

# Httpproxy

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<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
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	<i>TITLE :</i> Httpproxy		
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<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## Httpproxy

### 1.1 Httpproxy - Contents

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Httpproxy 0.12 public beta  
Date of release: 13. Feb 1996

A caching proxy supporting the http protocol  
Usable on Amiga and (most) UNIX systems  
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Introduction	What is Httpproxy?
Beginners Guide	What is a proxy at all???
- What's New? -	For upgraders of an older version.
Features	Why use such a sophisticated system?
Requirements	What does Httpproxy need?
Beta Version	*!Read!* I need your help...
Installation	No installer script, sorry.
Usage	All options.
Examples	My personal settings.
Troubleshooting	When things do not work...
To do list	What would be cool?
Bugs & Limitations	What does not work?
Source	I know, it is ugly...
Compiling	All about the source.
History	What has changed within?
Disclaimer	I'm not responsible for *anything*!
Copyright	And Distribution.
License	Use it and write EMail to me.
Acknowledgments	Who I want to thank.
Support	What do *you* need?
Author	Where you can reach me.

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## 1.2 Httpproxy - Introduction

### Introduction

=====

You have AmiTCP V2.2 or greater installed and have access to a WWW-server?

You use AMosaic, IBrowse, Weblink (not right now ;-), Lynx or Emacs with WWW extension quiet often or at least sometimes, maybe even over a serial line?

You are annoyed of the long loading times of new pages or, even worse, inline graphics?

You don't like ARexx-Scripts like WWWCache.rexx or the like (I must admit, I never tried them :-] ), because you

- 1) don't want the html pages to be modified,
- 2) they don't work for all links (maybe ?!),
- 3) you would like to have the pages updated in regular intervals or
- 4) can't use them, because you don't use AMosaic?
- 5) you want an automatic solution?

If any answer is no, you may save time and stop reading this, because you won't need Httpproxy.

Httpproxy is a caching proxy that has several basic configurations. These are explained in the features section.

With the use of Httpproxy you will be able to get any page you have already visited without any network traffic. That's much faster than polling the URLs from the net, of course...

## 1.3 Httpproxy - What is a proxy at all?

### Beginners Guide

=====

I assume that you have some very basic knowledge on networking, e. g. you managed to get AmiTCP working on your system.

You used a WWW-browser like AMosaic before and know that the pages you are viewing do not reside on your own computer but are fetched from some specific servers all around the world. You already experienced, that waiting times are really annoying sometimes...

Now how about caching all pages you already viewed? Inline graphics for instance don't change very often, so it is absolutely useless to fetch them again and again from the remote server. The same happens to text files, but you won't recognize it that much there (they are usually much shorter).

That's the job of a proxy. A WWW-browser can be configured to send all URL

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requests to one specific server instead of sending it to the server that is stated in the URL.

For instance the document for the URL

`http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf`

is fetched from the server "wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de" when you don't specify any proxy. This could take some time when you live in america or even australia...

Whenever a request is sent to the proxy, it checks whether it has already accessed the page and the cache entry is valid. In this case, the cache entry is sent to the browser and no network traffic occurs.

When there is no valid cache entry for the requested URL, the proxy contacts the server stated in the URL and fetches the document. The document is now cached and future requests to the same URL will make use of the cache.

Most internet providers do have a proxy running, too, it is wise to use it, though you can cache all files you already visited on your own computer. Maybe someone else already fetched the page you are demanding - this will speed things up.

Some internet providers don't like their customers to have full internet access or don't have enough free routable host addresses and therefore install a firewall. Most times on these firewalls a proxy is running, too.

## 1.4 What's new?

Notes to Upgraders

=====

The most important notes to upgraders.

For the full revision notes take a look at the History section.

-----

0.11beta -> 0.12beta

-----

- The URL for the support page of httpproxy has changed. As it is getting a history page more and more I decided to call it

`http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy_history.html`

The old page contains a note of the new page.

- A lot of major and minor bug fixes. Httpproxy shouldn't terminate any more on deleting wired cache files as well as it shouldn't crash any more on 68000 machines. And queueing should work now the way it was ment to work...
-

- Much faster startup when it was terminated regularly the last time (no cache files are ever deleted on this kind of startup).
- The history section has been changed and a new section called Troubleshooting was added.
- Assertions are now written to the Log- and Debugfile, too.
- New 'numreq' option.

-----  
 0.9beta -> 0.11beta  
 -----

- Three major and some other minor bugs have been fixed:  
 It is more tolerant to servers, long requests are served well,  
 an assertion could fail.
- Rudimentary POST method support (no caching).
- Caches are allocated on request now (less memory usage).
- Small speed improvements.
- Stack usage increased for V0.11, but it is still below 4 KByte.
- Compiles fine with AmiTCP4.0 Api now when you define 'FIXTIME' on invocation of the compiler.

## 1.5 Httpproxy - Features

### Features

=====

First of all Httpproxy is a proxy and does exactly what it is supposed to do.

It caches all visited URLs and expires and deletes its cache files after a given timeout or after an immediate second request (within 10 seconds by default). This method will change in future versions.

Httpproxy has several basic configurations:

#### 1) proxy for http: URLs to remote machines

In this mode only http: requests are accepted. Httpproxy does not have other protocols built in than HTTP.

#### 2) proxy for all non-interactive requests (http:, ftp:, gopher:, wais:, ..) to another proxy (only caching)

In this mode almost all requests are possible and are forwarded to another proxy specified by you.

This mode will be referred as 'proxyproxy' mode for obvious reasons.

### 3) proxy for already visited URLs in offline mode

While you are offline (only sensible for dial-in connections, of course) you are able to browse through all documents you already visited. Httpproxy will inform you whenever a page is outdated, but you will be able to receive this expired one by immediately reloading the document.

### 4) queuer for new URLs in offline mode and auto spider in online mode

While you are offline you are able to click on links or enter URLs you don't have visited already. Those URLs are queued and the next time you are online these pages are loaded automatically, up to four simultaneously.

I plan to add an auto spider option that automatically gets all sub-URLs of a requested URL on request, but that is yet to come.

Httpproxy is compilable on Amiga® computers and most UNIX systems. This may be interesting for people running NetBSD or Linux?! Of course Httpproxy may be run on any other system it compiles. For this source is included.

Httpproxy may have even more features in the future, but that depends very much on you and your response!

Please note also that this version is still beta software!

## 1.6 Httpproxy - Requirements

### Requirements

=====

- An Amiga® or any UNIX system
  - On Amiga Kickstart 2.0 should be enough, but it is only tested on an A4000 with Kickstart 3.0 so far. Perhaps it works with Kickstart 1.3, too (does AmiTCP run on Kick 1.3 ???)
  - AmiTCP 2.2 or greater installed and running
  - Some Mbytes of harddisk space (you don't want to run AmiTCP from floppy, do you?) for the cached data
  - Some Mbytes of memory. Memory usage dropped a lot beginning with V0.11, AmiTCP, AMosaic and MUI will take away the rest, however...
  - Ability to connect to a WWW-server ;-)
-

- that's all...

## 1.7 Httpproxy - Beta Version!

Beta Version!  
=====

Note! This is still beta!

Though I will never claim any code of me (other than HelloWorld.c ;-) to be bug free, beta software is even less bug free...

However Httpproxy never ever crashed on my computer (well, 0.12 alpha 1 crashed once - but I think it was AMosaic's fault ;) and when it freezed it was always interruptable with Ctrl-C (Gee, the first >10Kbyte proggy I ever wrote that didn't send any Guru at all to me B-). The latest version has been working fine on my computer and those of my alpha testers for over a week on release time.

You should always run it on a small partition, though, there's a big chance it will invalidate your harddisk when any programm (maybe AMosaic?) crashes while Httpproxy saves its data to a cache file. But that problem can not be solved at all...

Be carefull on first time configuration. On startup Httpproxy deletes all cache files that are older than specified. All cache files start with '@' or '\_', so most of your files won't even be touched.

Please help me to find any bugs left in the code:

If you find Httpproxy crashing your computer or behaving strange on some URLs (please note the Limitations section) or in some environments, please read the Troubleshooting section, and when that fails, feel free to contact me. EMail is preferred.

Please specify as much information as possible as this will greatly reduce debugging time. A statement of the form "Httpproxy doesn't work" is really useless!

Note also that english is not my native language. I'm sure this guide file contains several severe misspellings and gramatical errors. Feel free to correct me (shame on me!).

Thank you for helping me to improve Httpproxy!

## 1.8 Httpproxy - Installation

---

## Installation

=====

That's the easy part:

Add the line

```
http      80/tcp      ; World Wide Web
```

to your AmiTCP:db/services file.

In fact this is not necessary at all, but httpproxy will send a warning message to your syslog when it can't find the http service.

Copy the according executable to any directory in your path (e.g. AmiTCP:bin)

There are several to choose from:

- httpproxy000 Choose this one when you're running on a 68000 system
- httpproxy020 Choose this one when you're running on a >=68020 system
- httpproxy.db Choose this one when you want to have lots of debugging output (in order to send it to me ==)

Httpproxy does not need a mathematical coprocessor because it performs no mathematical operations at all.

Make a new directory for cache files. You will specify this directory on startup with the 'cache' option.

Note that debugging output slows the program down. Debugging files tend to grow very fast, too...

Now that's the hard one...

First of all you have to tell your browsers how to contact the proxy.

- AMosaic
- AWeb
- Emacs with WWW module
- IBrowse
- Lynx
- Voyager
- Weblink

Then you have to start Httpproxy, whenever you start AmiTCP. The options depend on your startup mode (online or offline), however.

In my configuration, for example, I have two separate startnet scripts that are copied into AmiTCP:bin on startup time (in fact there's a lot more to do, but that's too much to explain here). These startnet scripts execute a startservices script (which is mode dependend, too) which runs Httpproxy in the background.

---

This section is not complete right now.

Is there anybody willing to build an installer script? I would be glad to see one...

## 1.9 Httpproxy - AMosaic and Lynx configuration

Configuration for AMosaic, Lynx  
=====

Just set the environment variable 'http\_proxy' to

http://localhost:PORT/

with PORT being the proxy port.

In the standard configuration (without 'port' option specified) this would result in

http://localhost:8080/

When you run httpproxy in proxyproxy mode you may set the environment variables 'ftp\_proxy', 'gopher\_proxy' and 'wais\_proxy' to the same value.

A special note to AMosaic V2.0pre Users  
=====

Never ever use the same directory for AMosaics 'Home' and 'TempDir' settings (env:Mosaic/prefs) as for httpproxy's cache directory! This will make AMosaic crash!

## 1.10 Httpproxy - IBrowse configuration

Configuration for IBrowse  
=====

Open the Preferences / Network window.

Here you should specify

http://localhost:PORT/

as http proxy with PORT being the proxy port.

In the standard configuration (without 'port' option specified) this would result in

http://localhost:8080/

---

When you run httpproxy in proxyproxy mode you may set the ftp and gopher proxy entries to the same value.

## 1.11 Httpproxy - Weblink configuration

Configuration for Weblink  
=====

Sorry, I don't know enough right now about the coming Weblink AmiTCP network module (Sorry, Jesse, when I missed something ;-). Perhaps it is possible to program a new api module that interacts directly with Httpproxy. But that is yet to come.

## 1.12 Httpproxy - AWeb configuration

Configuration for AWeb  
=====

AWeb is not public available right now. It doesn't support proxies either right now as far as I know...

## 1.13 Httpproxy - Voyager configuration

Configuration for Voyager  
=====

Sorry, I don't know enough about Voyager. Perhaps someone else could send me a note?

## 1.14 Httpproxy - Emacs configuration

Configuration for Emacs  
=====

Sorry, I don't know enough about Emacs and its Amiga port. Perhaps someone else could send me a note?

## 1.15 Httpproxy - Usage

All known Options  
=====

Usage: httpproxy ?

---

```
httpproxy    [proxy PROXYHOST PROXYPORT] [port PORT] [cache DIR]
             [del SECONDS] [expire SECONDS] [reload SECONDS] [log FILE]
             [numreq NUMBER] [unread] [offline] [get]
```

(I know, this is no standard Amiga template...)

- proxy            PROXYHOST PROXYPORT  
Specifies a proxyproxy. If you don't know the port number, try both 80 and 8080. These are the standard values. It can be usefull to specify a proxyproxy even in offline mode as this will enable queueing of non-http requests.
  - port            PORT  
Specifies the port Httpproxy should listen on. This value is needed when you configure your browser.
  - cache           DIR  
Specifies the cache directory you created on installing Httpproxy. The program changes its lokal directory to this place, so if you don't run it in the background you will notice some strange effects on Amigas. For instance the shell will think it is still in the old directory, but 'cd' will prove that you are not.
  - del             SECONDS  
Specifies the minimum age of cache files that are deleted on startup. Right now only URLs that are reloaded in online mode will be deleted once the program is running. No files will be deleted, when a valid .cachetable file is found on startup (it is generated on regular shutdowns to speedup starts). URLs that are expired but not deleted can be loaded in offline mode when requested.
  - expire          SECONDS  
Specifies the minimum age of cache files that are marked as invalid. Requests for invalid URLs are queued in offline mode and reloaded in online mode. The old invalid cache file can be viewed in offline mode by immedeately reloading the URL.
  - reload          SECONDS  
Specifies the maximum (!) number of seconds between two (identical) requests to be interpreted as a reload request. Used on an expired cache entry the invalid page will be presented to you. Used on a valid cache entry the page will be reloaded in online mode and queued in offline mode.
  - log             FILE  
The logfile. Specify nil: if you don't want one.
  - numreq          NUMBER  
Specifies the maximum number of request slots. The default number of 8 should suffice for everything but proxies used by multiple users (and perhaps usage of good ethernet links). This specifies the maximum number of requests open at the same time.
  - unread
-

Specify this switch when you want interrupted transfers to be continued by the proxy (e.g. you interrupt the transfer in the AMosaic window, but the proxy will keep getting data).

- offline

Specify this switch when you are in offline mode. Don't specify both 'offline' and 'get'.

- get

Specify this switch when you want the proxy to auto load queued URLs. Does only work in online mode, of course.

## 1.16 Httpproxy - Example Settings

### Example Settings

=====

Note! If you don't live in Erlangen (Germany), don't specify proxy.rrze.uni-erlangen.de as proxyproxy host as stated in the examples below. You will probably not be allowed to contact the host. Use a proxy specified by your provider instead!

These are my personal settings in offline mode:

Delete cache entries older than two months, expire cache entries older than one week, allow ftp:// and co. queueing.

Sometimes I use the debug version of httpproxy, so I redirect stdout to a file. Note that Httpproxy won't print anything to stdout but debugging information.

Note that .-files in the cache directory are simply ignored (no warning message).

```
-----
run httpproxy >>Cache:ProxyCache/.Httpproxy.debug cache Cache:ProxyCache
    proxy proxy.rrze.uni-erlangen.de 80 del 5184000
    expire 604800 log Logs:Httpproxy.log offline
-----
```

These are my personal settings in online mode:

Basically the same as above, but be online and get queued documents.

```
-----
run httpproxy >>Cache:ProxyCache/.Httpproxy.debug cache Cache:ProxyCache
    proxy proxy.rrze.uni-erlangen.de 80 del 5184000
    expire 604800 log Logs:Httpproxy.log get unread
-----
```

Another example:

Just be a caching proxy and listen on port 80 (standard httpd port), expire

and delete cache files after one day:

```
-----  
run httpproxy <>nil: cache Cache:ProxyCache port 80 log nil:  
-----
```

## 1.17 Httpproxy - Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting  
=====

This section is built upon questions I received during the last releases. It is no way complete but I will add more answers as I receive more questions :)

-----  
Q: Is there a httpproxy home page in the WWW?

A: Not right now, but it is worked on...

Right now only the httpproxy history page

[http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy\\_history.html](http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy_history.html)  
is available in which you will find information about known problems and known new wanted features.

Q: I can't get any pages that need authorization.

A: This bug is already known, there exists a workaround, however.

Just press 'Reload' immediately after you got the message that  
'authorization has failed' / 'you are not allowed to view this page'.

Q: httpproxy suddenly terminated with a output line

'Assertion (blafoo) failed in file '%s' on line xyz'. Is that a  
restriction of an unregistered version?

A: That's a bug :) When the line is not mentioned in my history page,  
please drop a mail to me containing the assertion and the line number.

Q: httpproxy works fine when I'm online but I simply can't access it when  
I'm offline...

A: It is not sufficient to start AmiTCP:AmiTCP for the offline mode. There  
are two solutions:

- 1) Configure another startnet (call it startoff or the like) for offline  
mode.
- 2) When you go online \*after\* starting AmiTCP:bin/startnet (e.g. by a  
slip-dialer) just work without starting the dialer.
- 3) Go offline immediately after startup ;) by typing  
'offline \*sana2\*.device 0' with \*sana2\* being your favourite network  
device (e.g. rhcslip or ppp).

Q: httpproxy works fine when I'm online but I always get the error

'Proxyproxy host unreachable' or 'Host unreachable' from the proxy when  
I'm offline.

A: You have to start httpproxy with the 'offline' option. Until it is  
possible to change httpproxy's internal behaviour while it is running, you  
have to stop (break c cli-number) and to rerun it with the 'offline'  
option.

---

Q: After I went offline I sent a Ctrl-C to httpproxy (it terminated correctly) and I wanted to start it again in offline mode, it sometimes/always refuses to start and says that the port is already occupied.

A: I never found out why, but TCP/IP requires the port to be occupied for the next few seconds after closing a server port (about 20-30 seconds). That's nothing special, at least on Sun workstations the same happens to me. Just wait a while and start it again...

Q: The other way round: httpproxy works fine when I'm offline (I can queue requests and so on), but I can't get any pages when I'm online. The pages I queued won't be received, too.

A: 1) You don't have a routable IP-address. In that case you used to get http-pages not directly from the net but from your providers proxy. In this case you will have to specify your providers proxy with the 'proxy' option, e.g. if your provider's proxy was 'http://proxy.my.provider.de/' you would specify the option 'proxy proxy.my.provider 80' (80 is the standard http port).  
2) In AmiTCP:db/services you added the line  
http 8080/tcp  
which is wrong. When it is present it should be  
http 80/tcp

Q: I just can't get httpproxy work. I configured my browser (e.g. \$http\_proxy), I started httpproxy.db with the correct port (e.g. 8080) and I get an 'Server is down' or something similar upon every request. No debug output at all happens when I try to get an URL.

A: 1) Try  
'askhost localhost'  
When that fails, an entry '127.0.0.1 localhost' is need in your AmiTCP:db/hosts file or the loopback-device 'lo0' wasn't configured (check your AmiTCP:bin/startnet).  
2) When it succeeded try  
'ping localhost'  
When you don't get continuing replies, something in your AmiTCP setup is strange (sorry, can't be more specific... call a guru...). Perhaps you only started AmiTCP:AmiTCP instead of AmiTCP:bin/startnet  
3) When that succeeded try  
'letnet localhost 8080' ('letnet localhost PORT' respectively) after starting the debug version httpproxy.db (without output redirection!). When you get a 'Connection refused' and no debug output at all (after some initial stuff), you configured AmiTCP on installation the wrong way:  
httpproxy is an active server. For this it needs AmiTCP to be configured to accept local servers. On installation of AmiTCP V4.2 you will be asked, whether you want to use your computer as a server. You will have to answer with \*yes\* (I think AmiTCP disables most requests in the inet.access file otherwise...).  
When you didn't install AmiTCP V4.2, the only advise I can give is to check your AmiTCP:db/inet.access manually (perhaps you disabled yourself from accessing the proxy port?).

-----

When everything else fails... mail me... :(

## 1.18 Httpproxy - Things left to do

Todo - List

=====

in order of importance for me :

- better logfile output
  - user configurable document specific expire times (e.g. don't expire any URLs that match #?.jpg or #?.gif)  
That includes URL patterns that will never be cached (e.g. #?.lha)
  - better handling of documents that are expired (more options for the user)
  - special URL `http://proxy:0/...` requests to inform user about queued and auto-requested documents (and perhaps structures) and cache information
  - user configurable document specific online state (e.g. local server) and proxyproxy mode
  - autoget of user defined URLs when they are expired (only on startup)
  - access control (at least a simple one)
  - automatic or semiautomatic detection of online state and adapting behaviour accordingly
  - auto contact interrupt when it is clear that the cache is valid  
(Httpproxy will contact the specified host on request and use the cache when the `Modified:` field shows, that the cache is valid. Otherwise it will get the document again.)
  - save full URL requests in url cache file, send full URL auto request  
(may be this will never implemented as it can be a security problem)
  - only keep on caching interrupted requests, when `> xx%` (on `Content-Length:` known) or `> yyy Bytes` are already read
  - auto spider
  - better caching system and dynamic cache tables (even a totally different system with hash tables)
  - automatic addition of `Content-Length:` fields wherever possible
  - check of `Expire:`, `Pragma:` fields
  - caching POST method
-

- other protocols (ftp, may be gopher)
- reload on immediate second request needs work for cases where multiple recipients are involved

## 1.19 Httpproxy - Bugs and Limitations

### Known Bugs and Limitations

=====

- The POST method is not cached right now. Luckily most forms use the GET method and normal documents are always fetched with the GET method. If your browser tells you that you sent an invalid request or the host couldn't be contacted, take a look at the source of the current document. You may find a 'action=post' tag inside a form description...
- Not all HTTP specifications are observed right now. This will change in the future. But Httpproxy should work with all (tolerable) servers. And it's getting better :-)
- The caching file system should be local (not nfs mounted), because the cache file descriptors are not included in the select() list (the amiga version of select() doesn't support standard file descriptors here =-( ), and because of this the file operations are supposed to return immediately or at least very fast.
- don't specify any URLs that would contact the proxy itself. It will lock up, because the URLs are not checked for this and:
- no timeouts for connections are implemented right now.
- no more than  $2^{31}$  requests allowed per startup, no startup exactly (the second counts...) 136 years after first startup allowed without cache flushing :-P (this won't be fixed...)
- error messages are cached as standard cache entries right now (they should be valid only once in offline mode and totally invalid in online mode)
- some untested cases...
- queued requests will only contain the URL, user-agent: and accept: \*/\* (see Todo list)

## 1.20 Httpproxy - Compiling

### Compiling

=====

Httpproxy was compiled with SAS C V6.56 with near data and code, full optimizing and no stack check and/or extension code (it should never ever

---

need more than 4 Kbytes of stack) and the AmiTCP V2.2 api libraries. These libraries miss <syslog.h>, but it can easily be added by an

```
echo >netinclude:syslog.h "#include <sys/syslog.h>"
```

The AmiTCP4.0 demo contains this syslog.h already.

You will have to define FIXTIME on compiling Httpproxy with the AmiTCP4.0 API libraries as these fix the stat() call but not the time() call for GMT. Thanks to Fionn Behrens for this better-than-nothing solution. (Sorry, Fionn, it doesn't work with the V2.2 Api... :- ( )

It's no problem to run the V2.2 API version under AmiTCP4.0, though.

It should be fully ansi compliant except for the socket api. That will drop in one of the next major versions. It will turn into a complete AmigaOS specific programm (but when someone is interested to adapt it - I want to put all OS specific routines into seperate Files).

The source code is not the best I've ever written however (in fact it was a four days hack plus additional bug fixes and enhancements...).

Recompiling should be straight forward with Ansi compatible compilers and include files. Because of this Httpproxy won't link properly on SunOS4.x systems for instance right now (it needs memmove).

Use gcc to compile on UNIX systems.

Compiling was tested on SunOS4.x, Solaris5.x (I \*won't\* call this SunOS!), HpUX, Irix. The executable was not tested on other machines than Iris Indigos, though, but it should work as I learned socket programming on exact these machines.

On some UNIX system you may have to link with libsocket, libnet or libnsl or something similar.

There are no signals or special files used at all, so no problems should occure from semantical differences (SysV <-> BSD).

Cachetable saving won't work unless you include a dummy signal handler for SIG\_BREAK (was it called that way? :] ).

Please mail me \*any\* experiences with compiling and running Httpproxy.

## 1.21 Httpproxy - History

History  
=====

Right now the only things available are the current version of

[http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy\\_history.html](http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy_history.html)

and the revision log of the main source file.

---

Until the Amiga has a html-datatype the former will be a bit hard to read in plain. Anyway, please check it in its original place (use any web browser for this) before you send a bug report to me. Perhaps the bug is already known to me :)

## 1.22 Httpproxy - Disclaimer

Disclaimer  
=====

In short:

I was not, I am not and I will be not be responsible for anything this or other programs written by me or by others do or don't do.

It's your onw risk, to use, not to use, to copy, modify, keep, archive, delete this program or other data or to do anything that can be done to a program or to anything else with this program or with anything else.

Ufff...

And note it's still beta!

However it works fine for me ==)

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## 1.23 Httpproxy - Copyright and Distribution

Copyright and Distribution  
=====

Httpproxy is Copyright ©1995 by Matthias Hopf (Yes, that's me B^)

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Written permissions by me can override all Copyright, Distribution, Disclaimer and Licence notes stated here.

For this program pgp signed EMail has the same status as written notes.

## 1.24 Httpproxy - License

License  
=====

You are hereby granted to use Httpproxy when you agree and only when you agree on the following conditions before and while using it:

- You will use the program at your own risk.
- You accept the Copyright and Distribution restrictions.
- You will send an EMail notice to me that you are using my program. Snailmail and postcards are welcome even more, of course, but bug reports are preferred by EMail.

Come on, a line 'I'm using your marvelous/great/nice/buggy/sh\*tting Httpproxy' would suffice though more would be nice. :)

As you have access to a WWW-Server it normally should be no problem to you to send a short EMail to me...

- You will send an EMail notice to me specifying the approximate number of hosts and users when you install Httpproxy on a system on which several users have perhaps simultaneously access to the proxy or several hosts are
-

involved. Note that multiple users may result in some problems right now.

Please note that I won't upload newer versions when I don't get any response from this one.

Don't be afraid to tell me that you don't like or can't use Httpproxy. I just want to hear your *\*real\** opinion. But I hope you like it.

## 1.25 Httpproxy - Acknowledgments

Kind regards and thanks are flying to:

=====

- Michael Hettenbach
- Peter Wlcek  
for Alpha-Testing
- Fionn Behrens  
for providing me his fix for compiling Httpproxy with the broken  
AmiTCP4.0 time() / stat() Api

and all guys and girls in the world supporting EMailware ==D  
(I really got more EMail than I ever thought I could read)

Long live Amiga (and not Commodore)!

[I said that in 1988 :-]

## 1.26 Httpproxy - Support

Support

=====

As I stated several times before I won't put updates into Aminet when I don't receive any response to this version.

So go right now into your favourite mailer and send an EMail to me.

I'm open for bug reports, likes, dislikes, opinions, improvements.

But be sure to contact the page

[http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy\\_history.html](http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy_history.html)

immedeately before sending bug reports or feature requests to me. May be the noted bug or requested feature is already known to me :-)

This program will only develop the way *\*you\** like when *\*you\** send your comments about it to me.

There are several things to do, but order is not fixed. I just sorted all features that came into my mind like I think they are important.

## 1.27 Httpproxy - Author

Author  
=====

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I'm a student of computer science in Erlangen, Germany.

Feel free to EMail or to snailmail me --D

You're welcome on my WWW home page.

Please contact the page

[http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy\\_history.html](http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf/proxy_history.html)

immedeately before sending bug reports or feature requests concerning Httpproxy to me. May be the noted bug or requested feature is already known to me :-)

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----  
Version: 2.6ui (Amiga)

```
mQCNAi7TlyUAAAEEOyEU5wh5wNu1Pu5w+UGDPidBmlg3pPWXjkZf9vWGLu4vX14
DgAMwiGBcJlWE4KkiRabY9WmZdBjhuy2ECftZn8UBAxxxItgkN3pe8HObI7KWCdn
/ct1X9bzUymnAAZ46trFk6A3mwb6j5tYjKQJ14WZUPwDB5zsWD9QXspNMJEBAUR
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H4SrF9yIiVgKRH6Ntl/o+Wu7y8Wr9AP8hib/oX5tGMxiBPPr6S10ptodD2UEZ+qJ
AJUCBRAXBefKPlBeyk0wkQEBAYrLA/9LhYL+by3CxQPCldMByDztqrOUrGtFGRbQ
TfU0RmDOQRiNm7PBjUoGUBZj4fzNEIjL6tl+Atn6YDyEvihd2udOMDzOqEeAzGv
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90Ljc9L2nmRVYzCFAGtu7tkW/xAPLU2iIiycu6XnUWmB5F4zNDTBbImANhoiGVhm
srhoPyXTLZcOyZia6ElR
=QBc3
```

-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

```
--
_ // | Matthias Hopf - "Hoeppel" | _ _
\\ // Amiga | student of computer science | _|cience |-iction
\X/ by conviction | in Erlangen/Germany | by belief in Future
```

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WWW: <http://wwwcip.informatik.uni-erlangen.de/user/mshopf>