# Building a Simple Web Proxy

COS 461 Assignment 1

## A Brief History of HTTP



- Mar 1989 "Information Management: A Proposal"
- Oct 1990 "WorldWideWeb" coined
- Oct 1994 W3C founded
- May 1996 RFC 1945 (HTTP 1.0)
- June 1999 RFC 2616 (HTTP 1.1)

## Anatomy of HTTP 1.0

### Web Client Connect: Request Web Server



GET / HTTP/1.0

Host: www.yahoo.com

CRLF



#### Response: Close

HTTP/1.0 200 OK

Date: Tue, 16 Feb 2010 19:21:24 GMT

Content-Type: text/html;

CRLF

<html><head><title>Yahoo!</title>

### Anatomy of HTTP 1.0

#### Web Client

#### Connect: Request

Web Server

Request Line Request Header Request Delimiter

```
GET / HTTP/1.0
```

Host: <a href="https://www.yahoo.com">www.yahoo.com</a>

CRLF

#### Response: Close

```
Response Status
```

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
```

Response Header

```
Date: Tue, 16 Feb 2010 19:21:24 GMT
```

Content-Type: text/html;

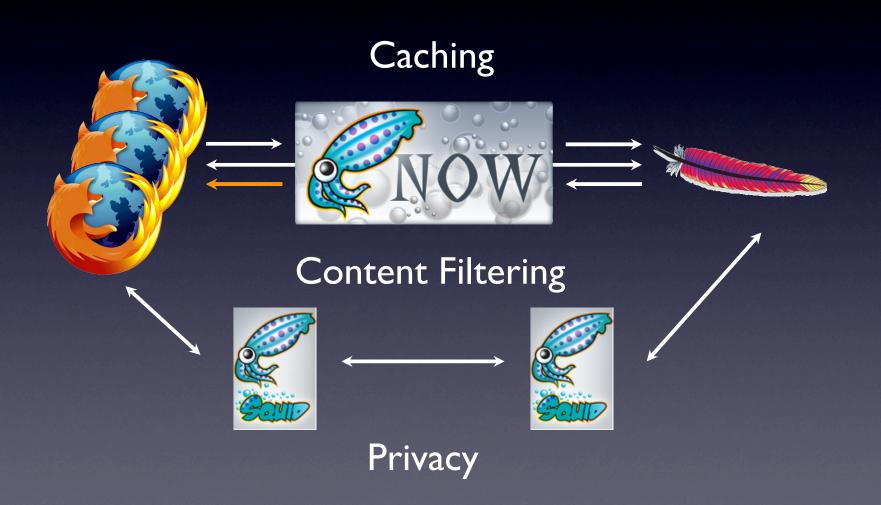
Response Delimiter CRLF

Response Body <html><head><title>Yahoo!</title>

### HTTP I.I vs I.0

- Additional Methods (PUT, DELETE, TRACE, CONNECT + GET, HEAD, POST)
- Additional Headers
- Transfer Coding (chunk encoding)
- Persistent Connections (content-length matters)
- Request Pipelining

## Why Use a Proxy?



# Building a Simple Web Proxy

- Forward client requests to the remote server and return response to the client
- Handle HTTP 1.0 (GET)
- Multi-process, non-caching web proxy
- ./proxy <port>

## Handling Requests

 What you need from a client request: host, port, and URI path

```
GET <a href="http://www.princeton.edu">http://www.princeton.edu</a>:80/ HTTP/1.0
```

• What you send to a remote server:

```
GET / HTTP/1.0
```

Host: www.princeton.edu:80

Connection: close

Check request line and header format

## Handling Responses

Web Client

Web Server

Parse Request: Host, Port, Path



Simple Proxy



Forward Response to Client Including Errors

## Handling Errors

- Method != GET: Not Implemented (501)
- Unparseable request: Bad Request (400)
- Parse using the Parsing library
- Postel's law: Be liberal in what you accept, and conservative in what you send convert HTTP I.I request to HTTP I.0 convert \r to \r\n etc...

## Testing Your Proxy

Telnet to your proxy and issue a request

```
> ./proxy 5000
> telnet localhost 5000
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.localdomain
(127.0.0.1).
Escape character is '^]'.
GET http://www.google.com/ HTTP/1.0

(HTTP response...)
```

- Direct your browser to use your proxy
- Use the supplied proxy\_tester.py and proxy\_tester\_conc.py

## Proxy Guidance

- Assignment page
- Assignment FAQ
- RFC 1945 (HTTP 1.0)
- Google, wikipedia, man pages
- Must build on Friend 010 machines