

CS 725/825 & IT 725

Lecture 10

Application Layer

October 2, 2023

Main HTTP Methods

▶ GET

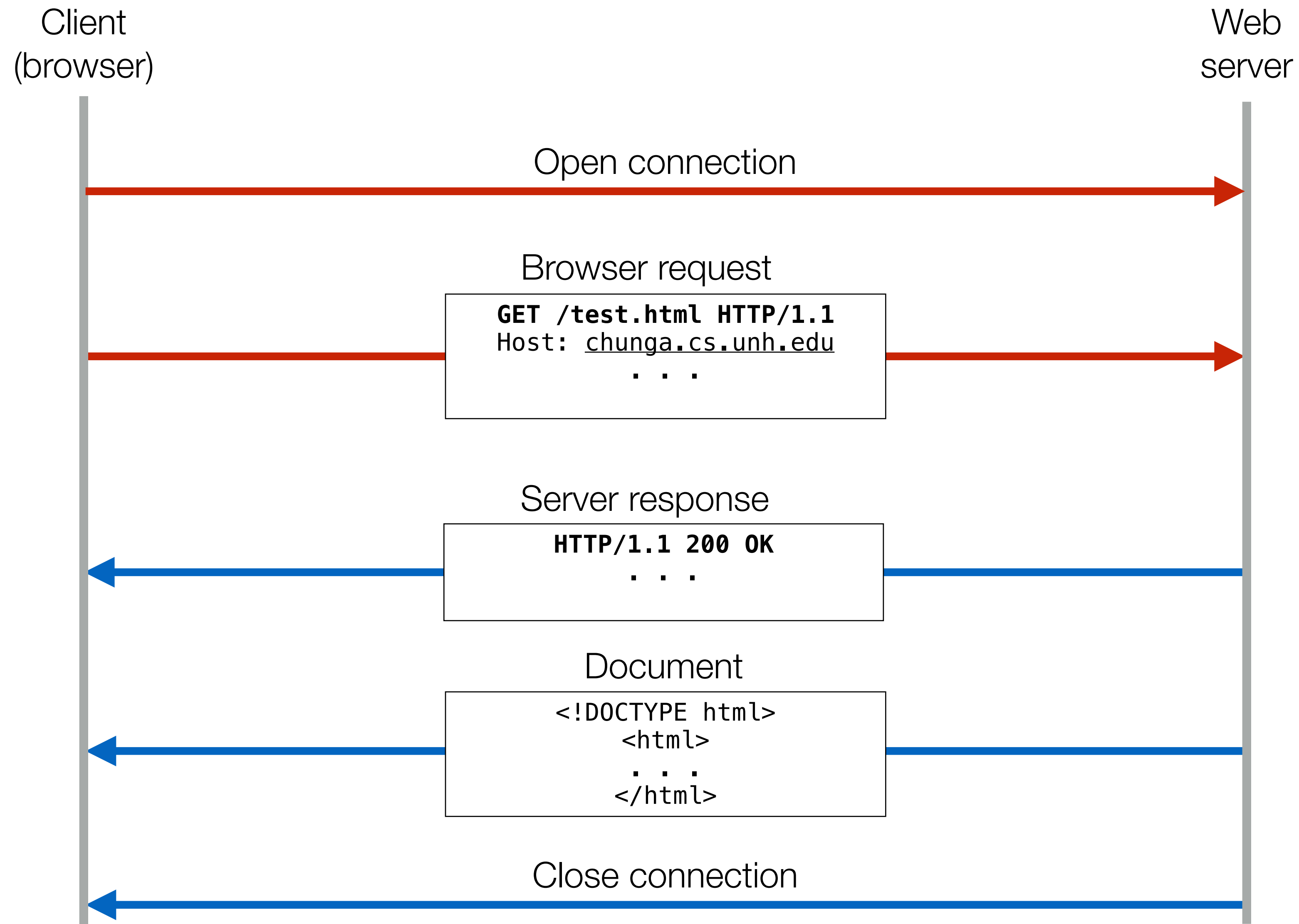
- client requests data from the server
- server sends data

▶ POST

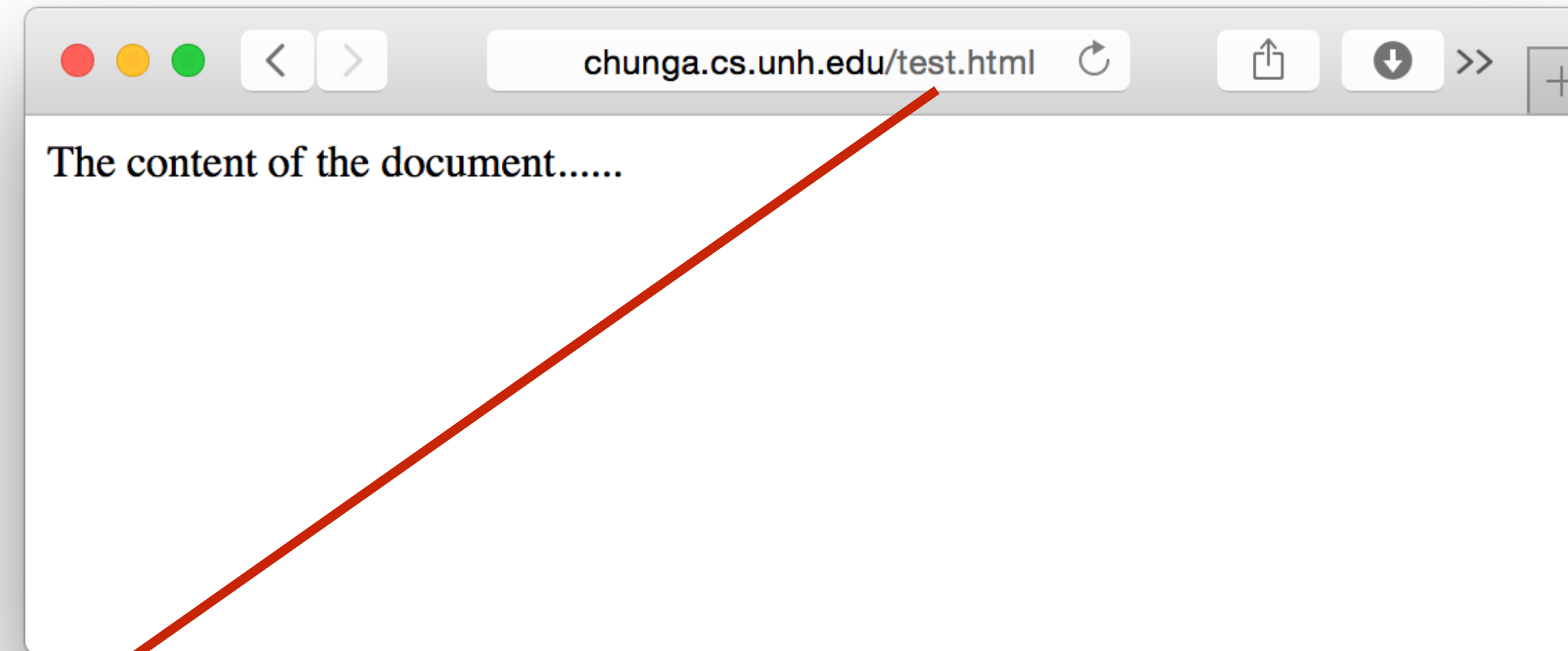
- client informs server about data to be delivered
- client sends data
- server sends data (response) back

▶ also: HEAD, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, CONNECT, ...

HTTP GET Request



GET Request Details



GET /test.html HTTP/1.1
Host: chungu.cs.unh.edu
DNT: 1
Connection: keep-alive
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_10_2)↵
AppleWebKit/600.3.18 (KHTML, like Gecko)↵
Version/8.0.3 Safari/600.3.18
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cache-Control: max-age=0

Browser request

Terminated by a blank line

GET Response Details

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Wed, 25 Feb 2015 21:24:38 GMT

Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Unix) PHP/5.5.14

Last-Modified: Wed, 25 Feb 2015 21:17:51 GMT

ETag: "86-50ff02af7bdc0"

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Length: 134

Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Type: text/html

Server response

← blank line

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <title>Title of the document</title>

</head>

<body>

 The content of the document.....

</body>

</html>

Document

Sending data: GET

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Form</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="/response" method="GET">
    <input type="text" name="q">
    <input type="submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

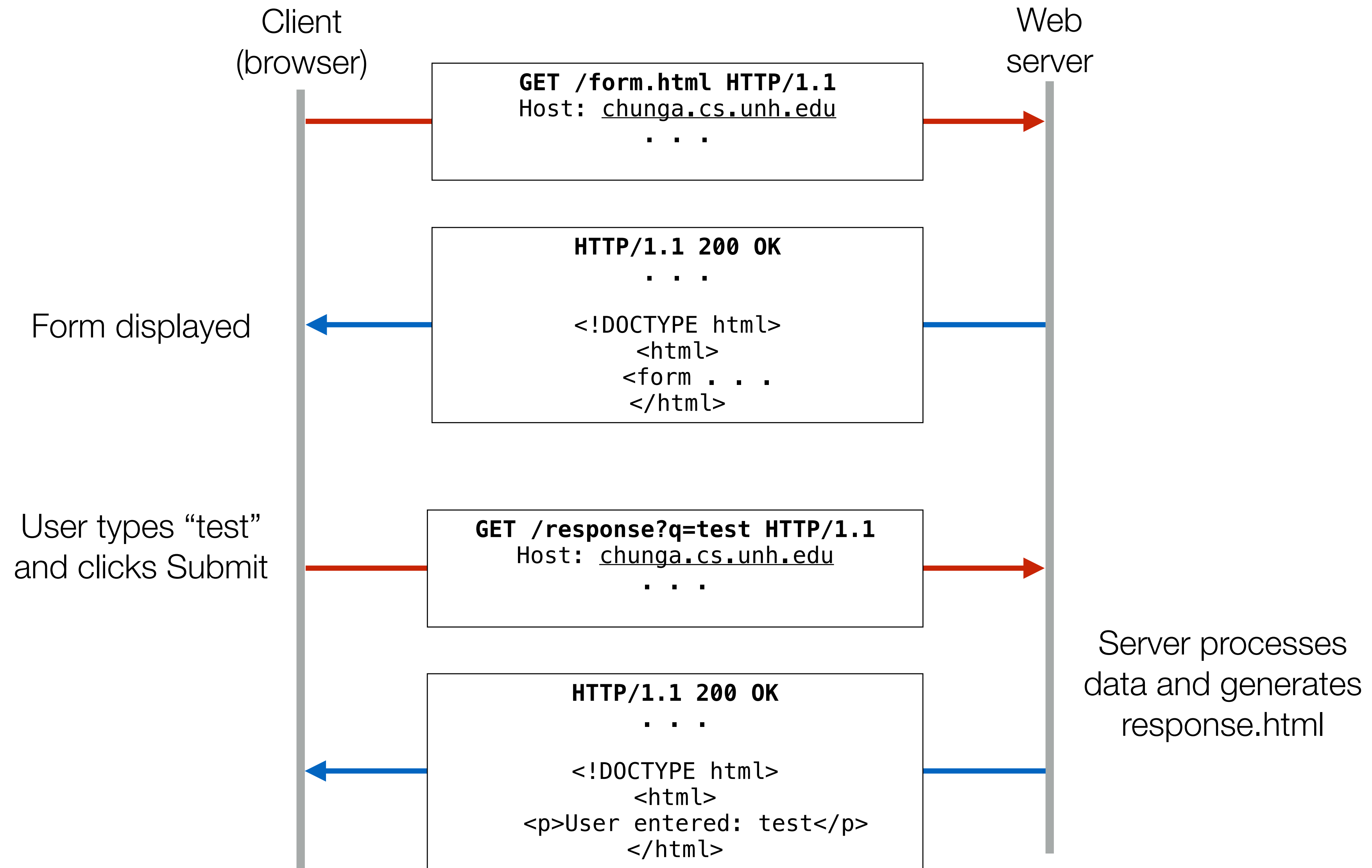
A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows `chunga.cs.unh.edu/form.html`. The page content includes a text input field with the value "test" and a "Submit" button. A red arrow points from the "Submit" button to the HTTP request box below.

Click!

GET /response?q=test HTTP/1.1

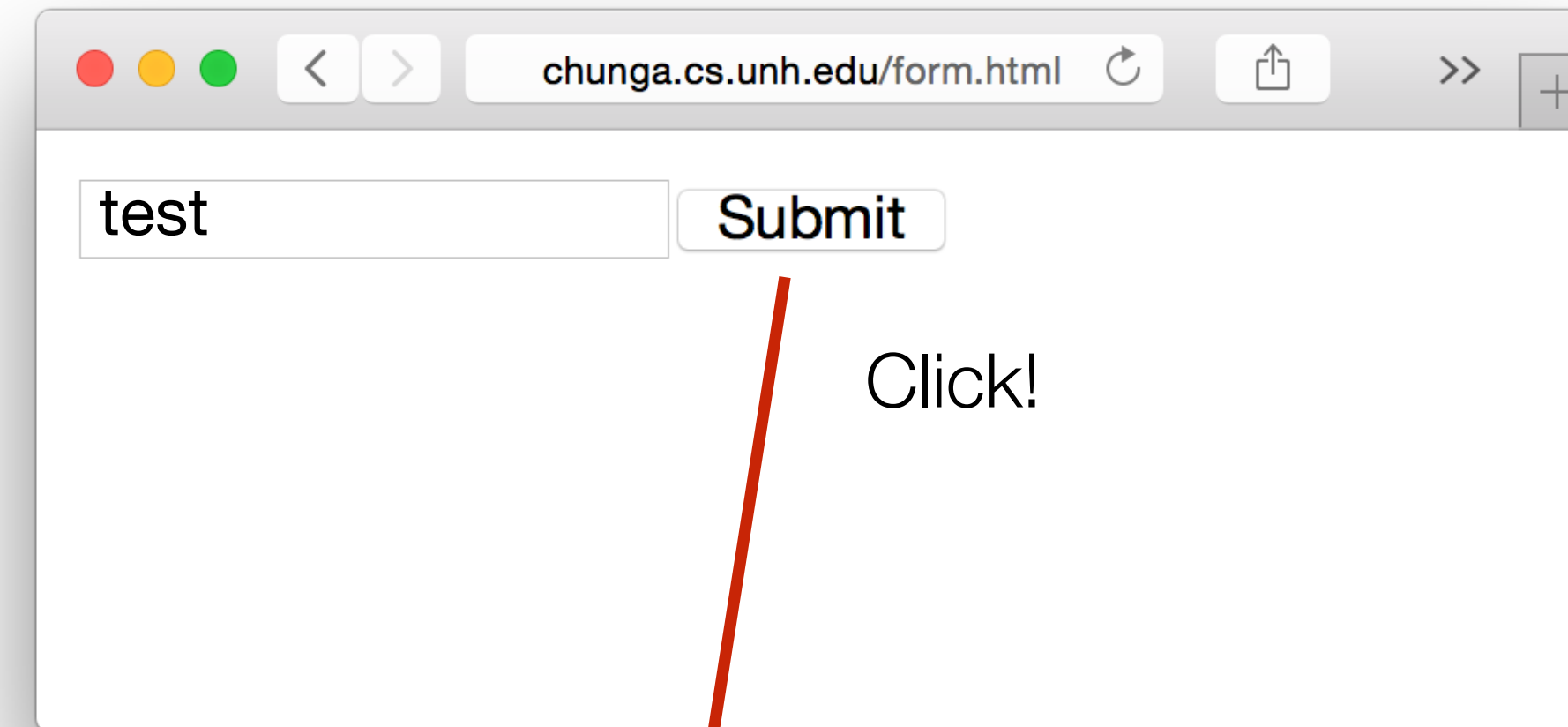
. . .

Sending data: GET



Sending data: POST

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Form</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="/response" method="POST">
    <input type="text" name="q">
    <input type="submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```



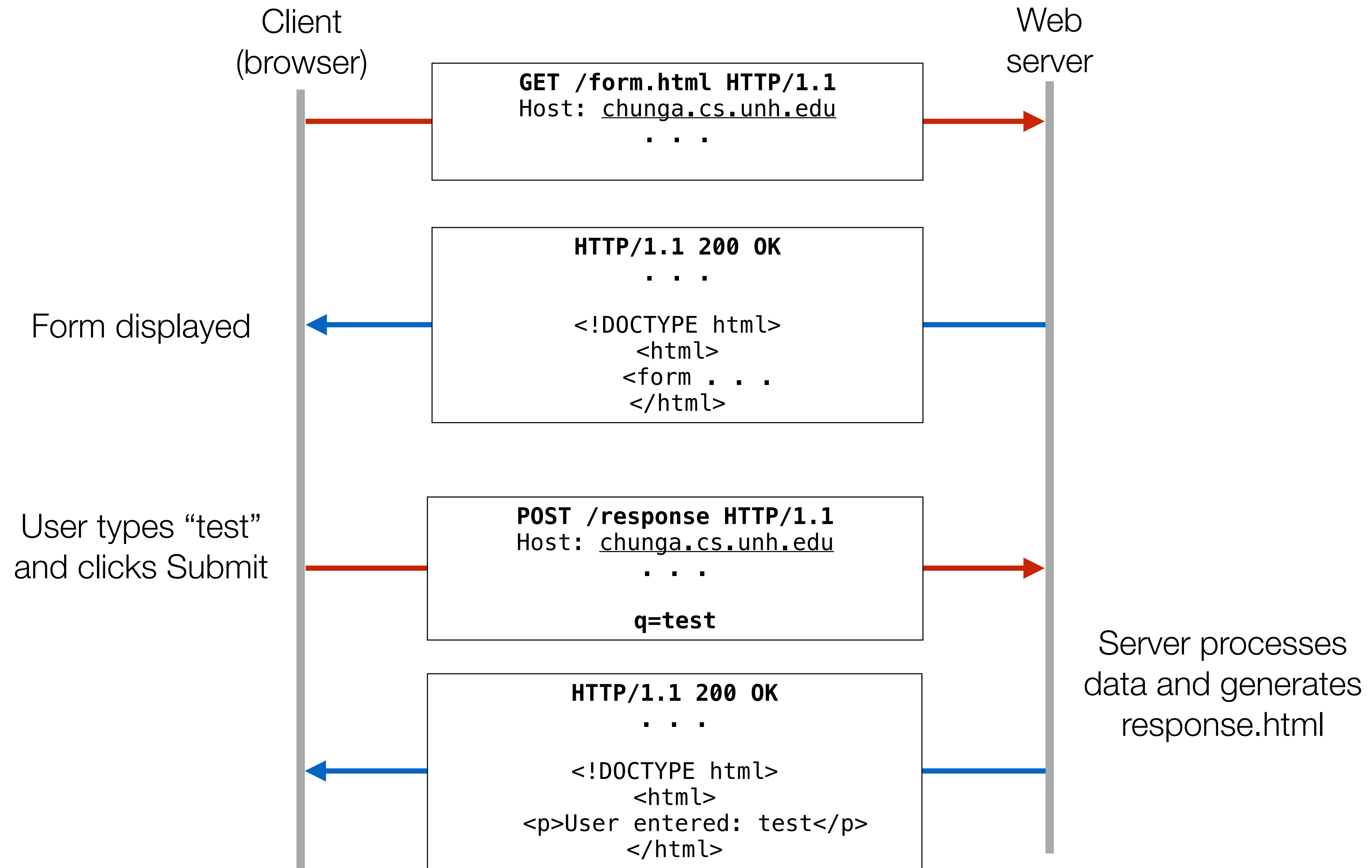
test Submit

Click!

```
POST /response HTTP/1.1
Host: chungu.cs.unh.edu
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
. . .
Referer: http://chungu.cs.unh.edu/form.html
. . .

q=test
```


Sending data: POST



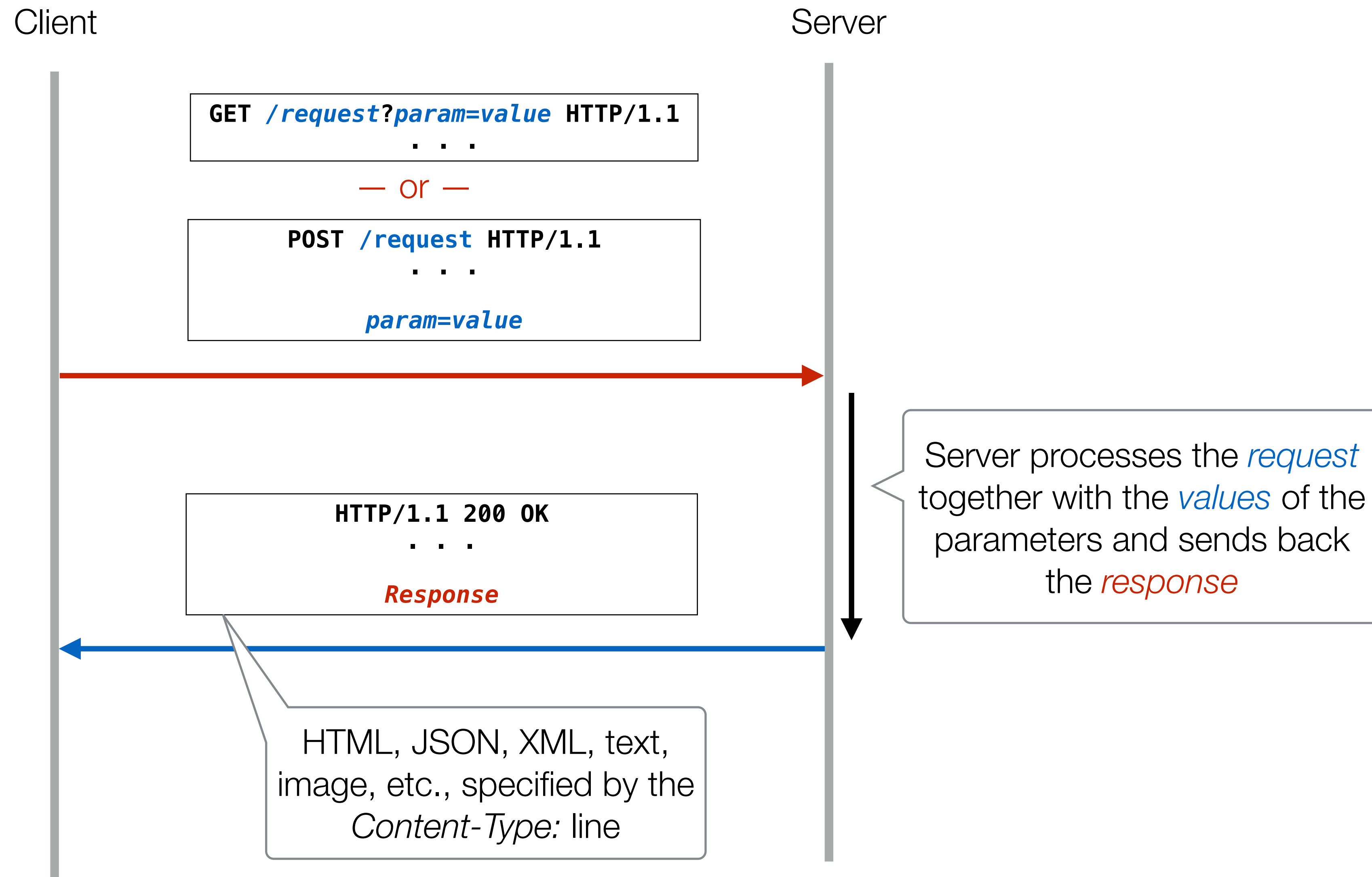
Not just forms: AJAX

```
<script>
  $("form").submit(function(f) {
    f.preventDefault();
    $.ajax({
      url: "/request",
      data: "q="+$("#q").val(),
      type: "GET",
      success: function(data) {
        var results = JSON.parse(data);
        $("#result").html(results["result"]);
      },
      error: function(e) {
        alert("Error: "+e.status+": "+e.statusText);
      }
    });
  });
</script>
```

GET /request?q=test HTTP/1.1

{"result": "server response"}

HTTP transaction in general



Issues...

- ▶ Typical HTTP transaction is too short for TCP
 - (as you will see later in the course) TCP connection reaches full throughput after several RTTs
 - many HTTP request/responses are just a few packets
 - solution: Persistent Connections
- ▶ Shared fate: Head of Line (HoL) blocking
 - (as you will see later in the course) packet loss leads to reduced throughput
 - solution: Parallel Connections
- ▶ These two approaches are in conflict with each other...

Server Architecture

- ▶ Infinite loop

- `while True do`
 - Accept Connection
 - Process the Connection`done`

- ▶ Concurrent request processing

- `while True do`
 - Accept Connection,
 - have someone else to* Process the Connection`done`