

## Web Protocols

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

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## 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)

## 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*

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## 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 हन्दी
- Web software should support fully internationalised content and interaction

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## \*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

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## 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">
```

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## \*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

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## \*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

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```

<!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
<code>&lt;html&gt;</code> and end with <code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>
<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>

```

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## 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:

`<a href="http://www.google.com">Click for Google</a>`

`a` for Anchor

`href` for Hypertext Reference

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## 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)

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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	green <input type="button" value="v"/>
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="button" value="Enter my information"/>	

Thankyou, Wikipedia!

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## 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, PHP and Ruby (on Rails)
  - PHP5 is an object-oriented language

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## 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`

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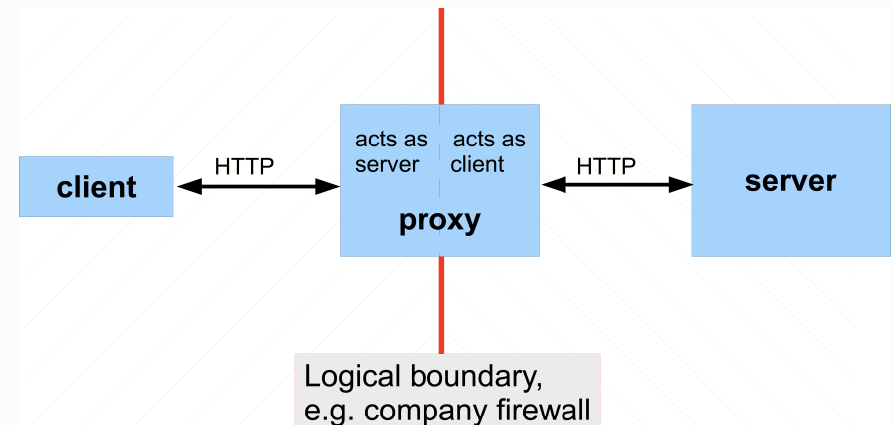
## Scripting (Client Side)

- 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

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## HTTP Proxies

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



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## 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](http://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/>