



# Safer Web servers with Ada and AWS

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### **AWS**

#### Ada Web Server

Authors: Pascal Obry, Dmitriy Anisimkov.

#### History and availability

Project started on January 2000

Free Software (GMGPL)

100% Ada (except SSL based on OpenSSL and LDAP based on OpenLDAP/MS LDAP)

Windows - GNU/Linux - FreeBSD...

#### Download:

- http://libre.act-europe/aws/ (english)
- http://www.obry.org/contrib.html (french)
- bleeding edge (Git): https://forge.open-do.org/anonscm/git/aws/aws.git

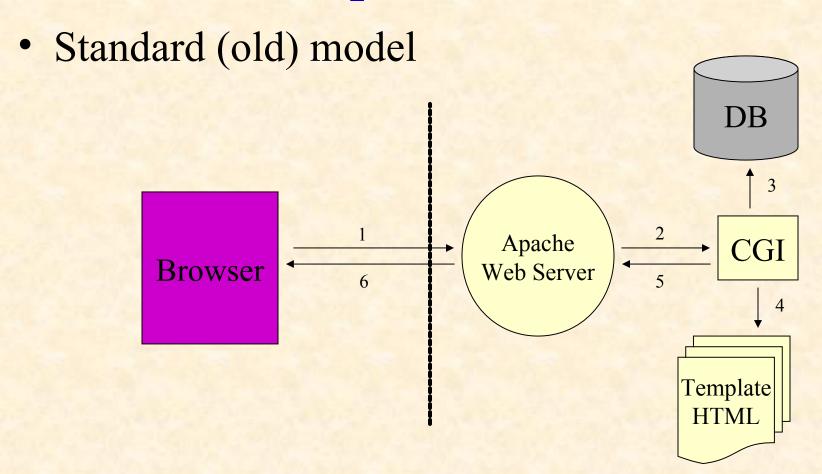


### What is AWS?

- 82 (user) packages A set of packages for managing protocols http/https, SOAP, LDAP, Jabber, SMTP, POP...
  - Server side
  - Client side
- Facilities for managing pages (dispatchers)
- Facilities for building pages (templates parser, web blocks)
- Facilities for making distributed applications
- Other facilities (Resources, WSDL...)



### Web Development

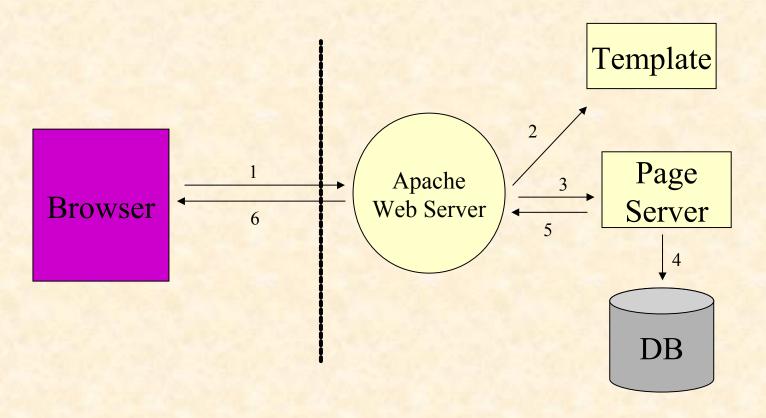


The program is separated from the server



### Web Development

Scripting model (Server side inserts)

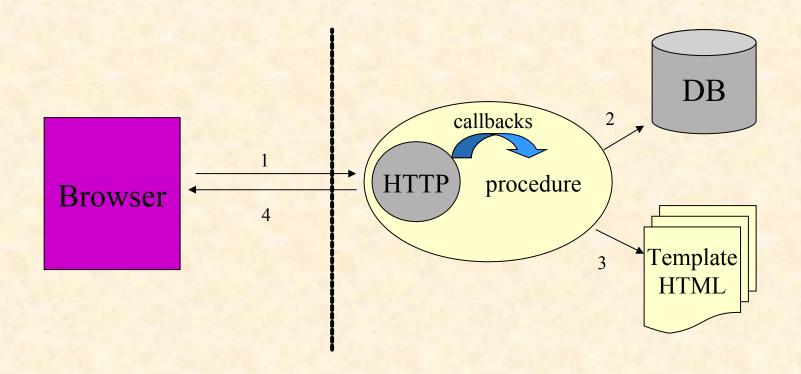


The program is inside the server



### Web Development

AWS based model



The server is inside the program



### What Can AWS Be Used For?

- HTTP services
  - Lightweight page server Virtual site
- HTML as a Graphical User Interface
- Regular application with Web access

  Remotely monitoring a process, an experiment...
- Client-server applications

HTTP communication SOAP



#### Basic Behaviour

#### • AWS:

opens the HTTP(S) message
Gets answer using the user's callback procedure
Encapsulates answer and sends it back to browser

with safety!

The callback is the "script", but the language is full Ada.



# Using AWS (1)

#### • User:

Declare server to handle the HTTP protocol.

Start the server (several overloaded Start procedures)



# Using AWS (2)

Do not exit from the main program

```
Server.Wait (Server.Q_Key_Pressed);
-- Wait for the Q key to be pressed

Server.Wait (Server.Forever);
-- Wait forever, the server must be killed

Server.Wait (Server.No_Server);
-- Exit when there is no server running (all of them -- have been stopped)

end Demo;
```



# Using AWS (3)

 Develop the callback procedure which is called by the server.

Used to provide answer for the requested URI.

No buffer...

No overrun!



# Using AWS (4)

#### The form's parameters



# Using AWS (5)

• A response is built with one of the AWS.Response constructors.

```
From a string :
function Build
  (Content_Type : in String;
    Message_Body : in String;
    Status_Code : in Messages.Status_Code := Messages.S200;
    Cache_Control : in Messages.Cache_Option := Messages.No_Cache)
return Data;
From a file:
function File
  (Content_Type : in String;
    Filename : in String;
    Status_Code : in Messages.Status_Code := Messages.S200)
return Data;
```



### Object Oriented AWS

 A tagged type can be used instead of a call-back function

```
package AWS. Dispatchers is
   type Handler is abstract new Ada. Finalization. Controlled
      with private;
   procedure Initialize (Dispatcher: in out Handler);
   procedure Adjust (Dispatcher : in out Handler);
   procedure Finalize (Dispatcher: in out Handler);
   function Dispatch (Dispatcher: in Handler;
                      Request : in Status.Data)
   return Response. Data is abstract;
procedure Start (Web Server : in out HTTP;
                Dispatcher : in
                                    Dispatchers. Handler 'Class';
```



### Example: Hello\_World

```
with AWS.Response;
with AWS.Server;
with AWS.Status;
procedure Hello World is
   WS : AWS.Server.HTTP;
   function Service (Request: in AWS.Status.Data)
     return AWS. Response. Data is
   begin
      return AWS.Response.Build ("text/html", "Hello world !");
   end Service;
begin
   AWS.Server.Start (WS, "Hello World",
                     Callback => Service'Unrestricted Access);
   AWS.Server.Wait (AWS.Server.Q Key_Pressed);
end Hello World;
```



### Example: A Static Page Server

```
function Service (Request: in AWS.Status.Data)
  return AWS. Response. Data
is
   URT
           : constant String := AWS.Status.URI (Request);
  Filename : constant String := URI (2 .. URI'Last);
begin
   if OS Lib. Is Regular File (Filename) then
      return AWS.Response.File
        (Content Type => AWS.MIME.Content Type (Filename),
         Filename => Filename);
   else
      return AWS.Response.Acknowledge
        (Messages.S404, "Page '" & URI & "' Not found.");
   end if;
end Service;
```



# Secure Server (HTTPS)

Just set Security to True in the call to "Start"

Uses a default certificate

To use another certificate:

AWS.Server.Set Security (Certificate Filename => "/xyz/aws.cert");

Protocols

Supported: SSLv2, SSLv3

Unsupported: TLSv1

Why use HTTP?

HTTPS is slightly slower

HTTPS is very hard to configure... with Apache!



### The Templates Parser

- 100% code and design separation.
- An independent component... but extremely useful with AWS!
- The template: a text file (or string) parameterized with

Commands

Variables (tags)

• The parser replaces tags with their values and executes commands.

Ada for the code, some HTML tags to layout the data.

No scripting in the HTML.



### Tag Substitution

#### Template file simple.tmplt):

```
@@-- A simple template
@@-- NAME : User's name
<hTML>
<P>Hello @_NAME_@</P>
</hTML>
```

#### Resulting HTML:

```
<hTML>
<P>Hello Bill</P>
</HTML>
```





# Templates Commands

Comments

```
@@-- Any text
```

Conditions

```
@@IF@@ <expression>
...
@@ELSIF@@ <expression>
...
@@ELSE@@
...
@@END_IF@@
```

- Table
- Include



### Some advanced services (1)

Transient pages

Pages built on-the-fly, automatically deallocated

Split pages

Logical pages automatically split over several real pages, with automatic index generation

Sessions

Store/retrieve per-user data

Streams

Build pages in memory



### Some advanced services (2)

- File upload
- Server Push
- Status page
- Authentication

Control access based on user name / password Supports Basic and Digest authentication

Logging

History of what's happenning Same file format as Apache



### Some advanced services (3)

#### Mailing

As client (SMTP)

As server (POP)

A simple Webmail server is provided as an AWS callback

#### Miscellaneous Services

Directory browser, URL, Translator (Base64, Zlib), Exceptions, web blocks, web elements, AJAX



# Provided Dispatchers (1)

#### URI dispatcher

Dispatches to other functions according to the URI

#### Page dispatcher

Considers the URI as a file name and returns the corresponding file. Parses 404.thtml if not found.

#### Method dispatcher

Dispatches to other functions according to the HTTP method.

Use: ???

#### Virtual host dispatcher

Dispatches to other functions according to the host name



# Provided Dispatchers (2)

#### Time dispatcher

Associates various functions to different periods of time, and dispatches according to the time of the request.

#### Transient pages dispatcher

Linked to another dispatcher

If the other dispatcher replies "404", tries to interpret the URI as a transient page.

### SOAP dispatcher

Provides two call-backs, one for HTTP requests, one for SOAP requests.



# AWS for Distributed Computing

Exchanging simple data:

Simple communication HTTP client

Distributed server:

Hotplugs

• Remote services:

SOAP

LDAP

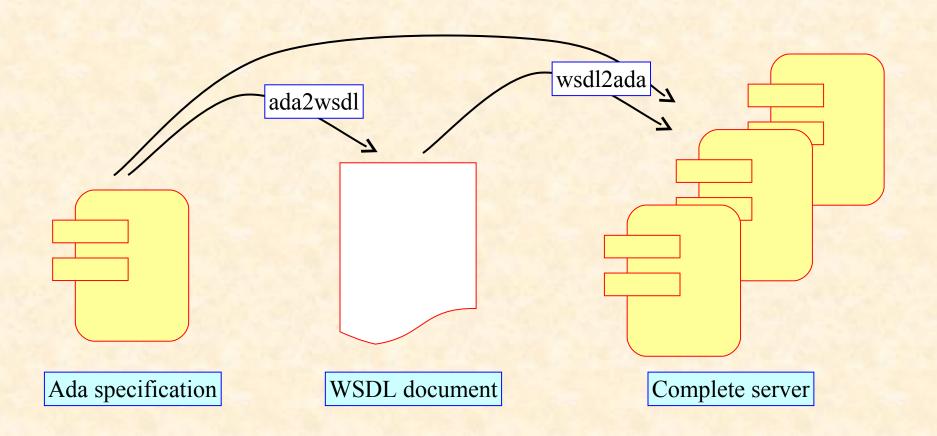
**JABBER** 

• And you can still use Annex E in addition...



# Writing a SOAP/WSDL server

aws2wsdl and wsdl2aws work together!





# AWS vs. Other Technologies (1)

• The application is a single executable, not a set of scripts

Must recompile when functionalities are added/changed NOT when presentation changes (thanks to templates)

- Separate processing from display Unlike servlets
- Easy to deal with concurrent access
  Thanks to protected types!
- What's difficult with Apache made easy HTTPS, logs, ...



# AWS vs. Other Technologies (2)

#### Efficiency

No need to start a process for each request

#### Ease of distribution

Simplified deployment (no Web server to install and configure, a single executable to install).

#### Mixed applications

When the Web interface is only part of the application Possibility of having a control panel



### AWS Usage

- Commercial support provided by AdaCore
- Users

```
EDF/R&D (WORM (shared bookmark), Internet share)
```

Vision2Pixels (Photo-club, http://v2p.fr.eu.org)

Adalog (Gesem)

SETI@Home module (T. Dennison -1 to 3 millions users)

ACT (Gnat tracker)

Ada-Russia (http://www.ada-ru.org)

Frontend to access Oracle via a Web interface.

Philips (DOCWEBSERVER and OESM)

Currency change (D. Anisimkov, 40 to 50 requests/s.)

#### Statistics

> 300 users (and growing), a mailing-list with 120 people.



### Conclusion

- A mature technology
- AWS is more than a Web server

#### Full HTTP API

- Communication (client/server).
- Sessions
- PUSH

#### Other protocols:

- SOAP
- SMTP / POP / LDAP / Jabber

#### More than a simple server

- Several servers, hotplugs
- Virtual hosts
- distributed computing







