Class Topics

- Web Architecture
 - Why is there a reload button?
 - How does HTTP work?
 - Why is a connection to Amazon secure from eavesdroppers?
 - How does a browser work?
- Web Semantics
 - How do auctions (Ebay), recommenders (Netflix, Amazon), search engines (Google) work?
 - Basic data mining
- Web-Scale Systems
 - DNS, Akamai, Google File System, MapReduce, others

Course Info

- Lectures
 - Attend whichever you prefer
 - Lectures are also recorded
- Discussion sections
 - See class Google calendar http://eecs485.org
- Major pieces of work:
 - Midterm, Final (gCal/Syllabus for dates)
 - 5 programming assignments
- The Web and this class draw from many subdisciplines of computer science

Programming Projects

- 5 projects, which build on each other
- By the end of class, you will build Google Web Search, circa 2004
- Lots of opportunity for custom features, bells and whistles
- Your chance to be creative and build something great
- Project 1 starts this week

Class Mechanics

- Programming projects
 - Go out regularly, starting this week
 - Each builds on the last; don't fall behind
 - No late days
 - Get hints from anywhere, but your code is yours

Grade

- 5 projects x 10% each = 50%
- Midterm Exam 23%
- Final Exam 27%

The request response cycle

- The request response cycle is how two computers communicate with each other on the web
- It's simple:
 - A client requests some data
 - A server responds to the request



internet



The request response cycle

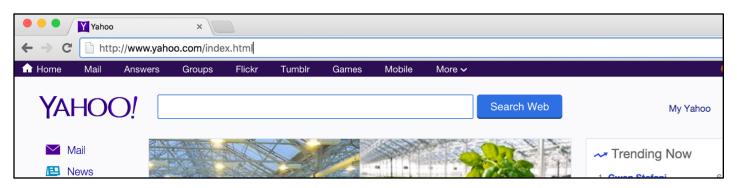
A client requests a web page



A server responds with an HTML file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

The client renders the HTML

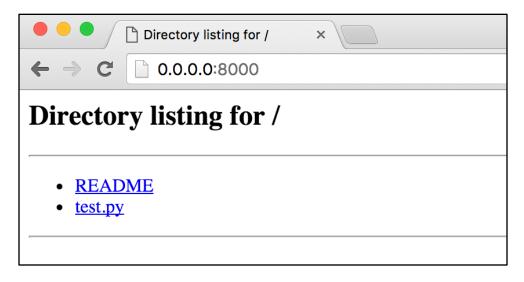


How does a server respond?

- The simplest response is loading a file from disk
- Try this:

```
$ python -m SimpleHTTPServer
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 ...
```

- Now, navigate to http://0.0.0.0:8000
 - Or http://localhost:8000



How does a server respond?

- How does SimpleHTTPServer work?
- Pseudo code

```
while not shutdown_request:
   if request:
      with open(request.filename) as fh:
      content = fh.read()
      copy(content, request.client)
```

- With our simple HTTP server example, we couldn't change the content of the files, only provide copies of them
- What if we want to produce different pages each time the web page is produced?
- Python/Flask is a library for dynamically creating web pages
- •Install:
 pip install flask

Obligatory Hello World

```
# hello.py
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

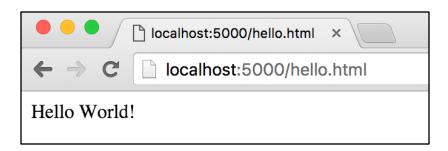
@app.route('/hello.html')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello World!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

Now, run it

```
$ python hello.py
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

And browse to the web page it serves



• **NOTE**: localhost == 127.0.0.1

What is this code doing?

```
app = Flask(__name__)
# ...
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello World!'
# ...
app.run()
```

• A lot like our previous SimpleHTTPServer example

```
while True:
   if request.url == '/hello.html':
      content = hello_world()
      copy(content, request.client)
```

• Let's produce different pages each time

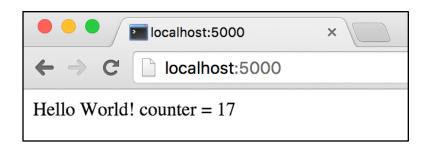
Run the new code

```
$ python hello.py
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C
to quit)
```

Browse



• Hit "refresh" a few times



What's the point

- What's the point? Who cares about counters?
- Example: everybody who goes to <u>http://facebook.com</u> sees something different
- This is how

Office hours and contact

- Professor office hours 2-3 pm, before lecture
 - Whoever lectures that day does office hours
- To contact the staff
 - eecs485staff@umich.edu
- DeOrio:
 - 2705 BBB
 - awdeorio@umich.edu
- Cafarella:
 - 4709 BBB
 - michjc@umich.edu