

CS314s2-30

Web Protocols

- URI, URN, URL
- Internationalisation
- Role of HTML and XML
- HTTP and HTTPS
 - interacting via the Web

UR what?

- URI: Uniform Resource Identifier
 - Uniquely identifies a data entity
 - Obeys a specific syntax
 - *schemeName:specificStuff*
- URN: Uniform Resource Name
 - A URI that only names something
 - Example: *urn:isbn:0-534-38317-3*
- URL: Uniform Resource Locator
 - A URI that points to an actual resource
 - Example: *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL*

URI syntax

**URI = scheme ":" hier-part
["?" query] ["#" fragment]**

- The hierarchical part can start with // and uses / to separate components. There are other reserved characters.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL

scheme	top of hierarchy (note reversal -	next	next
name	DNS writes right to left!)	level	level

(DNS is case-independent but URI is case-sensitive.)

Internationalisation

- The Unicode standard defines character sets for any script.
 - variable length character codes, usually encoded in bytes in UTF-8 format
 - 8-bit ASCII is a proper subset of UTF-8
- Internationalising DNS names, URIs and email addresses in UTF-8 is not simple.
 - Yet most people in the world have names like Fältström, or write like this 中文 or this हिन्दी
- Web software should support fully internationalised content and interaction.

*ML

- In 1969, three IBMers invented GML (Generalised Markup Language).
- In the early 1980s it became SGML (Standard GML).
- Around 1990, Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau invented HTML (HyperText Markup Language) as an application of SGML.
 - HTML is the format for hypertext documents on the Web
- The WorldWide Web Consortium developed XML (eXtensible Markup Language) as a subset of SGML
 - primary format for data sharing in Web-based services
- XHTML (eXtensible HTML) is an XML-conformant redefinition of HTML

*ML parsers

- Strictly speaking, a pure SGML parser can parse HTML, XML or XHTML.
- In practice, HTML is written sloppily with proprietary extensions.
 - browsers and XML consumers have to be more tolerant than a strict SGML parser.
 - different browsers tolerate different deviations from the standards.
 - HTML files that don't cite a specific DTD (Document Type Definition) or omit some syntax elements are often tolerated by browsers.

SGML DTDs

- SGML text starts with a DTD declaration such as

```
<!DOCTYPE elem1 PUBLIC "fpi" "path">
```

elem1= the first SGML element in the document

fpi = formal public identifier of the DTD

path = where to find the DTD text

- Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC  
  "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

*ML document format

- A document must obey its declared DTD
- Thus, with the previous DTD the document must start with `<html>` and end with `</html>`
 - Internally, all elements must conform to the syntax defined in the DTD.
 - The semantics expressed in comments in the DTD need to be coded into whatever software is interpreting the document.


```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>*ML document format</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1><font color=blue>*ML document format</font></h1>
    <ul>
      <li>A document must obey its declared DTD
      <li>Thus, with the previous DTD the document must start with
        &lt;html&gt; and end with &lt;/html&gt;
      <ul>
        <li>Internally, all elements must conform to the syntax defined in
          the DTD.
        <li>The semantics expressed in comments in the DTD need to be
          coded into whatever software is interpreting the document.
      </ul>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Getting hyper

- The key property of an HTML document is that it may contain links to other HTML documents
 - These are called hyperlinks because they may jump anywhere on the Internet, and the resulting interlinked documents are known as hypertext.
- A link is formally an anchor in HTML terminology:

`Click for Google`

A for Anchor

HREF for Hypertext Reference

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- Used for communication between Web clients (“browsers”) and Web servers
 - Principal use is to carry HTML documents identified by a URL.
 - Request/response protocol running over TCP (usually port 80).
- Request includes:
 - Method (see below)
 - URI (typically a URL)
 - Request modifiers and optional content
- Response includes:
 - Status or error code
 - Meta-information about content
 - Content (typically an HTML document)

Important HTTP methods

- GET
 - retrieve the entity indicated by the URI, e.g. an HTML document.
- POST
 - post (send) the content in the request message to the server for processing, e.g. filled in forms from an HTML page.
- There are various other methods defined, but GET and POST are by far the most important
 - some methods allow for remote content update

Content encoding in HTTP

- HTTP message format generally resembles email format, and similar methods are used to encode content (international character sets, graphics, etc.)
- Thus, an image represented in an HTML document like this:

```

```

leads to HTTP content headers like this:

```
Content-Length: 49398
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
Content-Type: image/jpeg
```

followed by encoded JPEG format

Nested content causes repeated HTTP transactions

```
<html><body>
```

```
Here's some text and an image in the same  
directory .
```

```
Here's <a href="http://w3.org">a link.</a>
```

```
</body></html>
```

- There will be
 - a GET for the initial document,
 - a second automatic GET on the same HTTP connection for the image,
 - a third GET on a new HTTP connection when the user clicks on the link.

POST and the interaction model

- HTML documents can include *forms*, and browsers support data entry into forms.

```
<form action="myScript.cgi"
                                method=POST>
<p>Enter your choice:<br>
  <input type=text name=Choice size=50
    value="Anything"></p>
<p><input type=submit value="Send">
</p></form>
```

- Browser generates a POST message when user clicks the Send button, and the data entered is delivered to the script.

HTML Form options

- Possible input fields
 - text (one line of free format text)
 - textbox (more text)
 - radio (somebody thought these look like radio buttons)
 - select (a drop-down list)
 - checkbox (tick mark)
 - submit

Name	Value
Name	<input type="text"/>
Sex	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female
Eye color	<input type="text" value="green"/>
Check all that apply	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 feet tall <input type="checkbox"/> Over 200 pounds
Describe your athletic ability:	
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="submit" value="Enter my information"/>	

Thankyou, Wikipedia!

Scripting (server side)

- Data entered in a form is delivered to a script at the server.
 - The script must know the fields in the form and their meanings
 - The web server reaches the script through the CGI (Common Gateway Interface)
 - Many choices of scripting language, and ways to use general languages like C and Java
 - Most common today (for complex applications) are Perl and PHP
 - PHP5 is an object-oriented language

Scripting (client side)

- HTML content can also include scripts that run on the client machine.
 - which by the way could include malicious code.
 - mainly written in JavaScript
- JavaScript is not Java but can be embedded in HTML documents.
 - weakly typed and rather vaguely defined
 - art rather than science
- HTML content can also trigger Java code

HTTP caches

- HTTP supports caching
 - locally, in the client system
 - remotely, in an intermediate system
- Caching is obviously beneficial for large images etc.
 - dynamic content must not be cached
 - POST invalidates cached data

- HTTP cache-control directives include:

no-cache

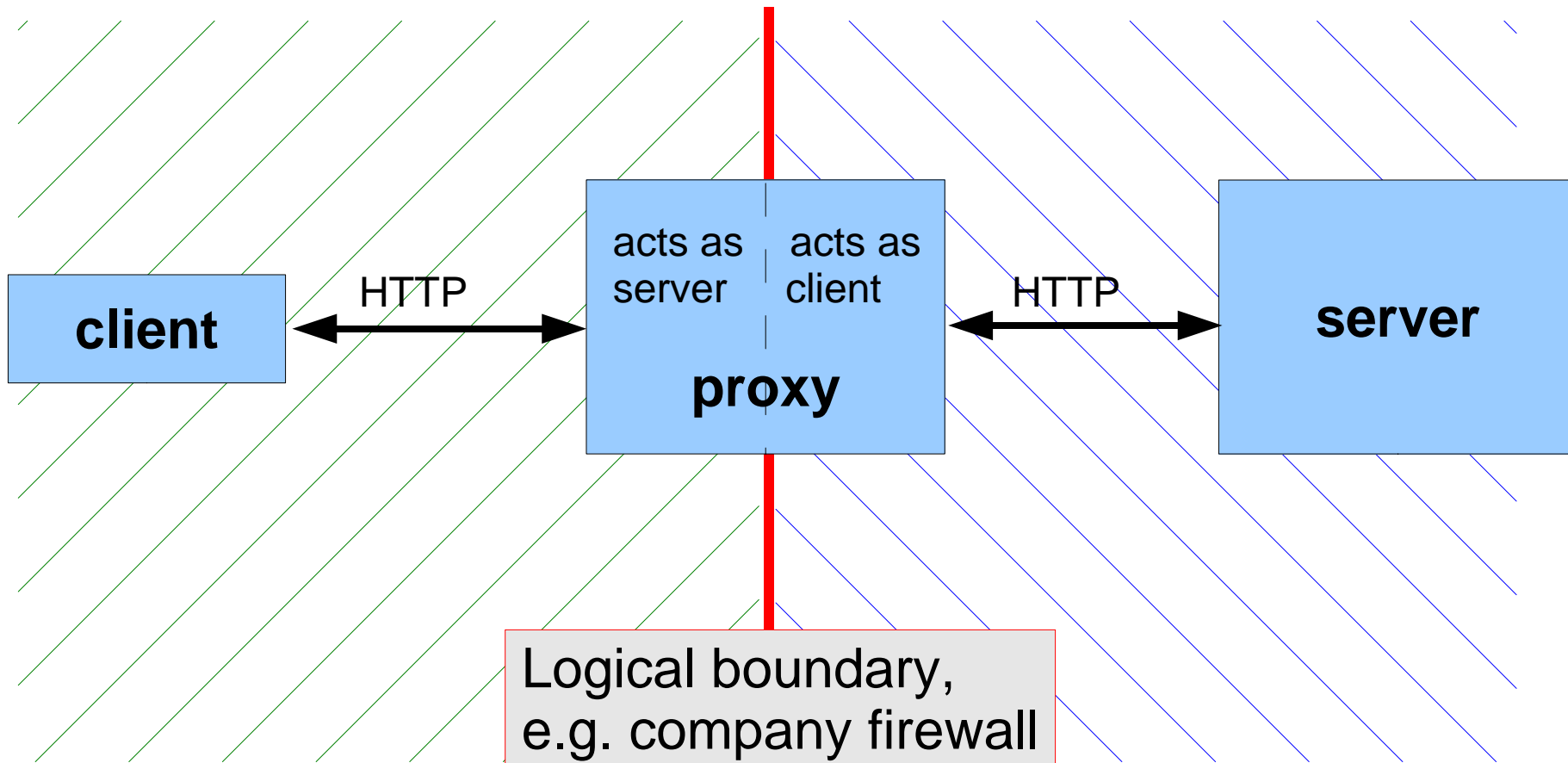
#dynamic content

max-age = <seconds>

#short-lived data

HTTP proxies

- An intermediate system can proxy HTTP requests and responses
 - a proxy can be configured as caching or non-caching



HTTP security

- An HTTP connection can be opened securely over TLS (SSL) by using the *https:* scheme.
 - HTTPS generally listens on port 443
- An insecure HTTP connection can use the HTTP *upgrade* header to upgrade to TLS, even when using port 80.
 - the HTTP *CONNECT* method can be used to upgrade to TLS through a proxy.
- Beware! Client authentication can be secured via TLS, but HTTP server authentication is a minefield.



Congratulations! You have connected securely to StealMyPassword.net.

References

- Shay 12.3 - 12.5
- URIs: RFC 3305, RFC 3986
- Internationalised DNS: RFC 4690
- Internationalised URIs: RFC 3987
- HTML, XML and XHTML:
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224/>
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml/>
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/html/>
- HTTP(S): RFC 2616, 2817, 2818
- PHP: <http://php.net/>
- JavaScript: <http://www.openjs.com/>