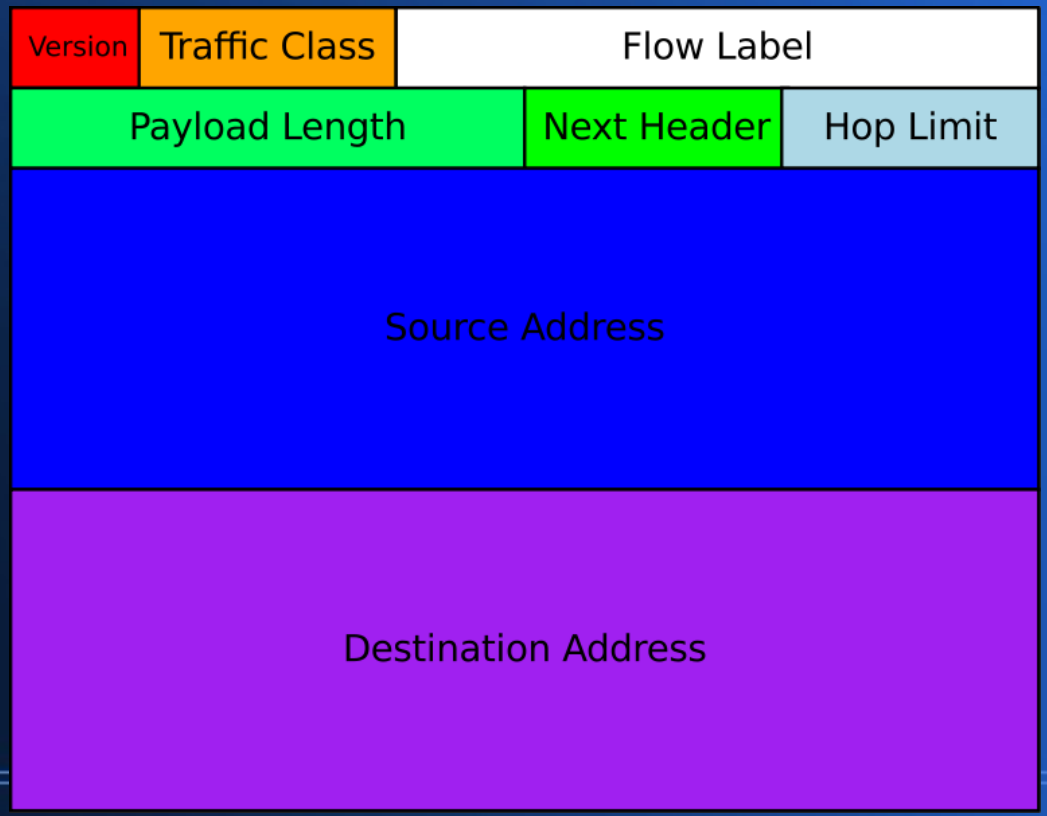
ICS 351: Today's plan

- IPv6
  - review and more details
- HTML
- HTTP
- web scripting languages

IPv6 header

the IPv6 header is twice as big as the (minimal) IPv4 header, but simpler (see RFC 2460):



credit: Mro CC BY-SA (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ipv6_header.svg)

IPv6 details

- instead of IP header options, there may be extension headers
- fragmentation is only done by the sender, and path MTU discovery is required
- upper layer is now required to checksum.
- when sent over Ethernet, the Ethertype field is 0x86DD instead of 0x800. (RFC 2464)
- Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP, RFC 2461) replaces both ARP and DHCP, uses IPv6 packets
- IPv6 hosts can self-generate an address:
  - `fe80::/64` + 64 bits from the MAC address
    - or a randomly-chosen 64 bits

IPv6 routing

- almost the same routing protocols as for IPv4:
  - RIPng, OSPFv6, BGP with multiprotocol extensions
- more bits for the netmask, so more opportunities for subnetting
- plenty of (re)configuration!
  - but most of it automated

HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
- an in-line way of marking (hyper)text, similar in spirit to TeX/LaTeX, and inspiring the creation of XML
- part of the markings are about style and formatting: font, size, bold/italic, bullet lists, etc.
- some markings lead you to other pages or objects, e.g.

  home page, or

  <img src="http://www2.hawaii.edu/~esb/pix/2009sils.jpg">

  objects are identified by URLs (all URLs are also URIs)
- each URL has a protocol (scheme name, e.g. http), a host identifier (DNS name or IP address), an optional port number (:80 if not specified), and the path given to the server

typical HTTP interaction

- client is given a URL, splits it into domain name (port) and path
- client resolves domain name to IP address
- client opens a connection to the IP address (port 80, or the given port), server accepts connection (TCP 3-way handshake)
- client sends HTTP request
- server sends HTTP response
- after parsing response and finding embedded images or other content, client sends new HTTP requests on same TCP connection
- server replies to each request in sequence
- client matches each response to its request, renders the page
- after a time (typically 30s), the server closes the connection

HTTP request header

- all HTTP is rendered using ASCII. This makes it easy to read, a little harder to parse
- for example, an HTTP request might look like this:

```
GET /~esb/ HTTP/1.1
Host: www2.ics.hawaii.edu
Accept: */*
Connection: close
```

HTTP response header

- a corresponding HTTP reply might look like this:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 2009 05:18:56 GMT
Server: Apache
Last-Modified: Wed, 02 Sep 2009 03:17:30 GMT
ETag: "19abf-2095-4728fb5090680"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 8341
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<html>...
```

HTTP headers

- in each case, the first line describes the main request or result:
  - in the request, the method can be GET, HEAD, POST, or a few others,
  - the path is specified immediately after the request,
  - the protocol version follows the path
  - in the reply, the version comes first, followed by the result code, both as a number and as a string
- the remaining lines of the header give more details, sometimes essential details (e.g. the content type and content length)
- each header ends with an empty line

HTTP/2

- headers are not ASCII, and support compression of header information
- server can push data that was not requested, for example images the server knows will be needed to render a web page
- content for several requests can be interleaved on a single TCP connection
  - slow content that the server begins to send early need not block later fast content

web scripting languages

- web content described by HTML was originally static, corresponding to files on the server
- since the server is a program, it can generate content dynamically, e.g. put the user's name (or bank balance) within the web page
- however, this would require modifying the code of the server
  - which is error-prone and hard to do
- so instead, the server program can execute a *server-side script* to generate new content to be served
- this script can be written in any language supported by the system on which the server is running

client-side scripts

- even with a server-side script, each change in the web page requires an HTTP request and reply, and requires that the page be rendered again
  - HTTP requests and replies can be slow
- usually also requires a mouse click
- to have more interactivity, many browsers have been designed to execute *client-side scripts* that can modify the displayed page
  - they may fetch data from the server
- client-side scripts are in Java or (now) Javascript

client-side scripts and security

- while client-side scripts do much to improve the appearance of pages, there can be concerns about security and reliability
- client-side scripts let servers execute code on a client – how does the client know what the code will do? can the client trust the server?
- in an attempt to address these concerns, browsers limit what scripts are allowed to do
- not all browsers execute client-side scripts

server-side scripts and security

- bugs in a server-side script can be exploited by attackers
- server-side scripts that do not thoroughly check their input are vulnerable, e.g. to SQL injection attacks

  http://xkcd.com/327/

- a server-side script lets the client execute code on the server
- the server controls what scripts are available, but not what the clients will do with the scripts