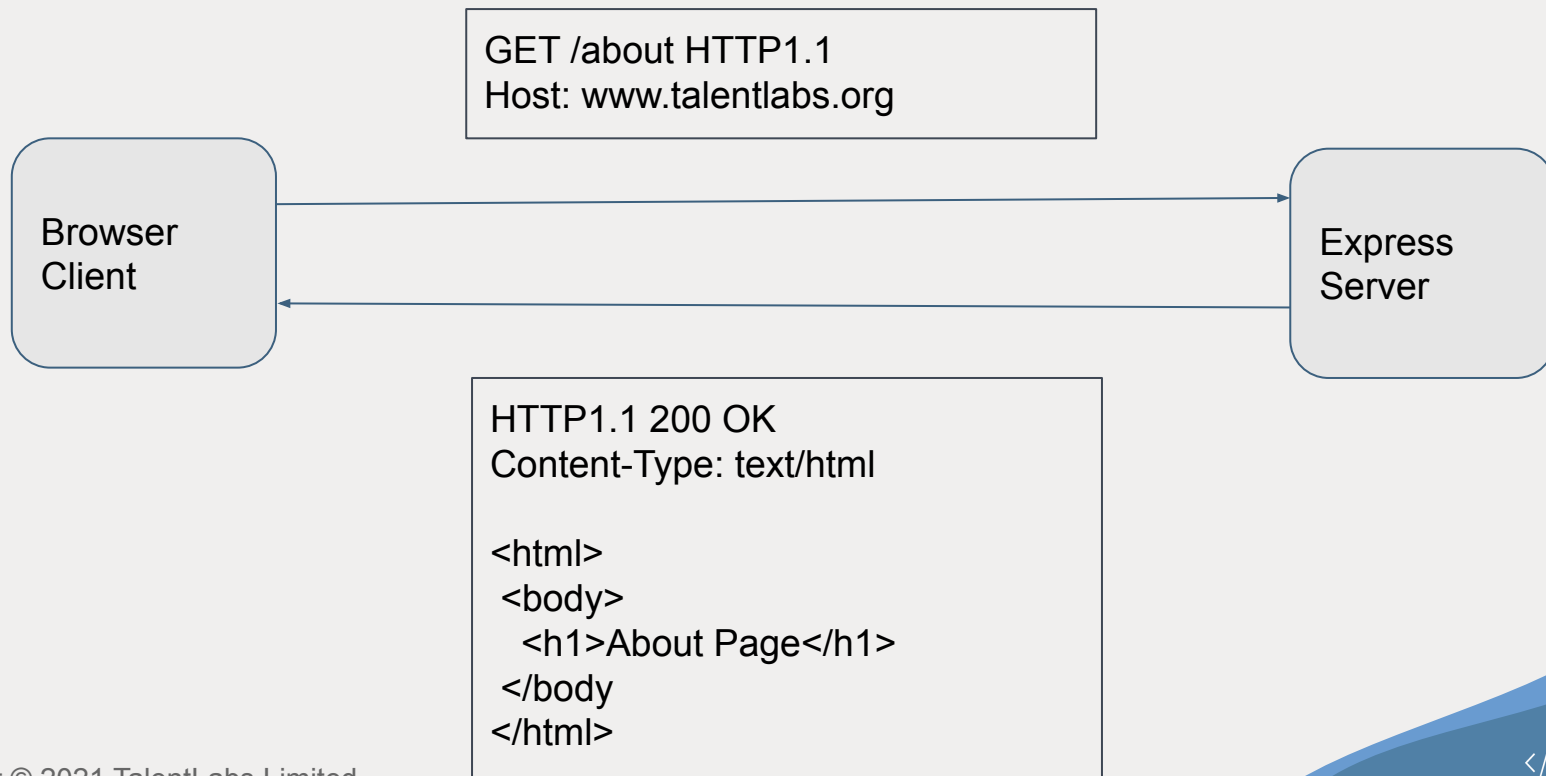
There are many concepts about HTTP, let's take a look at this simple example request:

```
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

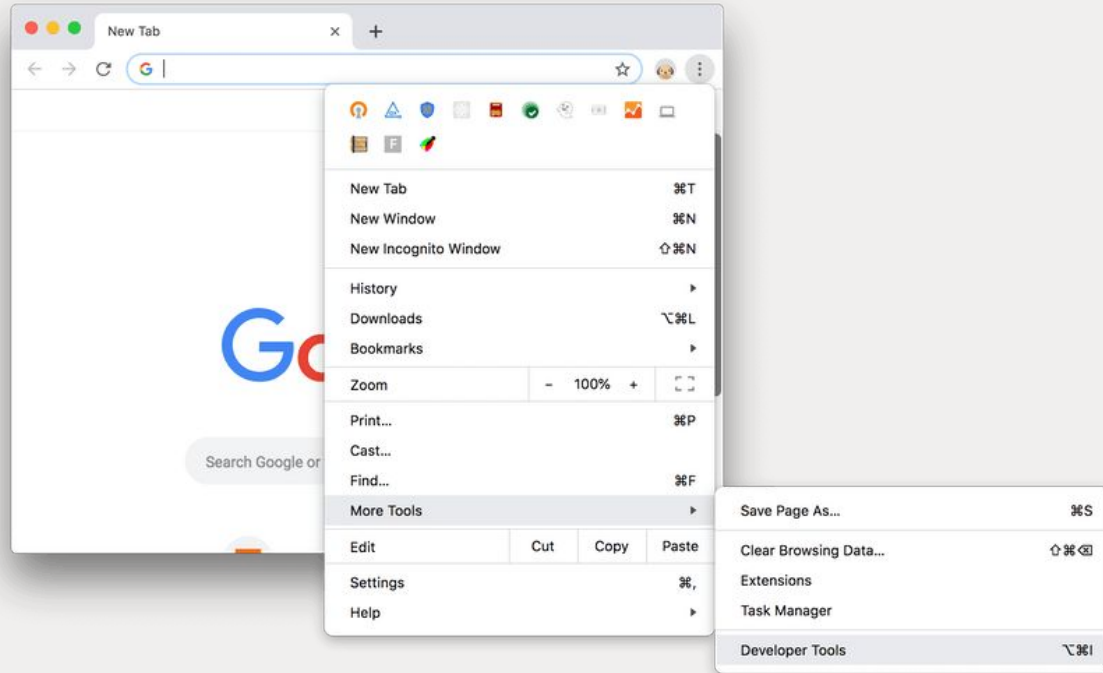


# Observes HTTP communications with Chrome

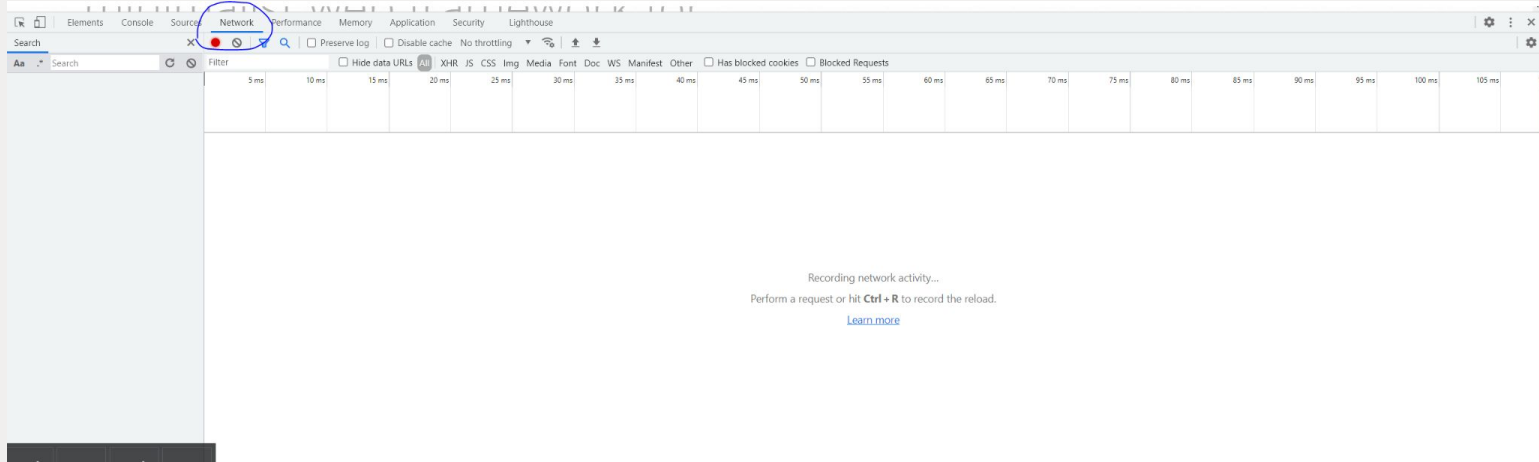
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# Open Chrome Developer Console

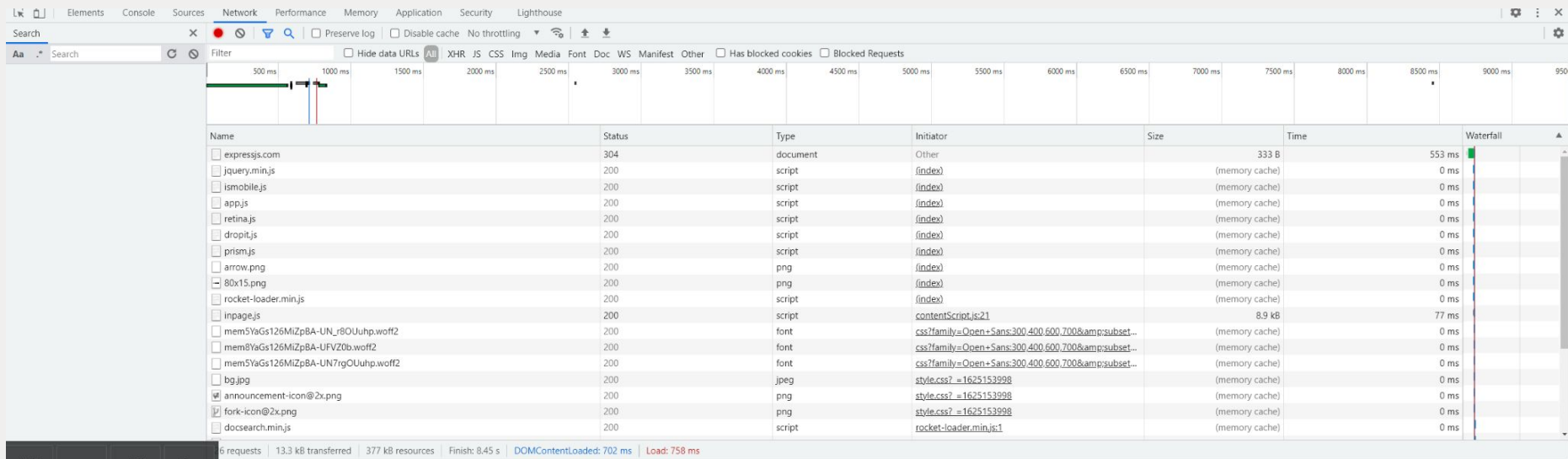


Visit <https://expressjs.com/>,  
Open Chrome Developer Console - Network  
tab

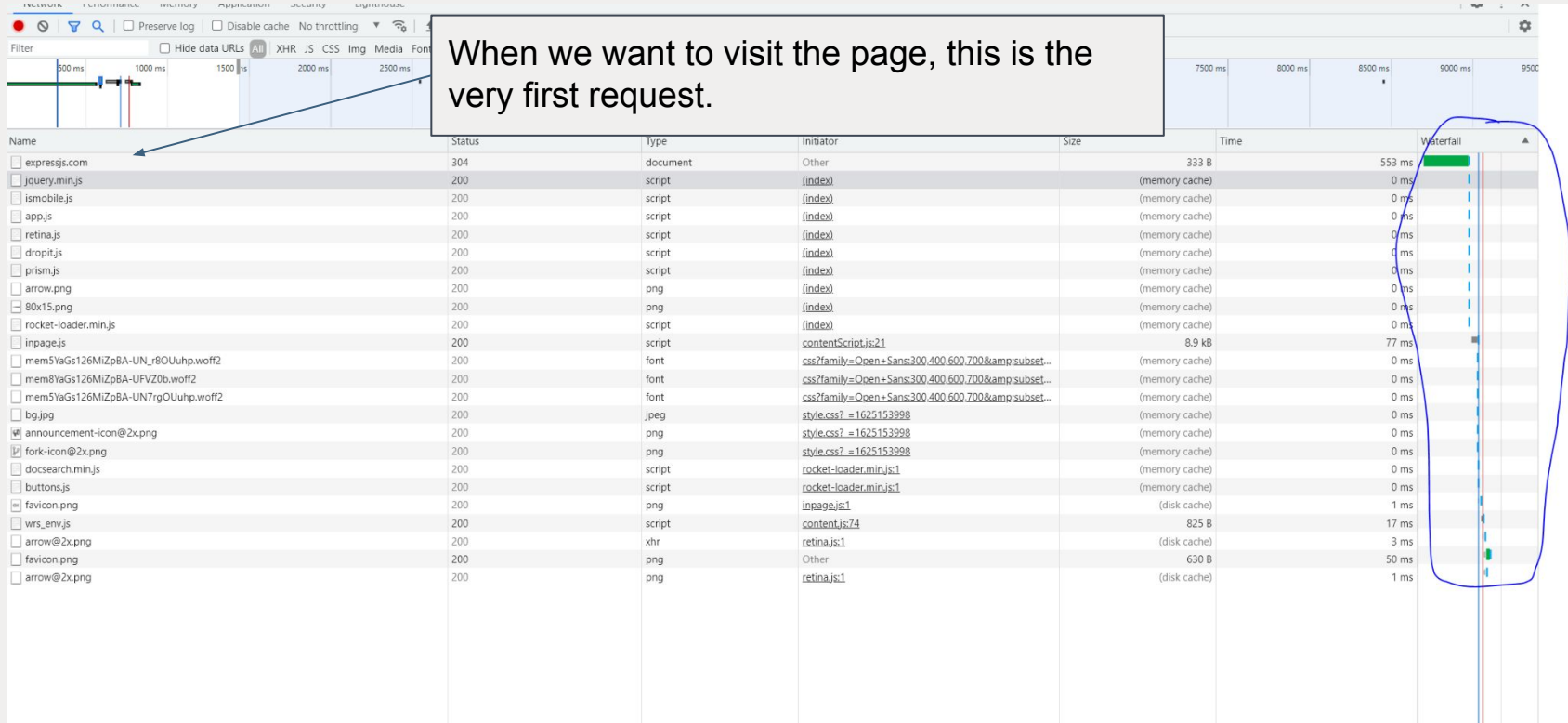




# Refresh the page to record the network usage



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



# Click the first request and observe

The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools Network tab. On the left, a list of requests is shown, with 'announcement-icon@2x.png' selected. The main panel on the right shows the details of this request, including the 'General' tab with request information and the 'Response Headers' tab with a list of headers. Two callout boxes highlight the 'HTTP Response from the server' and the 'HTTP Request sent by this browser'.

**HTTP Response from the server.**

**HTTP Request sent by this browser.**

**Request Details:**

- Request URL:** https://expressjs.com/
- Request Method:** GET
- Status Code:** 304
- Remote Address:** 104.26.2.87:443
- Referrer Policy:** strict-origin-when-cross-origin

**Response Headers:**

- access-control-allow-origin: \*
- cache-control: max-age=600
- cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
- cf-ray: 674659450a14019b-SIN
- content-encoding: br
- content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
- date: Sun, 25 Jul 2021 15:16:19 GMT
- expect-ct: max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
- expires: Sun, 25 Jul 2021 15:24:20 GMT
- last-modified: Thu, 01 Jul 2021 15:40:09 GMT
- nel: {"report\_to": "cf-nel", "max\_age": 604800}
- report-to: {"endpoints": [{"url": "https://a.nel.cloudflare.com/report/v3?s=CTE28nFu%2F5okuV2%28R%2BX06pTaYrJyuIs%280ZbYmkd0AptgxCw4jzh1UxUyKOfDvzb4eYLSwPw0931954x2B8s%2FjCwM8DA08zAGEM17m7JDEvh6ZSX8%2F91mqEyr%2Fnbw03GmXZAR30"}], "group": "cf-nel", "max\_age": 604800}
- server: cloudflare
- vary: Accept-Encoding
- x-github-request-id: 7530:278B:6CAC55:E4C921:60FD8043
- x-origin-cache: HIT
- x-proxy-cache: HIT

**Request Headers:**

- authority: expressjs.com
- method: GET
- path: /
- scheme: https
- accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
- accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br

4 / 26 requests | 10.7 kB / 13.3 kB transferred | 375 kB / 377 kB resources | Finish: 8.45 s

Chromium DevTools Network tab showing the response for the request to `expressjs.com`. The response is an HTML document.

**HTTP Response body (HTML)**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2
3 <html lang="en">
4 <head>
5 <title>Express - Node.js web application framework</title>
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
8 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
9 <meta name="og:image" content="https://expressjs.com/images/express-og.png">
10 <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/images/favicon.png" />
11 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/style.css?_1625153998">
12 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/dropit.css">
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/prism.css">
14 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/font-awesome.min.css">
15 <link rel="stylesheet" href="//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:300,400,600,700&subset=latin,latin-ext">
16 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/en.css">
17 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/nodeinteractive.css">
18 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
19 <script data-cfasync="false" src="//ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
20 <script data-cfasync="false" src="/js/ismobile.js"></script>
21 <script data-cfasync="false" src="/js/app.js"></script>
22 <script data-cfasync="false" src="/js/retina.js"></script>
23 <script data-cfasync="false" src="/js/dropit.js"></script>
24 <script data-cfasync="false" src="/js/prism.js"></script>
25 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/docsearch.js@2/dist/cdn/docsearch.min.css" />
26 </head>
27 <body class="en-doc">
28 <section id="home-content">
29 <header>
30 <div id="blm-banner">
31 Black Lives Matter. <br />
32 <a id="blm-donate" href="https://support.eji.org/give/153413/#1/donation/checkout">Support the Equal Justice Initiative</a>.
33 </div>
34 <div id="mobile-menu">
35 <div id="nav-button" class="fa fa-bars fa-2x button"></div>
36 </div>
37 <section id="logo"><a href="/" class="express">Express</a>
38 </section>
39 <div id="navbar">
40 <input id="q" placeholder="🔍 search" />
41 <ul id="navmenu">
42 <li><a href="/" id="home-menu" class="active">Home</a></li>
43 <li>
44 <ul id="getting-started-menu" class="menu">
45 <li><a href="/en/starter/installing.html">Getting started</a>
46 </li>
47 <li>
48 </li>
```

network performance memory Application Security Lighthouse


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 9500 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\_r8OUuuhp.woff2
- ☐ mem8YaGs126MiZpBA-UFVZ0b.woff2
- ☐ mem5YaGs126MiZpBA-UN7rgOUuuhp.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)

