Introduction

Friday, 4 August 2017 10:52 am

Things

- Anything in blue hyperlinks are assumed knowledge
- Project 60%, Final exam 40%
- Week 13 is revision
- HINT: Deploy before the last week

HTTP Return Codes Cheat Sheet

1XX	Hold on	Wait for a final response
2XX	Here you go	Success
3XX	Go away	Redirect. E.g. the content was moved.
4XX	You fucked up	Error caused by client
5XX	I fucked up	The server failed to fulfil a request

Lecture 1 Web Fundamentals

Friday, 4 August 2017 5:35 pm

What happens when you enter a URL into the browser?

Parsing a URL

Protocol://domain.tld/path/file.ext

- Protocol is often HTTP(S)
- TLD: top level domain

Check browser cache

- Local browser cache
 - O Has it already requested something in the past?
 - Problem with keeping things up to date
 - O Can check by asking server if something has been modified since...

Resolve IP to DNS

- DNS propagates, iterative
- Using UDP

Establish TCP connection

- TCP is sent and received in order
- UDP is sent, but receipt is not guaranteed and the result doesn't matter

HTTP Request

- Has information about
 - O Host: domain.tld
 - User agent (browser, operating system)
 - Language
 - o ...
- Broken into two parts
 - Head: contains metadata such as cookie and connection information
 - O Body: Contain the data to be sent with the transmission (optional)
- Several types of web requests
 - O GET: A simple request header ONLY
 - O POST: Contains data in the bod,; e.g. forms data, file upload

Web servers

- Usually the first recipient of the HTTP request is NOT the service that provides the response (security)
- Load balances may interface to multiple web servers
- DDOS migration services

Application servers

• App servers process the HTTP request

Application databases

- SQL: relational
- NoSQL: non-relational

Slave/Master Databases

- Typically, one master (can read and write)
- Can have many slaves (only read)
- More slaves, more capacity
- **Slave drift**: time delay when replicating information from master to slave. Needs to be managed because race conditions.

Rendering a HTTP response

Returning a HTTP response

- Header
 - HTTP code to signal OK
 - Cache control: should the browser store this for next time?
- Body
 - Any data

Parsing a HTML Response

- 200: Success
- 301: Moved permanently
- 302: Moved temporarily
- 4XX: Client error
- 5XX: Server error

Parse HTML into DOM

- DOM: Document object model
- Think of HTML as the content
 - CSS is how you style the content

Fetching DOM Resources Browser rendering

Web Hosts

Web server

Mainly hosted on Linux

Web server software

Apache, Nginx (engineX), IIS

Summary

- Parse the URL
- Check the cache
- Resolve the IP
- Establish TCP connection
- Send http request
- Web server receives the request and sends to app server
- App server process the request and send back HTTP response
- Client receives HTTP response and parse to HTML
- Parse HTML to DOM
- Render DOM to screen

Lab 02

Friday, 11 August 2017 3:48 pm

Make the request

Parse the URL - subdomain.domain.gTLD.ccTLD
Check cache - JS/CSS/Images - HTTP 304 Not Modified
Identify network - DHCP - IP/Subnet Mask/ Default gateway/NameServer (DNS)
Resolve IP using DNS - UDP Port 53 - Iterative searching
Establish TCP connection - Transport Layer (segment) - HTTP Port 80/ HTTPS Post 443
Send HTTP Request - Header + Body - CRUD

Response

LB establish TCP connection and Receive HTTP Request (DDoS mitigation services)
LB software parses HTTP header, then routes and forwards request to an app server
App server (Python, PHP, Ruby, JavaScript etc) executes back-end website logic, probably connecting to one or more databases (SQL, NOSQL)

App server renders a response

Parse a Web Response

Parse HTML into DOM
Initiate further connections to
Fetch assets (CSS, JS, Images)
Establish WebSocket connections
Load browser plugins (AdBlock)

Render page

IDEAS

- Generating movie scripts using Markov chains
- Multiplayer tic-tac-toe
- Multiplayer dots and boxes