

# 네트워크 프로그래밍 Network Programming

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# Simple HTTP Web Browser

#### HTTP Request

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.1
- RFC 2616 Fielding, et al.
- 5 Request → 5.1 Request-Line → 5.1.2 Request-URI
- https://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec5.html

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#### 5.1.2 Request-URI

- The Request-URI is a Uniform Resource Identifier (section 3.2) and identifies the resource upon which to apply the request.
  - Request-URI = "\*" | absoluteURI | abs\_path | authority
- The four options for Request-URI are dependent on the nature of the request.
- The asterisk "\*" means that the request does not apply to a particular resource, but to the server itself, and is only allowed when the method used does not necessarily apply to a resource.
- One example would be
  - OPTIONS \* HTTP/1.1

#### 5.1.2 Request-URI

- The absoluteURI form is REQUIRED when the request is being made to a proxy.
- The proxy is requested to forward the request or service it from a valid cache, and return the response.
- Note that the proxy MAY forward the request on to another proxy or directly to the server specified by the absoluteURI.
- In order to avoid request loops, a proxy MUST be able to recognize all of its server names, including any aliases, local variations, and the numeric IP address.
- An example Request-Line would be:
  - GET http://www.w3.org/pub/WWW/TheProject.html HTTP/1.1

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### 5.1.2 Request-URI

- To allow for transition to absoluteURIs in all requests in future versions of HTTP, all HTTP/1.1 servers MUST accept the absoluteURI form in requests, even though HTTP/1.1 clients will only generate them in requests to proxies.
- The authority form is only used by the CONNECT method (section 9.9).
- The most common form of Request-URI is that used to identify a resource on an origin server or gateway.
- In this case the absolute path of the URI MUST be transmitted (see section 3.2.1, abs\_path) as the Request-URI, and the network location of the URI (authority) MUST be transmitted in a Host header field.

#### 5.1.2 Request-URI

- For example, a client wishing to retrieve the resource above directly from the origin server would create a TCP connection to port 80 of the host "www.w3.org" and send the lines:
  - GET /pub/WWW/TheProject.html HTTP/1.1
  - Host: www.w3.org
- followed by the remainder of the Request. Note that the absolute path cannot be empty; if none is present in the original URI, it MUST be given as "/" (the server root).
- The Request-URI is transmitted in the format specified in section 3.2.1. If the Request-URI is encoded using the "% HEX HEX" encoding [42], the origin server MUST decode the Request-URI in order to properly interpret the request.
- Servers SHOULD respond to invalid Request-URIs with an appropriate status code.

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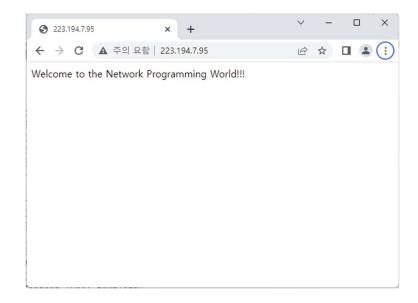
#### HTTP Command Test using telnet command

- telnet hostname.domainname 80
- bongbong@ssl:~/Works/netprog3\$ telnet www.w3.org 80
- Trying 128.30.52.100...
- Connected to www.w3.org.
- Escape character is '^]'.

#### HTTP Command Test using telnet command

Trying 223.194.7.95... Connected to 223.194.7.95. Escape character is '^]'. GET / HTTP/1.1 Host: 223.194.7.95 HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Sun, 22 May 2022 06:39:12 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Last-Modified: Wed, 03 Jun 2020 11:48:56 GMT ETag: "3b-5a72c9ce80523" Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Length: 59 Content-Type: text/html <html> Welcome to the Network Programming World!!! </html>

bongbong@ssl1:~\$ telnet 223.194.7.95 80



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Trying 223.194.7.21...

### HTTP Command Test using telnet command

```
Connected to ssl.kw.ac.kr.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: ssl.kw.ac.kr

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 22 May 2022 06:11:44 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: Mon, 31 May 2021 04:46:45 GMT
ETag: "30a-5c398e99c2a10"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 778
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Type: text/html

<meta charset="utf-8">
<script type="text/javascript">
```

bongbong@ssl1:~\$ telnet ssl.kw.ac.kr 80

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## webclient.c

• To Do.

