

# COMP 431/531: Web Development

## Lecture 15: Web Servers

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<https://www.clear.rice.edu/comp431>



# Announcements & Reminders

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- HW #4 (Draft Front-end ) due Tue. Oct. 21st at 11:59pm  
classroom hw4 repo: [https://classroom.github.com/a/hfLD\\_40C](https://classroom.github.com/a/hfLD_40C)
- HW #5 (Front-end) due Thu. Nov. 6th at 11:59pm  
classroom hw5 repo: <https://classroom.github.com/a/hlFk8cgA>



# In-Class Exercise 14: Unit Tests

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1. Download: <https://www.clear.rice.edu/comp431/sample/tictactoe/react/tictactoeSlice.test.js> to `src/features/game`
2. Modify board using dispatch actions cause “X” to win game (remember new state is returned)
3. Test redux global state to verify that “X” won game and “O” lost game
4. Run command: `>> sudo npm run test`
5. If needed, download: <https://www.clear.rice.edu/comp431/sample/tictactoe/angular/game.service.spec.ts> (and `game.service.ts`) to `src/app`
6. Run command: `>> ng test`
7. Fix failed test HttpClient errors by adding to `TestBed.configureTestingModule.providers: [provideHttpClient()]`
8. Create an empty board (array) in “should determine game winner” test in `game.service.spec.ts`
9. Modify board to cause “X” to win game
10. Test board service `wonGame` function to verify that “X” won game and “O” lost game
11. Run code coverage for unit tests (optional)

Submit `game.service.spec.ts` and `tictactoeSlice.test.js` to IC 14



# Back End Development

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PART II  
**Web Servers  
Backend  
Architecture  
Testing  
Web Hosting  
Databases**



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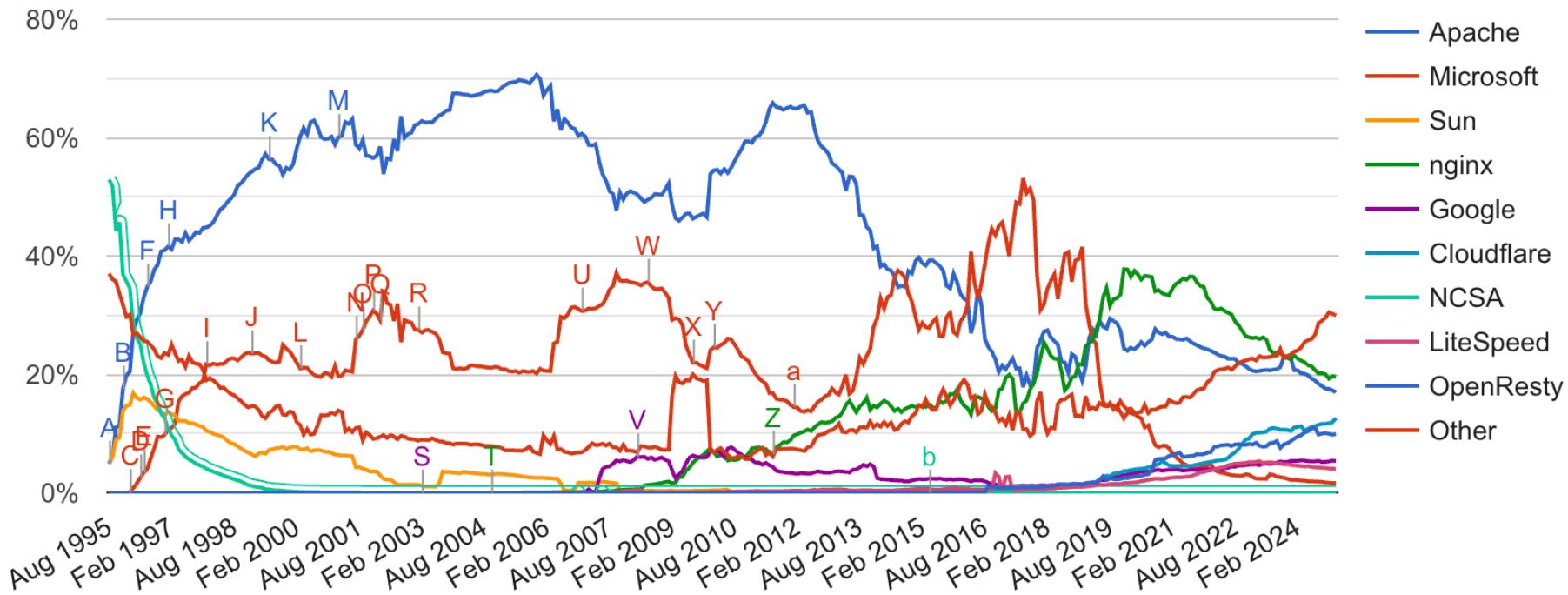
# Web Server History

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- [1995](#) - Apache introduced
- [2002](#) - Nginx introduced (event-driven approach, non-blocking requests)
- [2009](#) - Node JS created
- [Aug 2011](#) - Apache serves ~60% of all active web sites
- [Jan 2025](#) - Apache serves now ~17% of all active web sites



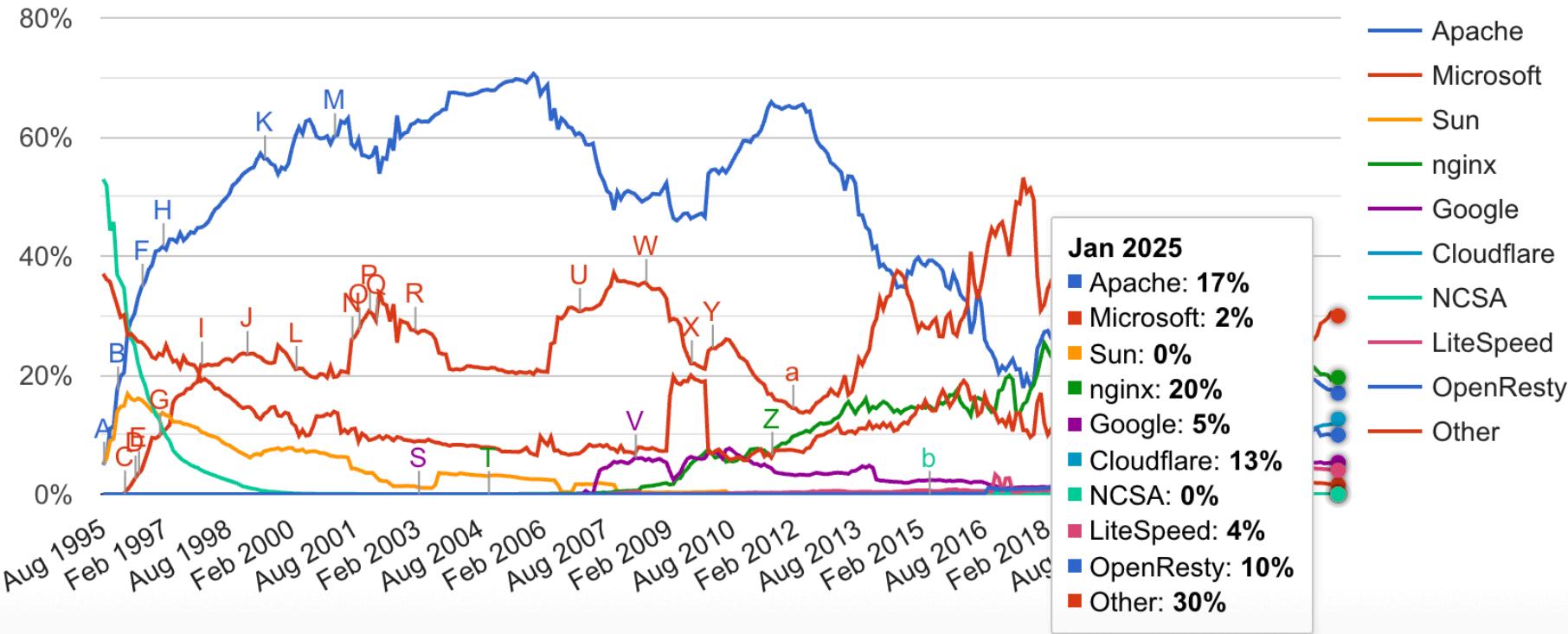
## Web server developers: Market share of all sites



<https://www.netcraft.com/blog/january-2025-web-server-survey>



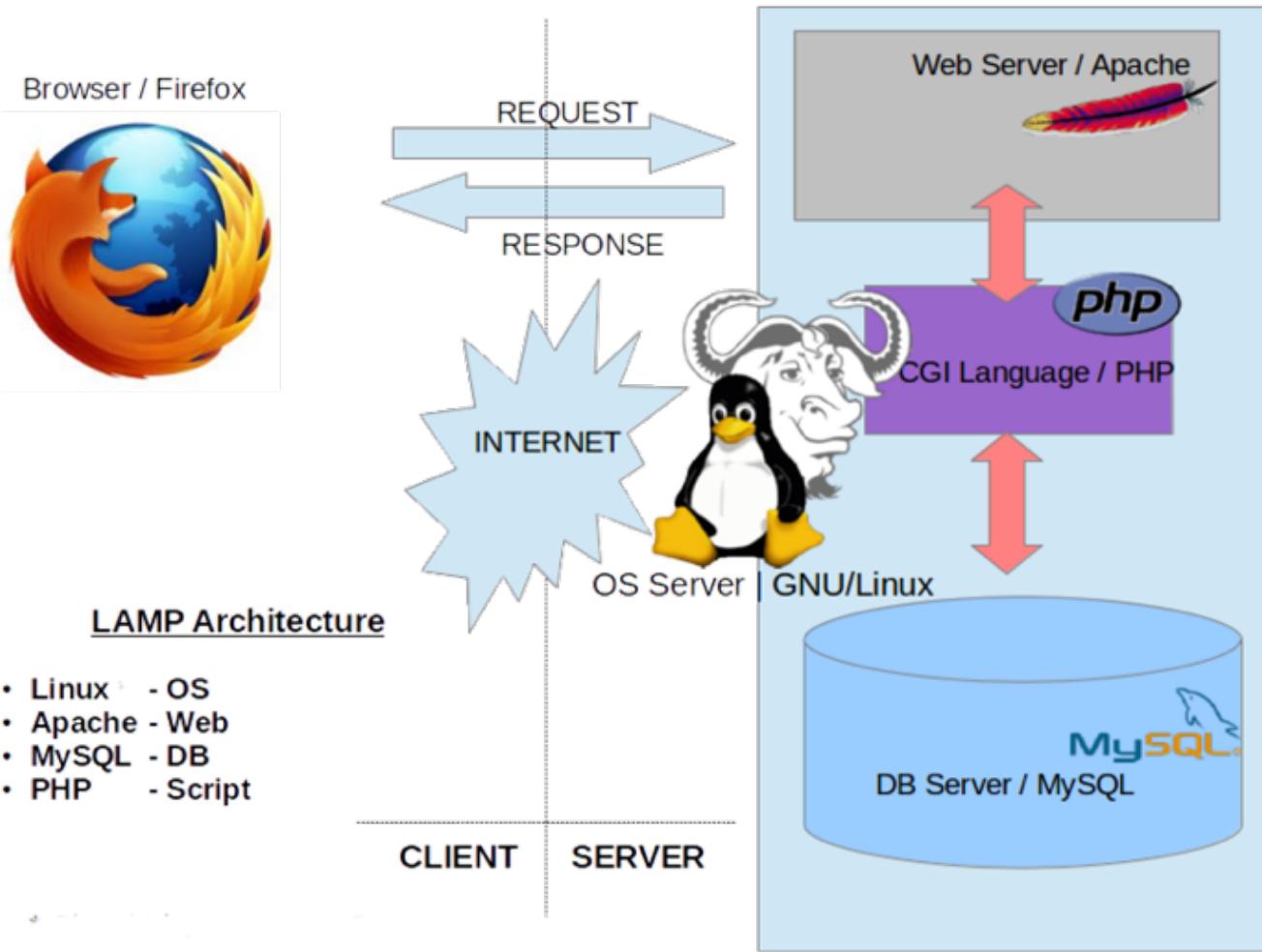
## Web server developers: Market share of all sites



<https://www.netcraft.com/blog/january-2025-web-server-survey>



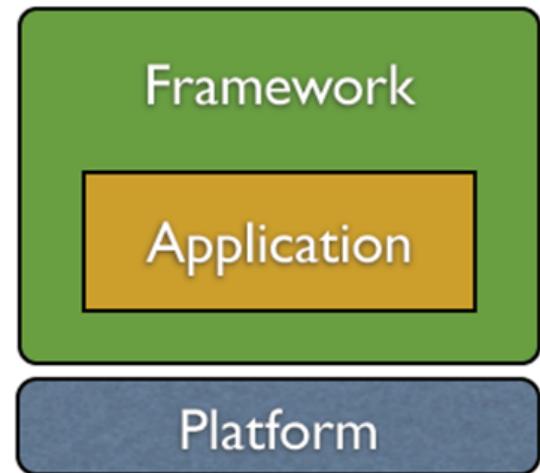
# LAMP



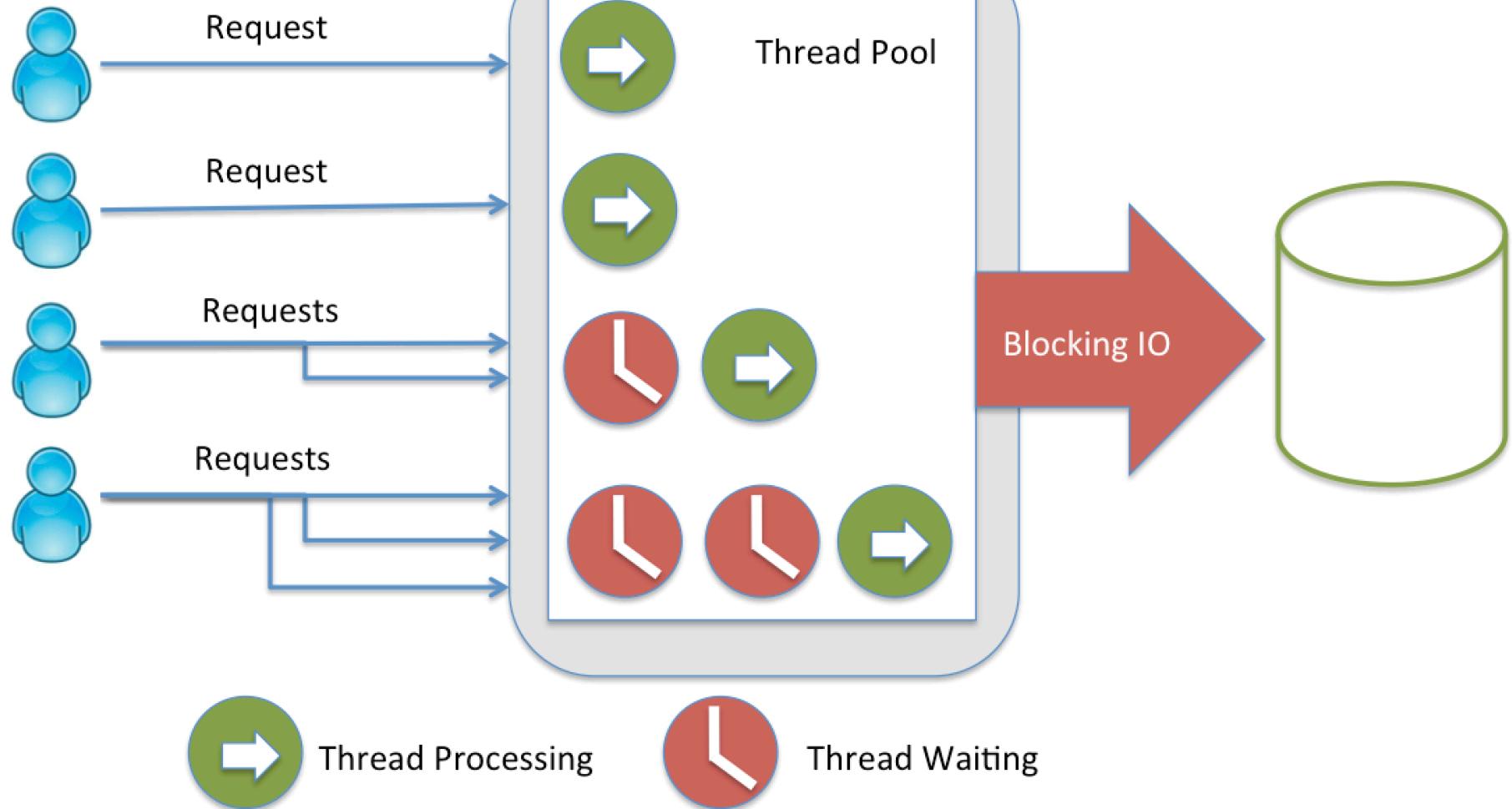
# Node JS



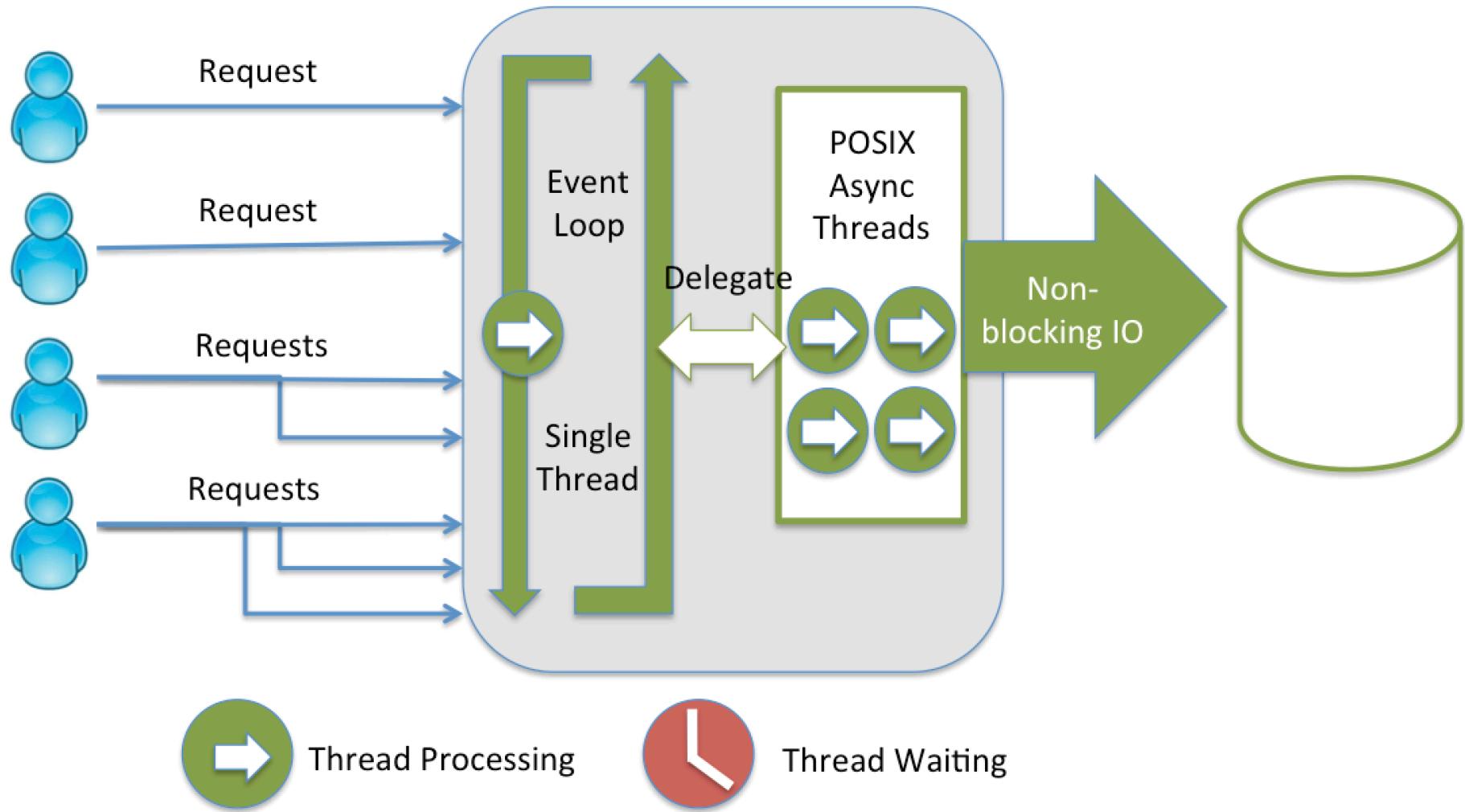
- 2009 - Invented by Ryan Dahl
  - 2011 - npm created by Isaac Schlueter
  - 2015 - Node.js foundation
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- Operating System agnostic
  - Built on Google's V8 engine
  - Asynchronous, event driven, single thread
  - Non-blocking and event driven I/O
  - Node is a platform (not a framework)



## Multi Threaded Server



# Node.js Server



# Asynchronous I/O

```
helloNode.js
var fs = require('fs')
fs.readFile('../front-end/posts.json', function(err, data) {
    console.log(data)
    var result = JSON.parse(data)
    console.log(result)
    console.log('There are ' + result.posts.length + ' posts')
})
console.log('Reading from a file...')
```

```
#> node helloNode.js
Reading from a file...
<Buffer 7b 0d 0a 09 22 70 6f 73 74 73 22 3a 20 5b 0d 0a 09 09 7b 20
22 61 75 74 68 6f 72 22 3a 22 46 6f 6f 22 2c 20 22 74 69 74 6c 65 22
3a 22 54 68 65 20 46 ... >
{ posts:
  [ { author: 'Foo', title: 'The Foo', date: 'Today' },
    { author: 'Foo', title: 'The Foo', date: 'Today' } ] }
There are 2 posts
```



# Simple Server

```
var port = 3000
var http = require('http')
http.createServer(function(req, res) {
    console.log('Request called')
    res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' })
    res.end('Hello World\n')
}).listen(port)
console.log('Server listening on port ' + port)
```

```
#> node helloNode.js
Server listening on port 3000
Request called
```

```
#> curl http://localhost:3000
Hello World
```



# Representational State Transfer (REST)

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- First proposed by Roy Thomas Fielding in 2000 PhD dissertation
- Client-server separation of concerns
  - Simplify component implementation
  - Reduce complexity
  - Increase scalability
- Standard HTTP method verbs
- Typically JSON messages
- REST is stateless



# Representational State Transfer Example

RESTful API HTTP methods				
Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<p>Collection URI, such as <code>http://api.example.com/v1/resources/</code></p>	<p>List the URIs and perhaps other details of the collection's members.</p>	<p>Replace the entire collection with another collection.</p>	<p>Create a new entry in the collection. The new entry's URI is assigned automatically and is usually returned by the operation.<sup>[10]</sup></p>	<p>Delete the entire collection.</p>
<p>Element URI, such as <code>http://api.example.com/v1/resources/item17</code></p>	<p>Retrieve a representation of the addressed member of the collection, expressed in an appropriate Internet media type.</p>	<p>Replace the addressed member of the collection, or if it does not exist, create it.</p>	<p>Not generally used. Treat the addressed member as a collection in its own right and create a new entry in it.<sup>[10]</sup></p>	<p>Delete the addressed member of the collection.</p>



# Curl

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- Curl is a tool to transfer data to/from a server without user interaction via a browser
- GET is the default request method (-X specifies alt method)
- Common options for POST include:
  - -d (transfer payload)
  - -H (header info to include in request)
  - -i (include header response info in output)
- GET request example:  
`>> curl http://localhost:3333/articles`
- POST request example:

```
>> curl -d '{"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST http://localhost:3333/login
```



# Server Http Request

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- `createServer` passes `request`, `response` objects as parameters to function argument
- `req.method` Type of request (GET, POST, etc...)
- `req.body` Payload for POST request (empty for GET)
- `req.url` Returns endpoint (e.g. '/articles')
- `req.on (data, f)` Action to take each time data is seen
- `req.on (end, f)` Determines action after end of request
- `JSON.parse(req.body)` Access data as JSON



# Server Http Response

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- The `createServer` passes the request and response objects as parameters to its function argument
- `res.setHeader('Content-type', 'application/json')`
- `res.statusCode` sets the response status (e.g. 200, 404)
- `res.end(JSON.stringify(payload))` returns payload
  - `payload = { key1: 'value1', key2 : 'value2'}`
  - `key1, key2` are assumed to be strings (i.e. don't need quotes)
  - Stringify because `curl` expects a string

