SAMP Web Profile

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(work funded by Microsoft Research)

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Nara, Japan

8 December 2010

$Id: websamp.tex,v 1.19 2010/12/08 05:40:20 mbt Exp $

Outline

- The Problem
- Proposed Solution
- Pros and Cons
- Next Steps?

Target Capability

- SAMP works well for *desktop clients*
- Would like it to work for *web clients* (code running in a browser)
  - In-browser technologies:
    - JavaScript (a.k.a. JScript, ECMAScript)
    - Java applet/WebStart
    - Flash
    - Silverlight
  - Example capabilities:
    - Provide a button which sends a table/image/spectrum to a suitable desktop viewer (many potential pages)
    - Receive information from desktop clients, e.g. highlight catalogue rows (e.g. Ivan Zolotukhin's Open Clusters Catalog)
    - Communicate with other web pages loaded in the same browser (e.g. Andrew Conolly's ASCOT, Alyssa Goodman's "Seamless Astronomy")

The Problem

- Standard Profile communications require:
  - Discover Hub:
    - Locate user's home directory ~
    - Read `~/.samp` file
  - Make calls to Hub:
    - POST to HTTP server on localhost
  - Receive callbacks from Hub:
    - Run HTTP server
  - Dereference data URLs:
    - GET from http/ftp/file URL

The Problem

- Standard Profile communications require:
  - Discover Hub:
    - Locate user's home directory ~ — user ID/dir not available
    - Read ~/`.samp` file — local file I/O not allowed
  - Make calls to Hub:
    - POST to HTTP server on localhost — cross-domain HTTP not allowed
  - Receive callbacks from Hub:
    - Run HTTP server — many in-browser environments can't run servers
  - Dereference data URLs:
    - GET from http/ftp/file URL — cross-domain HTTP etc not allowed
- Security restrictions imposed by browser "sandbox"

Browser "Sandbox"

Purpose

- Restrictions imposed
  - . . . *by* the browser
  - . . . *on* the web-based client code
  - . . . *on behalf of* the user
- Prevents web-based code from executing with user privileges
- Result is that visiting a web page is not as dangerous as installing an application

Restrictions:

- Local filesystem I/O
  - ▷ Web client cannot access local filesystem
  - ▷ How to get round it?
    - ○ Escape the sandbox (run outside of browser-imposed restrictions)
- Cross-Domain blocking
  - ▷ Web client can't do HTTP access except to the server that it originated from
  - ▷ How to get round it?
    - ○ Escape the sandbox (run outside of browser-imposed restrictions)
    - ○ Use some *cross-domain workaround(s)*

Possible Solutions

Possible solutions, as discussed at previous meetings:

- Signed Java Applet
  - Runs outside sandbox with user confirmation
  - WebSampConnector (VO Paris Data Centre)
  - Needs java
  - Problems on some browsers? (not sure about this)
- Browser Plugin
  - Runs outside sandbox when installed by user
  - Sébastien Derriere's PLASTIC/SAMP Firefox plugins
  - Very browser-specific
- Alternative Profile
  - Uses cross-domain workarounds, avoids local file I/O
  - read on . . .

Alternative Profile

- Alternative profiles explicitly permitted in SAMP
  - SAMP = generic core + specific profile(s)
  - Profile = hub discovery + RPC encoding/transport + callback arrangements
  - Currently (SAMP v1.1/1.2), only Standard Profile defined
  - Door left open for other possibilities
- Web Profile:
  - Need something that will allow a sandboxed application to find and communicate with hub

Proposed Web Profile Details

Like Standard Profile (uses XML-RPC), but:

- Hub Discovery:
  - Hub server resides on well-known port (`http://localhost:21012/`)
- Hub Communications:
  - Hub XML-RPC HTTP server uses all known *cross-domain workarounds*
  - These are configured to allow *maximum accessibility* from all sandboxed clients
- Callbacks:
  - Reverse HTTP/"Long poll" pattern
    - Client pulls callback instructions from hub, rather than hub pushing to client
    - Client may make repeated periodic short-timeout polls, or blocking long-timeout requests
    - Hub response contains XML-RPC (`<methodName>`, `<params>`) pairs
- Data URL Dereferencing:
  - Hub provides proxy service for external URLs

Cross-Domain Workarounds

- Cross-domain access from within the browser sandbox
  - Common requirement (Flickr, Twitter, YouTube, Amazon, . . .)
  - HTTP server somehow declares sandboxed clients may access its resources
  - Several client- and browser-specific options exist:
    - Implement Cross-Origin Resource Sharing standard
      - Server reads/writes HTTP headers to signal cross-domain policy to browser
      - W3C standard (`http://www.w3.org/cors/`)
      - JavaScript support in XMLHttpRequest Level 2 (Firefox 3.5+, Chrome 2.0+, Safari 4.0+)
      - JScript support in XDomainRequest (IE8+)
    - Serve `/crossdomain.xml` resource
      - Server provides XML file(s) describing cross-domain policy to browser
      - Introduced by Adobe Flash
      - Flash support since version 7(?)
      - MS Silverlight support in all(?) versions
      - Java support for (unsigned) applets and JNLP in versions 1.6.0_10+
    - Serve `/clientaccesspolicy.xml` resource
      - Works like `crossdomain.xml`
      - MS Silverlight support (preferred alternative to `crossdomain.xml`)

Implementation

- Hub
  - Implemented using JSAMP
- Clients
  - JavaScript SAMP client *(tested)*
    - Different strategies required for different browsers:
      - Use XMLHttpRequest Level 2 if present
        (Firefox 3.5+, Chrome 2.0+, Safari 4.0+)
      - Else use XDomainRequest if present (Microsoft)
        (IE 8+)
      - Else use ugly hack which mimics cross-domain XMLHttpRequest using Flash behind the scenes (flXHR)
        (anything with Flash plugin)
    - JavaScript client library can hide the details
      (`http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/websamp/`)
  - Flash SAMP client *(kind of tested)*
    - Just works
  - Silverlight SAMP client *(almost tested)*
    - Should just work
  - Unsigned Java applet/JNLP SAMP client *(so far, not working)*
    - Should just work, but only for browser Java plugin 1.6.0_10+

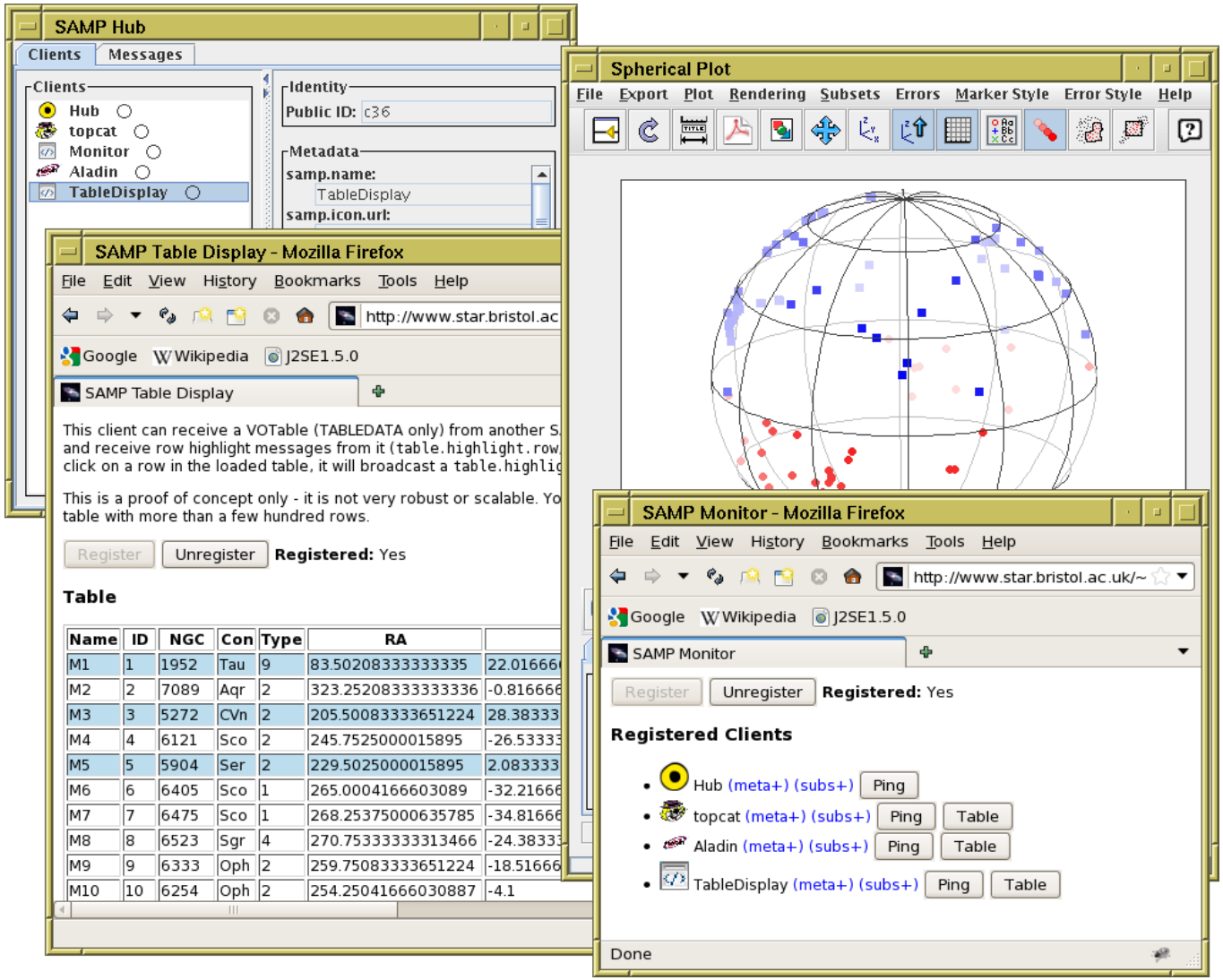
Security ???!!!?

Security

- Security not *HTTP level*, but *applied at Registration time*
  - HTTP access alone to hub server can do nothing dangerous
  - Only registered clients have privileged access (private key acquired at registration)
  - User must supply explicit permission when client requests registration

- Similar level of security to signed applets
  - User has to click OK to grant privileges
  - Technology (signed certificates) for signed applets is much more sophisticated . . .
  - . . . but details ignored by 99% of users

Demo



http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/websamp/

Pros and Cons

- ☑ Web-based SAMP clients possible without Java
  - ▷ JavaScript, Flash, Silverlight, others?
- ☑ Low overhead for web-based SAMP clients
  - ✗ all-browser JavaScript solution is still messy
  - ☑ but matters should improve as more modern browsers prevail
- ✗ Fragments SAMP client base
  - ☑ Mitigated if all known hubs implement both profiles
- ✗ Increases burden on hub implementors
  - ☑ JSAMP in hand
  - ☑ SAMPy — Luigi willing in principle
- ✗ Security issues
  - ☑ Comparable with signed applets
- ? Facilitates move of applications off desktop into browser

Where Next?

- Do we agree Web Profile is a good idea?
  - Otherwise, stick with WebSAMPConnector (Java) or no web clients
- If so:
  - Standard Document:
    - New section of SAMP standard or separate Recommendation Track doc?
    - Push forward or wait for implementations?
    - First draft attempt available on the web (HTML, PDF)
  - Hub implementations:
    - JSAMP dual-profile hub release
    - SAMPy dual-profile hub development?
  - Client implementations:
    - JSAMP web profile client library implemented
    - JavaScript client library implemented (but not well)
    - Other client-side library development? (Flash, Silverlight, . . .)
    - Experimental/production SAMP web client applications?

Discussion?