CMPS1134

Fundamentals of Computing

Networking and the Internet 2

Computer Science: An Overview
Eleventh Edition

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Chapter 4

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Chapter 4: Networking & Internet

- ☐ The World Wide Web
- Internet Protocols
- □ Security

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World Wide Web

- Hypertext combines internet technology with concept of linkeddocuments
 - Embeds hyperlinks to other documents
- Browsers present materials to the user
- Webservers provide access to documents
- □ Documents are identified by **URLs** and transferred using the **HTTP** protocol.

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Figure 4.8 A typical URL **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** is a unique address used to locate and retrieve documents on the WWW. http://ssenterprise.aw.com/authors/Shakespeare/Julius Caesar.html Document name Mnemonic name of host holding the document **Protocol** required Directory path to access the indicating the document. In location of the this case it is document within hypertext transfer the host's protocol (http). file system

Hypertext Document Format

- Encoded as text file
- Contains tags to communicate with browser
 - Appearance
 - □ <h1> to start a level one heading
 - □ to start a new paragraph
 - Links to other documents and content
 - \square
 - Insert images
 - \square

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Figure 4.9 A simple Web page a. The page encoded using HTML. Tag indicating <html> beginning of document <head> Preliminaries -<title>demonstration page</title> </head> <body> The part of the document that <h1>My Web Page</h1> will be displayed Click here for another page. by a browser </body> Tag indicating

</html>

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end of document

Figure 4.9 A simple Web page (cont)

b. The page as it would appear on a computer screen.

My Web Page

Click here for another page.

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Figure 4.10 An enhanced simple Web page

```
a. The page encoded using HTML.
```

<html>

```
<title>demonstration page</title>
                   </head>
                   <body>
                   <h1>My Web Page</h1>
                   Click
Anchor tag
containing —
                       <a href="http://crafty.com/demo.html">
                                                                                  <head>
<title>demonstaration page</title>
</head>
Closing anchor tag
                                                                                  <br/><br/><h1>My Web Page</h1>
                       </a>
                                                                                  Click
<a href="http://www.ub.edu.bz">
here
                       for another page.
                                                                                   //a>
for another page. 
                    </body>
                    </html>
```

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Figure 4.10 An enhanced simple Web page (cont)

b. The page as it would appear on a computer screen.

My Web Page

Click here for another page.

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Extensible Markup Language (XML)

- ☐ XML: A language for constructing markup languages similar to HTML
 - A descendant of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)
 - Opens door to a World Wide Semantic Web

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Using XML

Figure 4.11 The first two bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony



Possible XML representation:

- <staff clef = "treble"> <key>C minor</key>
- <time> 2/4 </time>
- <measure> < rest> egth </rest> <notes> egth G, egth G, egth G </notes></measure>
- <measure> <notes> hlf E </notes></measure>

</staff>

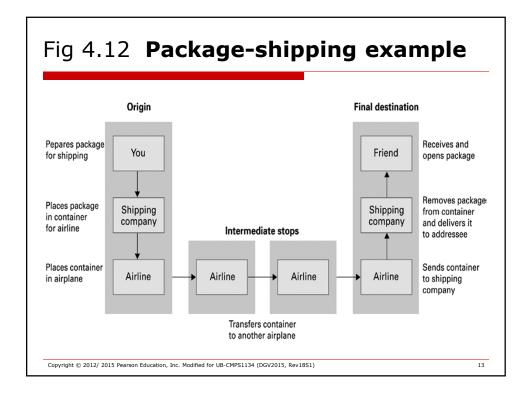
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Client Side Versus Server Side

- □ Client-side activities
 - Examples:
 - □ Java applets
 - □ Javascript
 - Macromedia Flash
- Server-side activities
 - Common Gateway Interface (CGI)
 - Servlets
 - PHP

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Internet Software Layers

■ Application:

Constructs message with address

□ Transport:

Chops message into **segments**

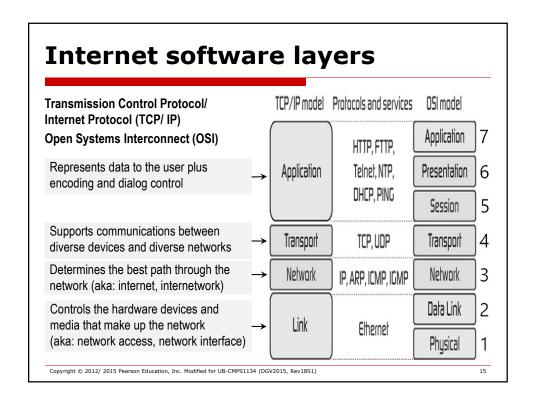
■ Network:

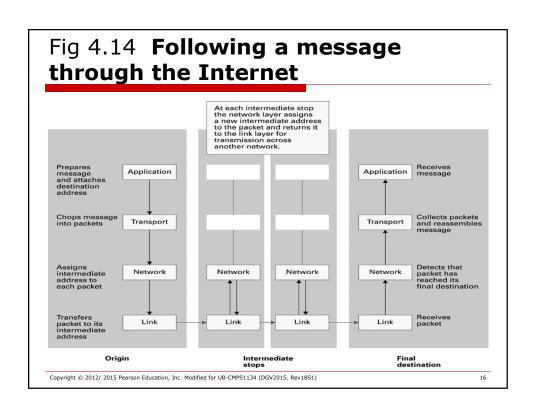
Converts segments into **packets** and routes them through the Internet

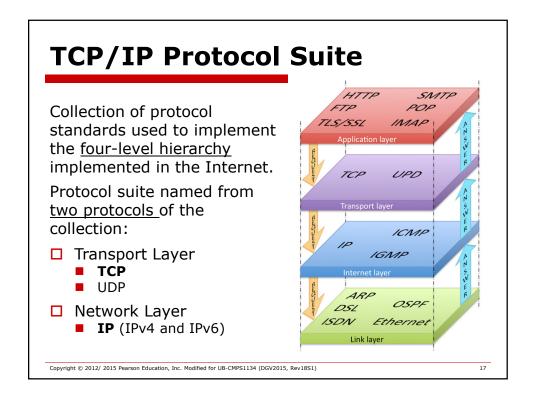
□ Link:

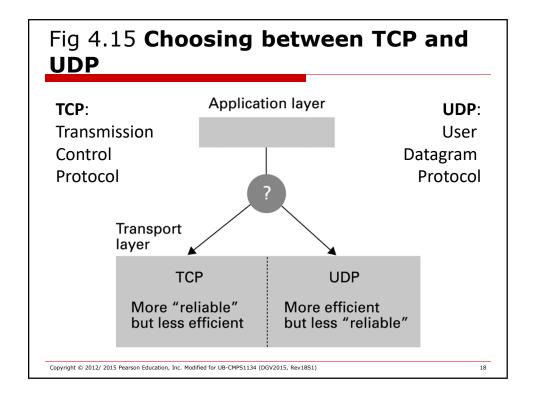
Handles actual transmission of packets

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Security

- Attacks
 - Malware (viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, phishing software, ...)
 - Denial of service (DoS, DDoS)
 - Spam ...
- Protection
 - Firewalls
 - Spam filters
 - Proxy Servers
 - Antivirus software



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Encryption

- ☐ FTPS, HTTPS, SSL
- □ Public-key Encryption
 - Public key: Typically used to encrypt messages
 - Private key: Typically used to decrypt messages
- Certificates and Digital Signatures
 - Certificate authorities

Alice holds Public key

Respectively

Carol cannot decrypt

Alices message even though she knows how private key

Carol holds public key

Alice encrypted it.

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