



EECS
4413

BUILDING e-COMMERCE SYSTEMS


define the POSSIBLE

SERVER-SIDE
WEB SERVICES

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LASSONDE
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

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HTTP
SERVICES

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HTTP CLIENT

Three Options: a TCP client, the URL class (below), or use/extend any web browser. Web browser = TCP client + HTTP + HTML/CSS/JS + DOM

- Find the server's URL
URL url = new URL(URL + "?" + QS);
- Open an input stream to the server
InputStream = URL.openStream();
- Read the server's response from that stream
new Scanner(inputStream).nextLine();

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HTTP SERVER

Two Options: a TCP server or use/extend any web server. Web server = TCP Server + Port 80 + HTTP.
A web server such as Apache has:

- Built-in static file serving
- Built-in scalability
- Built-in security (https + auth) via .htaccess
- Built-in telemetry (logs and error logs)
- Extensibility: PHP (violates view migration); CGI (good & language agnostic); App Servers (best): Tomcat JSP, WebSphere, WebLogic, NodeJS, ASP.NET, ...)

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WEB SERVER

Apache, IIS, NgnX, GWS, ...

```
graph LR; User[User] --- Client[Client]; Client --- Internet((Internet)); Internet --- WebServer[Web Server]; WebServer --- NFS[NFS Static]; WebServer --- CGI[CGI / APP SERVER];
```

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CGI

- Common Gateway Interchange
- Runs in a separate process per request*
- Any language with Standard Input / Output
- Access QS (for GET) via the environment
- Access payload (for POST) via standard input
- Serve via standard output

See course repo

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SESSION MANAGEMENT

HTTP cannot maintain state (restful) but we can:

- **Client-Side**
State maintained by client and sent as needed to server
- **Network Side**
State shuffled back and forth with every request/response
Typically through hidden fields, URL Rewriting, or Cookies
- **Server Side**
Server keeps it in memory or a database with a key derived from the client's credentials (known thru auth or assigned).
The key (cookie) is stored in an http header (network side).

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AUTHENTICATION PROTOCOLS

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REDIRECTION

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com

HTTP/1.1 302 Found
Location: http://www.eecs.yorku.ca/index.cgi

GET /index.cgi HTTP/1.1
Host: www.eecs.yorku.ca
```

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H-AUTH

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
```

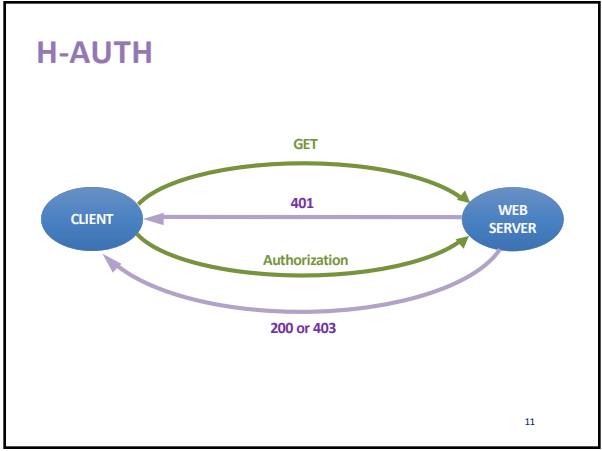
```
HTTP 401 Not Authorized
WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="some realm name"
```

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Authorization: Basic QWxhZGRpbjpvGVuIHNlc2FtZQ==
```

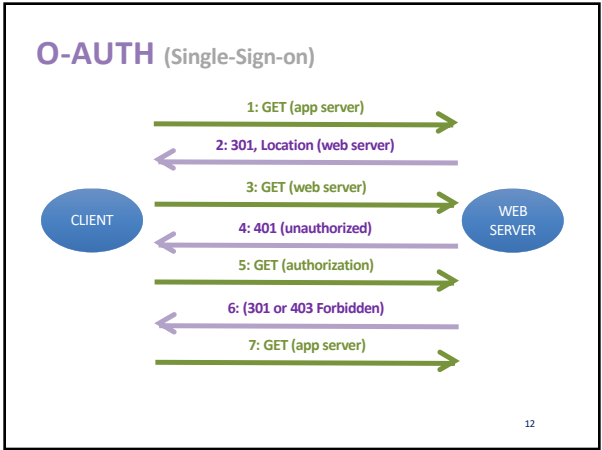
HTTP 200 OK OR HTTP 403 Forbidden

To explore, use .htaccess under www in your home directory.

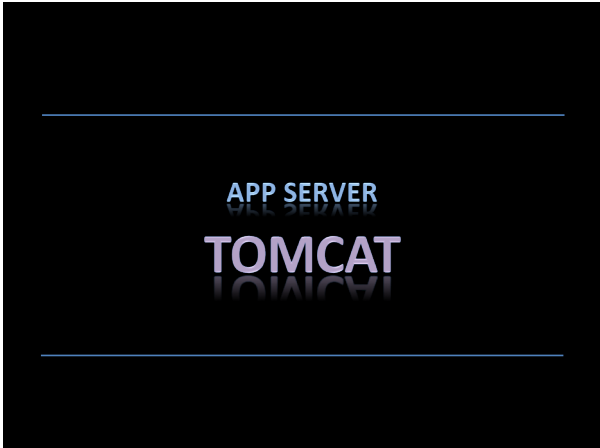
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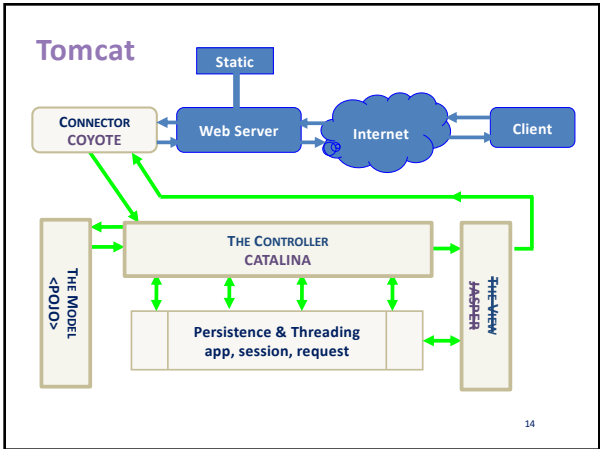
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WEB APPS I

- Context, ~~WebContent~~, and ~~WEB-INF~~
- The request, response, and context objects
- MVC and the normal operating cycle
- Migrating the V to the client (no JSP)
- ~~Request Forwarding~~ vs Redirecting
- The ~~three~~ persistence scopes

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WEB APPS II

■ Scalability

- Multithreading in Tomcat

- Analytics through Listeners

- Ad hoc changes through Filters

■ Security

- https

- Authentication and Open Authentication

- Cross Site Request Forgery

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