Уеб програмиране

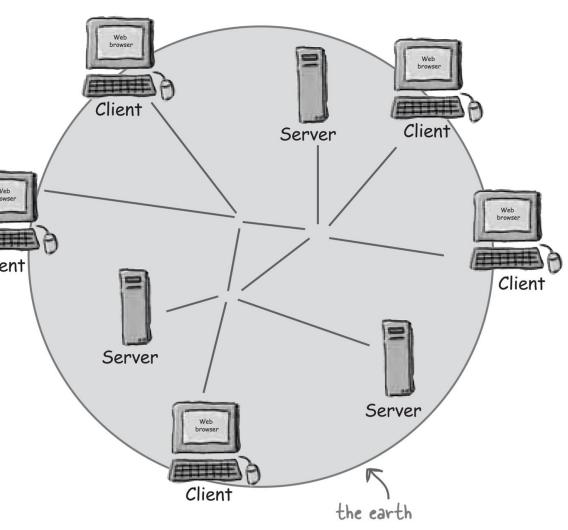
C Java

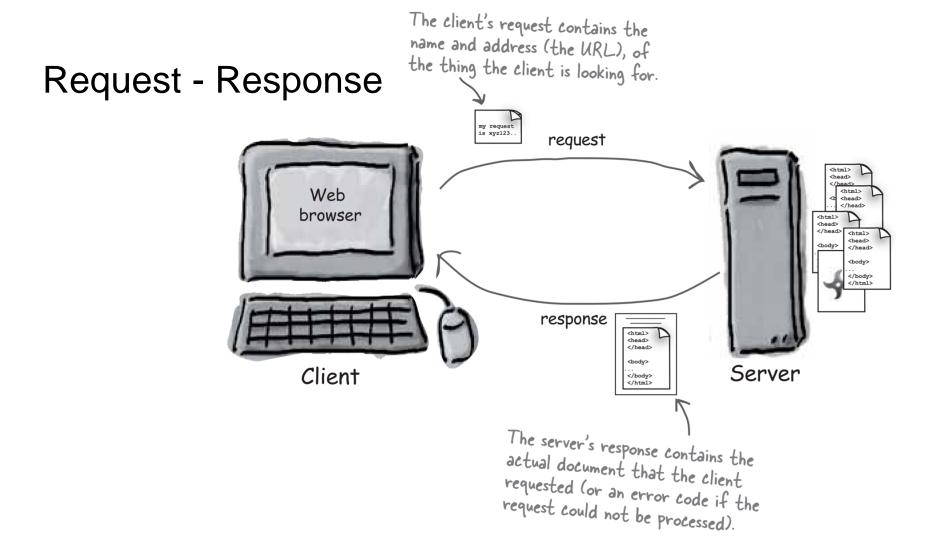
1.Въведение. Термини



- Сървърът държи данните за уеб аппа/сайта

- Клиента се свързва със *C*lient сървъра чрез определен протокол и изисква част от данните





HTML u HTTP

' But how do the clients and servers talk to each other?

A wise question. In order to communicate, they must share a common language. On the web, clients and servers must speak HTTP, and browsers must know HTML.



HTTP

- Протокол за комуникация
- Дефиниран при създаването на интернет
- Дефинира 8 метода за размяна на данни
- Използват се два
 - GET
 - POST

HTML

- Език, дефиниращ облика на уеб страница
- Всеки елемент се дефинира чрез таг
- http://motherfuckingwebsite.com/

Използвайте http://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_default за да създадете уебсайт като на картинката:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B4vR4GxbKqXDdjJ1dE9GUVJZRU0

Популярни тагове: (Демо)

- html, head, body задължителни
- h1, h2.. за заглавия
- р за параграфи
- ol/ul за списъци, li за елементите им
- а за линкове
- img за снимки
- div, span за логическо отделяне

HTTP Response

- Състои се от данните, които се връщат от сървъра и от хедър
- Хедърът може да носи различни данни
 - Коя версия НТТР се използва
 - Кой е клиента и коя е неговата версия
 - Какъв тип са данните
 - Статус код
 - ..
- Advanced REST Client Demo

HTTP Request

- Основно е два типа POST и GET
- GET се използва когато се предават прости типове данни, публично
- POST във всички други случаи
- Пример

GET

The Request

headers.

The path to the The HTTP The Request line. Method.

In a GET request, parameters (IT there are any) are appended to there are any) are appended to the first part of the request URL, starting with a "?". Parameters are separated with an ampersand "&". The protocol version

GET /select/selectBeerTaste.jsp?color=dark&taste=malty HTTP/1.1

Host: www.wickedlysmart.com

20030624 Netscape/7.1

Keep-Alive: 300

Connection: keep-alive

plain;q=0.8,video/x-mng,image/png,image/jpeg,image/gif;q=0.2,*/*;q=0.1 Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5 Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X Mach-O; en-US; rv:1.4) Gecko/ Accept: text/xml,application/xml,application/xhtml+xml,text/html;q=0.9,text/

Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1, utf-8; q=0.7, *; q=0.7

The protocol version The path to the resource that the web The HTTP browser is requesting. on the web server. Method. The Request line. POST /advisor/selectBeerTaste.do HTTP/1.1 Host: www.wickedlysmart.com User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X Mach-O; en-US; rv:1.4) Gecko/ 20030624 Netscape/7.1 The Request Accept: text/xml, application/xml, application/xhtml+xml, text/html; q=0.9, text/htmlheaders. plain; q=0.8, video/x-mng, image/png, image/jpeg, image/gif; q=0.2, */*; q=0.1Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1, utf-8; q=0.7, *; q=0.7

Keep-Alive: 300

Connection: keep-alive

color=dark&taste=malty

The message body, sometimes called

the "payload".

This time, the parameters are down here in the body, so they aren't limited the way they are if you use a GET and have to put them in the Request line.

Кой е подходящият метод?

POST GET A user is returning a login name and password.

POST GET A user is requesting a new page via a hyperlink.

POST GET A chat room user is sending a written response.

POST GET A user hits the 'next' button to see the next page.

POST GET A user hits the 'log out' button on a secure banking site.

POST GET A user hits the 'back' button on the browser.

POST GET A user sends a name and address form to the server.

OST) GET A user makes a radio button selection.

Цялата картинка

Protocol: Tells the server which communications protocol (in this case HTTP) will be used.

Port: This part of the URL is optional. A single server supports many ports. A server application is identified by a port. If you don't identified by a port in your URL, then specify a port in your URL, and as luck port 80 is the default, and as luck would have it, that's the default port for web servers.

Resource: The name of the content being requested. This could be an HTML page, a servlet, an image, PDF, music, video, or anything else the server feels like serving. If this optional part of the URL is left out, most web servers will look for index.html by default.

http://www.wickedlysmart.com:80/beeradvice/select/beer1.html

Server: The unique name of the physical server you're looking for. This name maps to a unique IP address. IP addresses are numeric and take the form "xxx. yyy.zzzaaa". You can specify an IP address here instead of a server name, but a server name is a lot easier to remember.

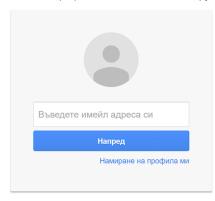
Path: The path to the location, on the server, of the resource being requested. Because most of the early servers on the web ran Unix, Unix syntax is still used to describe the directory hierarchies on the web server.

Задачи

- Довършете уеб страницата от презентацията
- Създайте login страница, подобна на тази на Google



Влезте в профила си, за да добавите друг



Създайте профил

Един профил за всичко от Google









За какво си говорихме

- Servers & Clients
- HTML & HTTP
- POST & GET

Домашно

- Прочетете Head First Servlets до страница 21
- Минете урока https://www.codecademy.com/lrn/web до където е безплатен