

# HTTP and HTML

## Web Programming and Testing



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# Objectives

- The objective of this session is the following:
  - The students are able to distinguish the role of HTTP and HTML.
  - The students are able to elaborate the role of HTML.
  - The students are able to structure information using HTML.

# Outlines

1. HTTP Protocol.
2. HTML.

# HTTP: A Little Deeper

# HTTP

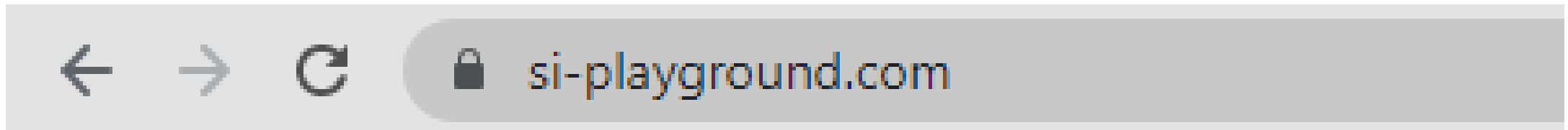
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
  - It runs on top of TCP/IP's Application Layer.
- HTTP/2 compared to HTTP/1.1:
  - It has compression and reuse connection features.
  - HTTP/1.1 is the default protocol.



**Hypertext: meaningful text, it may have links to create a chain of information.**

# HTTP

- HTTP is responsible to handle **data exchange** in the form of hypertext.
- HTTPS is the **secure** version of HTTP.
  - It encrypts the transmitted data with RSA.
  - HTTP uses port number 80, whereas HTTPS uses 443.



**Use the combination of HTTPS and HTTP/2 every time possible.**

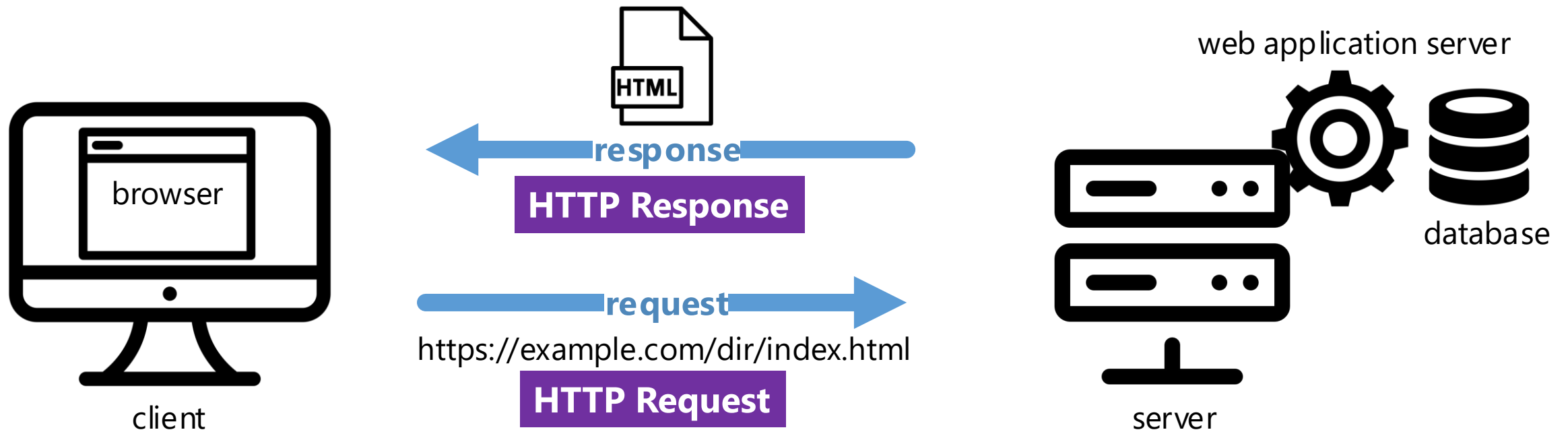
# HTTP Methods

- GET: to retrieve a resource.
- POST: to store a new resource.
- PUT: to replace an existing resource(partially or wholly).
- PATCH: to modify an existing resource.
- DELETE: to remove an existing resource.
- HEAD: to retrieve the head-only response.
- OPTIONS: to get the available methods for a specific resource.



**In general context, GET and POST are the most used methods.**

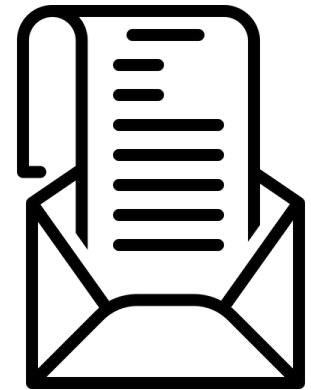
# Request-Response Cycle





# HTTP Request and Response

- HTTP Request and HTTP Response are '*mails*', they have:
  - The metadata contains information about both the sender and the targeted recipient (**header**).
  - A payload to store the actual data being transmitted (**body**).

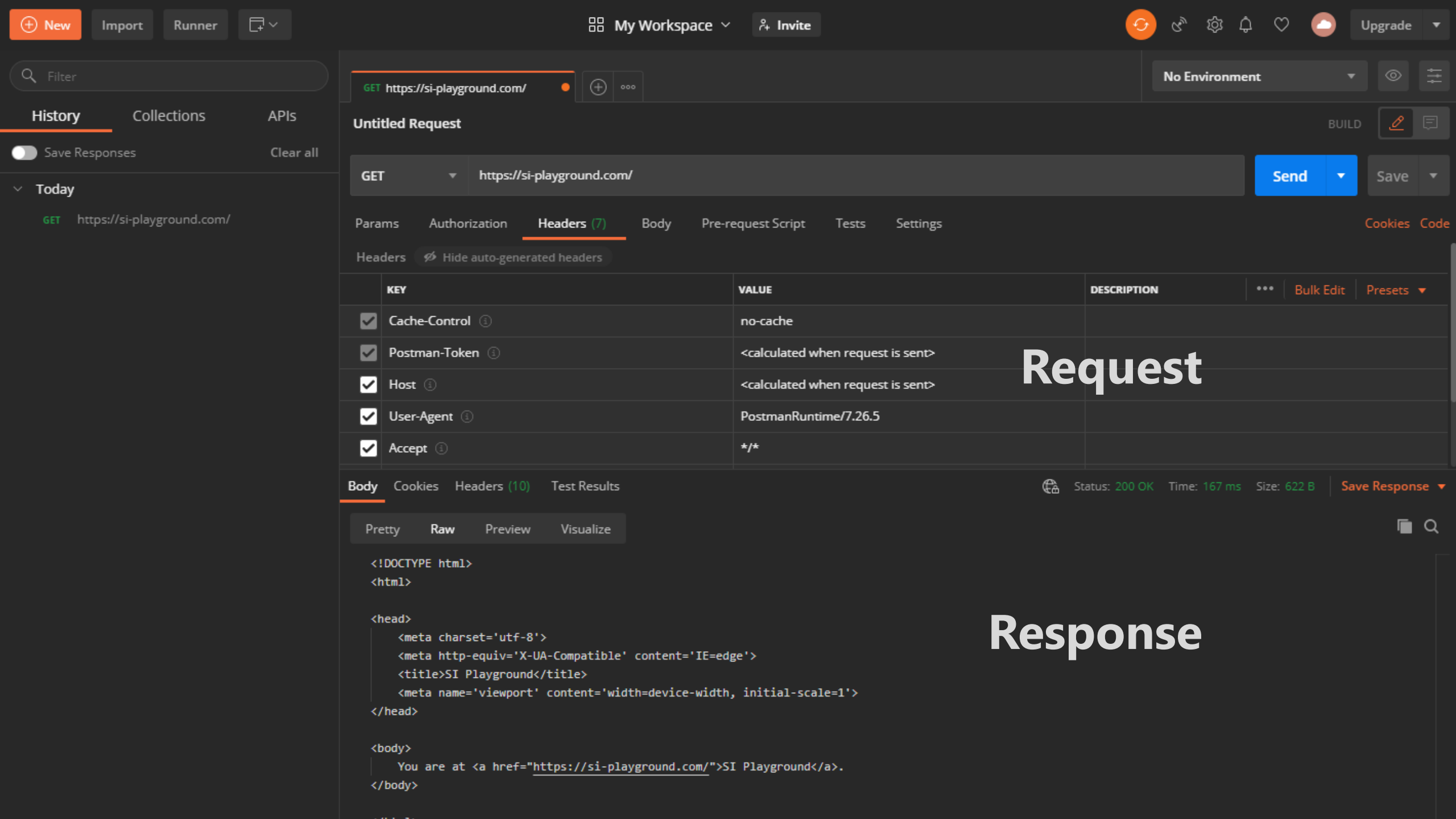


The body can be empty sometimes. When?

Is it possible to send an HTTP Request without any header?

# HTTP Response Codes

- We will discuss about the HTTP Response Codes a little bit later.
  - For those who are impatient, please see:
  - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Status>



Request

Response

SoapUI 5.5.0

FileProjectSuiteCaseStepToolsDesktopHelp

Empty

SOAP

REST

Import

Save All

Forum

Trial

Preferences

Proxy

Endpoint Explorer

Search Forum

Online Help

Projects

- SimpleBank
- si-playground
  - https://si-playground.com
    - si-playground []
      - get-homepage
        - Request 1

Request PropertiesRequest Params

Property	Value
Name	Request 1
Description	
Encoding	
Endpoint	https://si-playgrou...

Request 1

MethodGETEndpointhttps://si-playground.comResourceParameters

RawRequest

GET https://si-playground.com/ HTTP/1.1  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Host: si-playground.com  
Connection: Keep-Alive  
User-Agent: Apache-HttpClient/4.1.1 (java 1.5)

RawXMLJSONHTMLRaw

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx  
Date: Mon, 14 Sep 2020 10:04:01 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html  
Content-Length: 339  
Connection: keep-alive  
X-Accel-Version: 0.01  
Last-Modified: Mon, 14 Sep 2020 07:18:32 GMT  
ETag: "153-5af40d7851392"  
Accept-Ranges: bytes  
X-Powered-By: PleskLin  
  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  <meta charset='utf-8'>  
  <meta http-equiv='X-UA-Compatible' content='IE=edge'>  
  <title>SI Playground</title>  
  <meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  You are at <a href="https://si-playground.com/">SI Playground</a>.  
</body>  
  
</html>

SSL Info (2 certs)

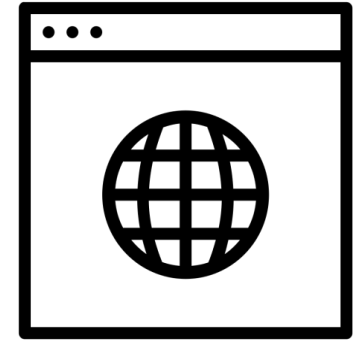
response time: 682ms (339 bytes)

1 : 1

# HTML

# HTML

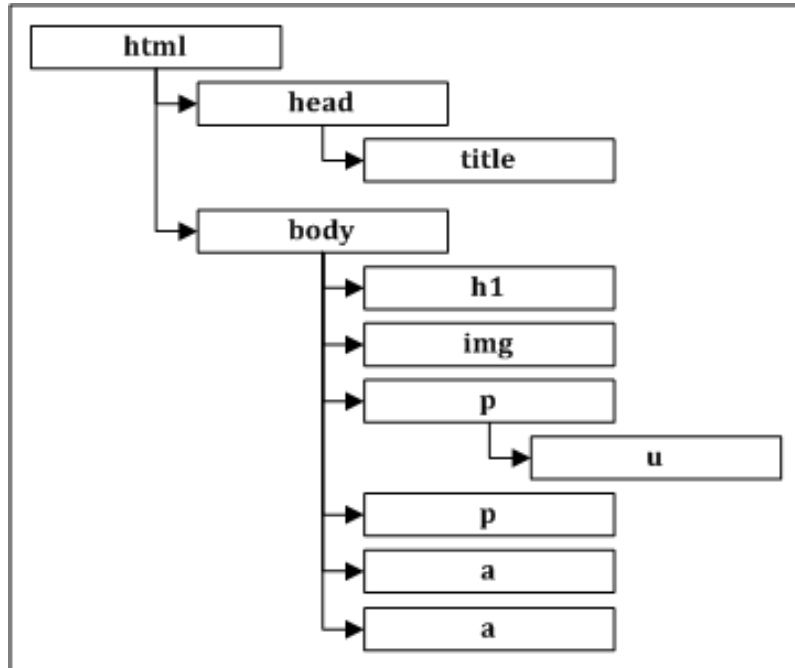
- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
  - Is a language to structure information.
  - It marks up (styles) the look and feel.
  - The today's version is called HTML5.



**The language is very similar to XML (eXtensible Markup Language)**

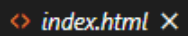
**Unlike XML, HTML tags are predefined.**

# HTML Element



- Information are structured in elements.
  - An element may have one or more child elements.
  - The structure may looks like a tree.
  - An element is written in a tag.
  - A tag may have one or more attributes.

`<tag attribute="attributevalue">elementvalue</tag>`



index.html &gt; ...

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3
4  <head>
5      <meta charset='utf-8'>
6      <meta http-equiv='X-UA-Compatible' content='IE=edge'>
7      <title>SI Playground</title>
8      <meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
9  </head>
10
11 <body>
12     You are at <a href="https://si-playground.com/">SI Playground</a>.
13 </body>
14
15 </html>
```

# A Simple HTML Document

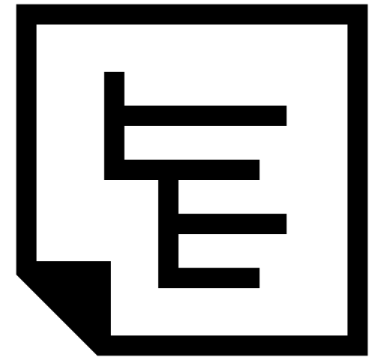


# External Resources

- An HTML document may refers to one or more external resources.
  - CSS styling, JS, or a set of images.
- What would happen if the external resources are unavailable?
  - The page will still be loaded, but:
    - Doesn't look pretty.
    - Doesn't have a fancy features.

# HTML Document Object Model

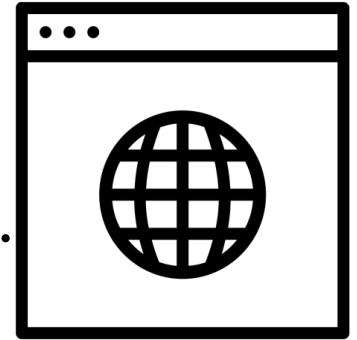
- When an HTML document is loaded by a browser, it creates an abstract model that structures the page.
  - This abstract model is called as **Document Object Model**.
  - or simply DOM.
- When there is a dynamic manipulation, the browser manipulates the DOM.



# HTTP vs HTML

# HTTP vs. HTML

- HTTP is about the data transmission between hosts.
- HTML is about structuring and formatting information.

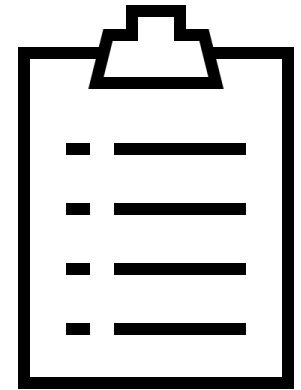


**HTTP is the mailing ecosystem**

**HTML is the mail being sent**

# To-dos

1. Understand the role of:
  - HTTP and HTML in a web application.
  - Element value and attribute.
2. Find out the feature that:
  - The HTTP/2 has but HTTP/1.1 doesn't.
  - The HTML5 has but HTML4 doesn't.
3. Try some basic tags by building a simple page.



# References

Srinivasan, M. (2012). Web Technology: Theory and Practice. Pearson.

RFC7303. XML Media Types.

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7303.txt>

HTML Standard <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/>

HTML5 Differences from HTML4.

<https://www.w3.org/TR/html5-diff/>

Mozilla. HTML Element Reference.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

Thank  
you

